THE FINANCIAL POST

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IMPROVEMENT IN INDUSTRY MARKED YEAR'S PROGRESS

More Optimistic Reports From Manufacturing Centres

FARM PRICES OFF

Sale of Field Crops Has Meant Little Profit But Stock and Dairy Farmers Have Done Better

Extending the survey of conditions to include other parts of Canada in addition to the prairies referred to last week it is indicated by the reports presented in connection with this article that 1922 has been marked by a distinct improvement industrially, which has been reflected in general business conditions. In most of the manufacturing centres there is little or no unemployment and with rising wages there has been a marked increase in buying power, and a better movement of goods, although there is still caution being displayed by retailers and most of them are continuing to buy from hand to mouth with the result that stocks in retailers' hands are generally below normal. Such industries as mining and lumbering are active, while pulp and paper and textile plants are busy, with an improvement also in general manufacturing.

In the rural centres generally, however, where business is depending on the purchasing power of the farmer, the slump in prices, which has so affected conditions in Wester Canada, is tending to keep conditions dull. This condition varies with the extent to which stock-raising, dairying and other forms of mixed farming are being employed. Where products of the field have to be sold on the open market the farmers are complaining bitterly that there is no sufficient margin to meet increased taxes and other costs of production and overhead. Ontario and Quebec seem to have enjoyed the greatest measure of revival under these conditions with both industrial and mining activities to aid in the production of wealth in addition to smaller industries and mixed farming. The improvement in the maritimes and in British Columbia is not so marked but it is nevertheless evident and there is an improved tone with more confidence in the future.

Prices Out Of Line

It is evident, however, from this survey that the industrial revival has been more marked than the agricultural and that the buying power of the farmer, which is so important to the general prosperity of a country like Canada, is still out of line with prices. Therefore, any new movement for higher prices for manufactured goods, such as has already made itself evident through the labor shortage in some of the trades turning out fundamental materials, is likely to have the effect of checking the farmers' buying.

To the extent that Canada has perhaps a smaller proportion of industrial to agricultural population than the United States and is dependent to a large extent upon the export of agricultural products, it is evident that the industrial prosperity of that country has not been so quickly felt here. However, the industries in this country appear to be resuming activities on a healthy basis and with the single exception of the wage factor and the possibility of price advances from that cause there would seem to be no reason to doubt but that more prosperous conditions can be anticipated in 1923. The volume of business in Canada and the United States is growing but much of course depends upon the situation in Europe.

Ontario

BELLEVILLE.—Factories doing a larger business and conditions more healthy than a year ago. Turnover a little larger; stocks about average. Extraordinary year for farmers in this district. Excellent crops but prices low and buying power limited.

BRANTFORD.—Some improvement but not striking. Little impetus to buying by retailers; stocks about normal. Industrial situation slightly better.

CHATHAM.—Some improvement in manufacturing but little betterment in retail trade and not much prospect for market change this winter. Farmers hardly hit by slump in prices.

FORT WILLIAM.—Business improved. Steady employment and no unemployment in sight. Retailers buying more freely; stocks normal. Low prices for farm products.

GALT.—Business better, on whole. Feeling that worst is over and gradual improvement now due. Industrially things somewhat better; textiles active but little demand for heavy machinery.

GUELPH.—Much improvement as

(Continued on page 16)

Dominion Revenues Continue to Expand

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—A preliminary return from the Department of Finance for the month of December show a continuance of increasing revenues with a total of $23,721,608, an advance of $3,272,237 over December, 1921. Customs returns for the nine months to the end of December amounted to $99,191,281, an increase of $10,563,307 over 1921. Excise taxes amounted to $77,974,172, an increase of $21,713,307 over 1921. The revenue for customs and excise for the nine months amounted to $206,772,230, an increase of over $32,000,000 over the previous year.

A NEW SHIPPING COMPANY FORMED FOR LAKE TRAFFIC

Buffalo Interests to Import Boats Under Canadian Charter

The nucleus of a grain and coal carrying line that will be an active competitor for business between Port Arthur and Montreal and other ports this coming season has been begun in an order for ten boats received by English and Scotch shipbuilders from the Eastern Steamship Co. While the interests are mainly centred in Buffalo, the company secured a Canadian charter in December and will ply between Canadian ports. The vessels are to be delivered in April and May next, and are expected to reach Montreal before June 1. Drawing the 14 feet of water that the Welland Canal permits, they will have a capacity each of 90,000 bushels of wheat.

In a communication to THE FINANCIAL POST in answer to an inquiry the president of the company, Nesbit Grammer, made the following statement:

"Contracts have been made with the following shipyards for two vessels each: Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Haverton Hill-On-Tees; Napier & Miller Co. Ltd., Old Kilpatrich, Glasgow; J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Earles Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Hull; Cammel, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

"These vessels should arrive at Montreal during the month of May, and will, on 14 feet draft through the Welland Canal, have a dead weight net ton capacity of 2,700 tons, and on a deeper draft on the Upper Lakes 3,300 tons. The vessels will carry grain and coal eastbound from Buffalo and Port Colborne to Montreal, and also coal from Lake Erie ports to St. Lawrence ports; also grain and coal on the Upper Lakes. They may also carry through cargoes from the Upper Lakes to Europe, but the construction of these vessels is intended primarily for use through the Welland and Lachine Canals during the lake season.

"I consider the construction of this fleet of vessels will materially assist in the movement of grain to Montreal and in relieving the congestion that exists at Lower Lake ports during the season of harvest movement. I am very much in favor of utilizing the facilities that now exist, such as the Welland Canal, rather than wait a great many years in the future for our Western agitators to cause what they call the St Lawrence Canal to be constructed, which I think is entirely impractical. I believe the entire actual effect (outside of giving some agitators a job) of agitation, that has been so general for the St. Lawrence Ship Canal, has been to retard the use and development of the facilities that are now available to be used. I think the agitation has been a harm to the Western farmers, because it has interfered with the full utilization of the facilities that are available, or could be immediately created. I am also confident that Montreal will continue to be an export grain port for an indefinite time in the future, as I think the large volume handled, via Montreal, during the last two years, both via rail and water, has demonstrated that Montreal will be one of the premier exports ports of North America on grain, in spite of its short season.

"I am very much interested in the export movement of grain and control the movement of a large amount of it, and I am very confident that the vessels which we are having constructed will be provided with cargoes so as to make their operation a success."

C.P.R. Will Show Big Increase for Year 1922

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—C. P. R. gross earnings for the last ten days of December amounted to $5,321,000, showing an increase of $408,000 over last year. As the increase for the first three weeks was $1,184,000 the total increase for December was $1,592,000.

Confidence is felt now that with this large increase in gross for December net earnings will run well up to those of November as far as an increase over last year is concerned. Hence the total for 1922 should show $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 ahead of 1921, making it reasonably certain that at least 8 per cent. has been earned on the common out of railway operations, a surplus of at least 1 per cent.

"The New Year opens under auspices more favorable than any since the conclusion of the Great War," says President E. W. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway in his New Years message to the railway staff.

FRENCH BUDGET MENACES EUROPE SAYS ECONOMIST

Sir Josiah Stamp Cites Danger in Reparations Crisis

ASKS AMERICA TO AID

Holds Financial Problem is Chief Difficulty to be Settled Before World To-day

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London

The following outline of the economic situation in Europe has been written for THE NEW YORK HERALD by Sir Josiah Stamp, secretary of the Noble Industries, Ltd., and widely known for his sound nonpartisan views on economics and finance. Sir Josiah formerly was assistant secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue. He is the author of many publications on economics.

By SIR JOSHUA STAMP

The present inability to balance the French budget is the danger spot in Europe today. The great necessity is to get the question of reparations on a more representative basis, as would be the case if America were prepared to use her enormous influence. The participation of America in efforts toward a settlement would have an extremely strong moral effect. Thus far Great Britain has had to play a lone hand in attempting to adjust matters between Germany and France.

Once the question gets down to a firmer basis France will then know how she stands with her budget and she will have to take very definite steps toward balancing it. The present position leaves France on an inclined plane which is acting adversely to European stability and as an irritant to French susceptibilities.

With the French position clearly defined Great Britain would know definitely what she could expect back in the way of money loaned France and would then know the worst regarding her own budget and the balance of her indebtedness to America.

It is quite right from the American standpoint to desire to treat these questions separately, but it is quite impossible for us to do so in arranging our national affairs. The great thing America stands to gain by helping in the adjustment is the removal of the insecurity which is having such a disastrous effect upon currencies. The problem of mutual assistance is bad enough if everybody studying it is standing still, but if all are running hard with their currencies in different directions a decision regarding our mutual relations is impossible.

To sum up something definite about Germany's obligations is essential to stabilization. America can be of great assistance in arriving at this. This in turn will make the position of France more definite, which is essential if the European situation is to be cleared up. America thus holds the key to quite a number of positions. At first these undoubtedly would give her nothing, but they must lead to positions in which she is directly interested.

The reparations question is without doubt the most urgent question confronting the world to-day. If it is allowed to drag and becomes a subject for isolated endeavor it may result in economic and social chaos for Europe.

KELLEY TO RESCUE NEW ENGLAND ROADS

Former President of Grand Trunk Chosen to Remedy Collapse of Railways

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The late president of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., H. W. Kelley, has received, it is understood, an important appointment in connection with the railways of the New England States. He has been chosen by a special executive formed by the governments of most of these states to investigate and make a report on the New England railways, in an effort to improve a very difficult situation with which the roads and states themselves are faced as a result of a bad collapse in finances, and therefore in rolling stock conditions. The most of the roads have not been paying, and in one case the state government has been urged to hold a special investigation to relieve the situation. To Mr. Kelley, one of whose fortes as an engineer, is a capacity to carry on an analytical work such as this, has been entrusted the task of bringing order out of chaos. He will look into the physical requirements of the various carriers, consider their revenue possibilities, and it is said, will be called on to determine whether the roads should be disposed of to some of the larger concerns such as the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, etc., or whether the solution for a betterment of conditions rests in the organization of them into a New England railway system.

Grain Carrying Monopoly Huge Danger to Canada and Must be Probed

RECENT exorbitant rates on grain from upper lakes ports is beginning to assume an ugly look,—ugly and dangerous.

The situation—to those who have been giving it earnest study—has taken on vastly more importance than a mere game of *grab* by the carriers, and the *squeezing* of the grain men directly and of the farmers indirectly.

The question has loomed up as a *National* one—of tremendous importance to the prosperity of our Canadian West, and inevitably of the East as well.

When Hon. Chas. Stewart, Acting Minister of Immigration; an Alberta farmer, and Alberta's former Premier—declared at Montreal that it was of as much concern to him to determine what was driving people out of Canada as it was to devise means for bringing people into Canada, the true significance of the former alternative was not realized.

These excessive water charges is one of the factors that is driving thousands of most desirable farmers from the Canadian West.

Five cents on 300,000,000 bushels just means Fifteen Million Dollars less for the Western farmers! And five cents a bushel increase this year on water freight rates does not touch the level of the maximum at the latter part of the season.

What advantage was it for the Dominion Government at the solicitation of the Western farmers to order in effect a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent. in grain rates charged by the steam roads, when the water routes came along at the end of the steel haul and gobbled up all or more than was saved on the railway schedules?

What is the main trouble? It would appear to be a monopoly in the handling of Canadian grain by lake routes, the *Standard Shipping Co.*, most of all, which is currently declared to control 85 per cent. of the space available.

Not only have excessive rates been charged for the passage of Canadian grain to Canadian ports, but there are charges heard of discrimination in rates in favor of grain carried to United States ports, to the injury of Canadian trade.

Now relate all this to the price of wheat and the Canadian farmer. The world market controls the price of grain in Canada as in the United States and the Argentine. Every extra cent per bushel beyond what is fair and necessary comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers. The Western situation is too serious to disregard the warning. Something is wrong, and the complaint of the Western farmer that he is not getting the price he is entitled to, nor a fair profit for his wheat, would seem to be justified.

This would also appear to be a subject calling for the most rigid investigation on the part of the Dominion Government. A few weeks ago a threat was made that to bring rates to a just basis it might be necessary to suspend the coasting laws and allow American bottoms to carry Canadian grain to Canadian ports. The proposal met with a chorus of denials that were unconvincing. Wide-open entry to United States vessels next season may prove the only effective means of strangling what has every appearance of a huge, greedy monopoly.

Time to Reveal Contract Between Canada Steamships and Standard Shipping Co.

SHAREHOLDERS of Canada Steamship Lines should give careful attention to the crisis created through excessive charges on grain by water routes, for the outcome may prove vitally important for them. A substantial percentage of earnings may be endangered by the present situation.

New Competitors in the Field

Already one new competitive factor has arisen in the purchase by Ogilvie Flour Mills of a fleet of 10 French colliers to handle their own grain; a direct retaliatory result of excessive charges levied on the mills for grain carried on "Steamships'" own vessels.

Elsewhere in this issue announcement is made of the entry of a second rival into the field, the Eastern Steamship Co. with headquarters at Buffalo, but holding a Canadian charter and boats that will be ready the first of May to seek their share of the business of grain transportation.

May Open to U. S. Vessels

More than that: it seems now to be more than an even chance that the Dominion Government will be forced, for the protection of the grain men, and the welfare of the farmers of Western Canada, to throw down the bars and admit to Canadian ports in the keenest competition, boats from the United States.

Such a result on the earnings of Canada Steamship Lines for the season of 1923 it needs no prophet to forecast.

Foolish and Short-Sighted

The folly and short-sightedness of carrying out a policy on the part of the management of the Company, where the greed of a monopoly defeated its own purpose; where extortionate rates without competition begot keen competition; need not be enlarged upon. It is a self-evident affair.

Must Emerge from Retreat

But the shareholders must look into it farther, and the president of the company, in his own interests and in those of the shareholders, must emerge from the virtual retreat into which he has thrust himself since he whitewashed the old management at the last annual meeting, and made some points clear. So far Mr. Coverdale has singuarly failed, personally, to reconstruct in the general investing public that essential feeling of confidence that the old management recklessly and ruthlessly destroyed.

But now the president must speak out. His shareholders have a right to know; Canada, as a whole has a right to know.

What's the Relationship?

What is the real relationship that exists now—and has existed for years past—between the *Standard Shipping Co.* and *Canada Steamship Lines?*

General Manager a Director

Mr. Coverdale must remember—as the public remember and appreciate—that the "vice-president and managing director" of Canada Steamship Lines (retained in the face of strong protests) has also long been a director of and a sharer in the profits of the Standard Shipping Co.

Does "Steamships" Get a Share?

What portion of the excessive grain rates charged for months past by the Standard Shipping Co. on grain carried on boats owned by Canada Steamship Lines went into the treasury of Canada Steamship Lines?

What is the nature of the contract between the two, a contract, we understand, that handed over the monopoly of chartering space on C. S. L. boats to the Standard Shipping Co.?

Or Does Other Take All the Cream?

Do most or all the excess profits due to excessive charges find their way to the C. S. L. treasury, or do most or all these excess profits go into the pockets of the shareholders of the Standard Shipping Co., of which the vice-president and managing director of the Steamship Company has long been a very substantial one?

Tied Up How Long?

How long is Canada Steamship Lines tied up tight by this contract, unable to sell a cubic foot of space without the Shipping Co. claiming its commission?

Was this a 5-year, a 10-year, or a 20-year contract?

A Try for a Penalty?

Was an effort ever made by an official of Canada Steamship Lines to insert a heavy penalty, running to tens of thousands of dollars—hundreds of thousands—a million?—in case, C. S. L. ever [illegible] own interests and that of its shareholders, perhaps—to s[illegible]listic contract?

Now that the business of Canada S[illegible] grain and other lake freights seems cert[illegible] in various directions through a policy t[illegible] its own peculiar measure of retribution [illegible] withdrawal of the "golden egg" prospect[illegible] to make public the relations that exist bet[illegible]ard Shipping Co., on which is concentrated [illegible]

Attempt to End [illegible]

Whether he has made any efforts to term[illegible]ed between the two:

How far, if at all, he has succeeded;

How far the boats of his company have been [illegible] charging that has brought incalculable injury to [illegible]

HOW HYDRO VOTE AFFECTED THE MUNICIPALITIES

Verdict Against Involved 70 Per Cent. of Credit Needed

WILLING TO WAIT

Policy of Drury in Investigating and Thornton's Business-Like Statement Factors in Decision

With municipalities between Port Credit and St. Catharines registering an adverse vote, on New Year's Day, of over $7,500,000 on the hydro-radial scheme for a line between these two points, estimated to cost $11,360,000 odd, the project has met a severe defeat. Unless some ingenious way can be found to revive it and thousands of dollars more are spent in propaganda work to induce balky communities to take another leap it may be regarded as dead as a door nail. Reference to the terms of the new hydro radial legislation brought down at the last session and enacted by the Ontario legislature makes this clear.

Under this Drury Act, as it is called, the government provided machinery by which interested municipalities could have another chance to declare themselves on the matter if they wished to do so and, further, the government guarantee of bonus to the extent of the $11,360,000 would remain effective should the verdict at the polls be favorable. A stipulation was made, however, that if municipalities representing 15 per cent of the total liability went against the undertaking it would be considered defeated and the guarantee would not hold. Fifteen per cent. of the total estimated cost of the road would have been slightly over $1,707,000. What has actually happened is that upwards of 70 per cent. has been rolled up against the venture.

There were thirteen municipalities in all concerned in the original scheme which was first voted on January 1st, 1917. Saltfleet and one of the Flamboro townships never would allow themselves to be courted by the Hydro officials from the very first and legislation was got through by which the other eleven places, without a revote of the electors, would be required to absorb the portion of liability which had been charged up against these townships. It seemed for a while as though the radial promoters might get their speculative enterprise through on this basis, but the Sutherland Commission came along in 1921 and by a majority report gave the whole project a black eye. Then

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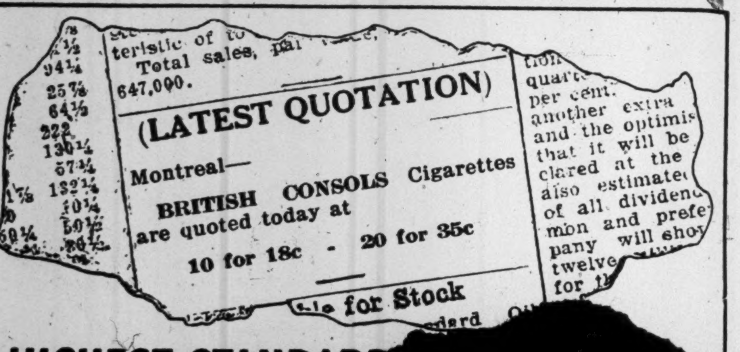

(LATEST QUOTATION)
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BRITISH CONSOLS Cigarettes are quoted today at
10 for 18c - 20 for 35c

HIGHEST STANDAR[illegible]
84

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE CONDITIONS HAS BEEN RAPID

Gaps in Underlying Bases May Lead to Reversals

NEED FAIR PROFITS

Some of the Corporations Which Have Reported Several Deficits Now Making Better Showing

Nineteen hundred and twenty-two was marked by substantial betterment in the country's general business situation, states the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The fact that this progress was a continuation of movements begun in the preceding year, following the drastic reaction which produced widespread depression, has contributed to the increasing confidence with which the problems of readjustment have been met, the Survey explains.

On the other hand, the continued increase in production and trade has been in some instances so rapid as to suggest that gaps in the underlying bases for sustained progress are being overlooked or ignored, with a consequent possibility that important reversals may be encountered earlier than seems to be generally expected.

The improvement in business conditions has not been one-sided. A fuller utilization of productive equipment and increased output of commodities to meet growing demands has been accompanied by betterment in the credit situation—a strengthened condition of the banks as a whole, through liquidation of loans and the accumulation of adequate reserves. As is usual, however, in the early stages of the upward swing of the business cycle, industries share unevenly in the benefits of reviving activity.

Reasonable Profits Essential

Moreover, the essential conditions of what may properly be regarded as general prosperity do not reappear as promptly as does the resumption of increasing business activity after the extremes of depression. For a time much of the reviving business is conducted at a loss or on very narrow margins of profit. While this condition is in considerable measure unavoidable, normal prosperity is not established until there is promise of reasonable profits as the reward for initiative and the assumption of risk.

Genuine progress in the direction of prosperity is made, however, when losses resulting from idle or partly occupied productive equipment are being reduced, with the resumption or expansion of activity. Accordingly, it is significant that a large number of corporations have been able in recent months to report operating profits after a period of repeated deficits. The number of such corporations has shown gratifying growth.

In the present period the continuing difficulties experienced in many industries are in a peculiar degree attributable to the existence of physical equipment, expanded during the war, which is considerably in excess of the immediate or early prospective market requirements. Such a handicap, from the standpoint of reviving prosperity, cannot be entirely overcome save as world conditions improve. Meanwhile, this situation seems to intensify the competition for whatever business may be developed in these fields, thereby augmenting the influences which restrict profits at this stage of the business cycle.

Prospects for Immediate Future

No one expects that the rate of betterment in general business during 1922 as a whole can be continued indefinitely. It seems probable, however, that further advances will be made in the coming months, with due allowance for seasonal factors. The [illegible] Reserve ban[illegible] [illegible]ble the minimum legal requirements, interest rates are moderate and the commercial banking institutions generally are in a position to finance a much larger volume of transactions without strain. These conditions, as reflecting the credit situation, will tend to stimulate business activity.

Commodity prices are advancing. The housing shortage has not been fully met, the railroads are in need of new equipment, the demand for automobiles continues at a remarkably high level, and inventories are generally not excessive. These are some of the outstanding conditions which also give promise of sustained activity in production.

How long the upward movement of the cycle of production can continue will depend largely upon developments abroad and the attitude of the consuming public toward rising prices. In any case, the momentum attained in the months of expanding industrial output may carry the advance in many lines considerably past the period when the more sensitive factors in the business situation will have begun to reflect an impending reaction.

ADVERTISING PERCENTAGE

Magazine advertising in 1922 was 6 per cent. greater than in 1921, while newspaper advertising, based on ten months, showed a decline of 6 per cent. Postal receipts for eleven months were 9 per cent. greater than in the 1921 period, and made a new high record.

"Anchor" Company is Nearing Production

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The Anchor Petroleum & Transportation Co., of this city, expect to be on a self-sustaining basis in a short time through the production of their oil wells in Mexico. In regard to the present position of the company and its financial operations W. T. Stackhouse, the secretary-treasurer, made the following statement to the FINANCIAL POST:

"The amount of our borrowings will not exceed $160,000, and with this amount secured our Company will go forward to be on a self-sustaining basis. The production from our wells in Mexico, where we have close to five hundred thousand barrels of daily capacity, will be sufficient after a few weeks to carry the Company's running expenses and pay back the notes that are held against our Company as they mature. Arrangements have been made for the sale of our oil as quickly as we can bring it to the market. The total indebtedness of our Company consists of notes only, and against these notes there are the holdings of the Company with nothing outstanding against them. The moveables above ground are appraised at $640,000. In these there are ten separate drilling rigs, such as derricks, pipe lines, drills, engines, boilers, water tanks and so forth."

N. B'S. PULP AND PAPER EXPANSION ON LARGE SCALE

Interesting Program of Development Involves Many Maritime Plants

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Prospects for 1923, in New Brunswick, are for highly increased production of pulp and paper.

The Bathurst Company, Limited, is building a new paper mill at Bathurst that will produce twenty thousand tons of newsprint annually. The big pulp mill at Bathurst owned by the Bathurst Company, Limited, will be enlarged to that thirty thousand tons of sulphate pulp will be produced annually.

The itinerary of Sir Henry Thornton's tour included a stop in Bathurst and while there he was escorted on a tour of the Bathurst Company, Limited, property including the three saw mills, pulp mill and the paper mill, which will be ready for operation in the late spring. At the subsequent banqquet in Bathurst, the new head of the Canadian National Railways received the shock of his life when the mayor of Bathurst speaking in welcome to Sir Henry, said: "Bathurst is not looking for any favor from you. We just bid you welcome to Bathurst, which promises to be one of the most important manufacturing centres on the C. [illegible]" In all other cities and towns in which Sir Henry had made stops, delegations waiting on him, had asked for favors for the cities and towns and for individuals and companies.

The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, is building an extension to the pulp mill at St. John. The production of sulphate pulp at this plant will be increased at least fifty per cent. during 1923.

A new paper mill will be built at St. Stephen, N. B., starting in the spring by Toronto and Montreal capital. Options have been obtained on two sites at St. Stephen. The St. George Pulp Company, Limited, will increase the capacity of the mill at St. George. The International Paper Company plans include a big paper mill at Grand Falls in conjunction with hydro-electric development. The Fraser Companies, Ltd., are to build a paper mill at the junction of the Tobique with the St. John River, and also may enlarge the mill at Edmunston. The Snowball Company, Limited, are expected to operate the mill at Chatham steadily through 1923, owing to general improvement in pulp and paper conditions.

Empire Exhibition is Subject of Enquiry

An enquiry is now being conducted into the British Empire Exhibition in London, it having been ordered by the British Government as a result of a large amount of criticism that has been heard in connection with the arrangement and securing of supplies for the exhibition. The various Dominions are interested inasmuch as considerable of the criticism arises from the contention from some quarters that products from the various Dominions were being passed over for those of foreign countries. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M. P., is making the enquiry and the three points on which he has been asked to adjudicate are:

(1) What steps are being taken to provide for full consultation with representatives of the Dominions and the Colonies in order to secure the use of Imperial produce in connection with the Exhibition.

(2) The granting of concessions for entertainments and amusements.

(3) The criticisms of certain members of the Publicity Committee as to the limited opportunities afforded to that Committee to assist in the Publicity work of the Exhibition.

BUSINESS INCREASED

Mail order houses, on eleven months' business in 1922, showed a 6 per cent. increase over 1921. Chain store sales averaged 13 per cent. larger than a year ago and were the highest recorded for any year, the U.S. Statistics at Washington announces.

STABILITY FAST DEVELOPING IN DRUG TRADE

This is Becoming More Pronounced Among the Retailers

PRICES ARE FIRM

Scarcity of Supplies Has Caused This and Some Lines Destined to Go Higher

By W. C. A. MOFFATT,
Editor, Druggists' Weekly

Conditions in the drug trade are not greatly different now from what they were a year ago. Among the retail trade there is undoubtedly a more pronounced feeling of stability and there is in the general market a steadiness that has not been in evidence for some time.

Because of scarcity of supplies there has been a tendency towards firmer prices and at the present time it is believed that a number of articles are in line for an upward movement. The tight situation which has been the outstanding feature of the crude drug market for some time still continues, as there is a pronounced shortage of a number of essential materials. While buying operations are not on a large scale there is apparently sufficient activity to result in steady gains in view of the position of supplies. The market for some time has been firm and indications point to prices around the peak early in the new year. The technical position of the market is strong and it is generally conceded that 1923 will get under way with greatly depleted stocks in the hands of both dealers and consumers.

The present outlook indicates, too, that there will be no slowing up of the business prosperity in the near future, rather conditions favor an expansion of activities.

During the past year there has been, of course, a decided dropping off noticeable in retail circles, but the Christmas rush brought back a little of the old-time spirit. A Sudbury, Ont., druggist whose business has been two or three dollars a day behind what he had become accustomed to reports that December was a good month, the Saturday before Christmas being from seventy-five to a hundred dollars better than last year.

On the whole, though there is very little grumbling among the druggists of the country, as it is generally admitted that there has not been the drastic readjustment felt in other lines. Some of the most used drugs have dropped almost to pre-war levels but others have shown a consistent advance so that odds are about even. The one noticeable feature of the year has been the increase [illegible] of cut-rate drug stores. There has been not a little price cutting of a more or less serious nature in the past twelve months and, as a result, considerable alarm is felt. Because of the more strenuous competition now in evidence price cutting has grown in favor and so firm a hold is this business practice gaining on the trade that it has given rise to more than a little uneasiness.

With the advent of 1923, however, it is felt that the market will right itself, that prices will become more stabilized and that the druggist stands an unusually good chance of sharing in the general prosperity looked for in Canada in the not far distant future.

RECORD BUSINESS FOR THE RAILWAYS

Samuel O. Dunn Sees Big Business Ahead for 1923

The prospect is that railways will have offered to them in 1923 the largest freight business in history, is the prediction of Samuel O. Dunn, Editor, Railway Age. There can be no doubt that the railways will actually transport more freight than ever before. But this does not mean that producers and shippers will be able in 1923 to get all the transportation they will want and need. Throughout the last four months of 1922, when the railways have moved more carloads of freight than ever before, the car shortage has been larger than ever before.

The inability of the railways to handle all the business has been partly due to effects of the shop employes' strike, but more largely due to inadequacy of railroad facilities. The railways have ordered in 1922 more freight cars than in any other of the last ten years, except 1916. Their orders for locomotives also have been unusually large. They have made larger expenditures for additions and betterments of other parts of the plant than for some years. It will, however, be months before they will receive all the new equipment. It seems a safe prediction that the country will suffer severely from shortage of transportation almost throughout 1923, unless railways and shippers co-operate energetically in getting the greatest possible service from the facilities available.

The year closes with the railways earning a smaller net return than a year ago, due partly to the reductions of rates. It is probable operating expenses will decline. Expenses must be reduced if the railways are to earn a reasonable net return. They earned only 3 1-3 per cent. on their valuation in 1921 and will not show a return of more than 4 per cent. in 1922.

The darkest cloud is the agitation for early reductions of rates and for the repeal of the Transportation Act.

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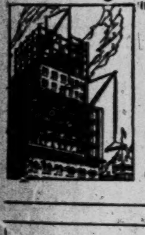

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MOVEMENT FOR THIRD PARTY IN COAST PROVINCE

The Idea is Being Revived By a Group of "Revolters"

"BROADENING" IDEA

Leaders Say They Will Take in Malcontents of Both Old Parties as Well as the Farmers

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICTORIA.—A third party in British Columbia politics may soon become a reality after all. A few weeks ago it seemed as though the movement for another party, which gained considerable impetus from the United Farmers about a year ago, had definitely expired, but now that the provincial legislature has prorogued, a revival of interest in the project has been noticeable. Several conferences have been held in the principal centres and leaders of the new movement claim that real progress is being made.

"What we want to do is put Oliver out and keep Bowser from getting in," said one bright light of the new party. "This is not an effort started by disgruntled Conservatives. It is a revolt against conditions which might be ascribed to both the Liberal and Conservatives."

The third party idea first gained prominence last February. when the United Farmers appointed a "political committee" to sound out the situation and ascertain the prospects of launching a new party with success. Then followed a long lethargy. Occasionally the more determined members of the United Farmers organization protested against this inactivity, but it seemed as though the committee had fallen into a sleep that knew no awakening.

Now it transpires that the committee was watching the other parties and awaiting the announcement of their platforms before taking action. The Liberals and the Conservatives held their customary conventions and neither of the two platforms adopted adequately covered the issues on which the United Farmers particularly desired action.

It was then that the United Farmers committee roused itself and drew up a platform according to its own view and this will be submitted to a congress of farmers to be held in Vernon on January 13.

Broadening Out Idea

But the new party will not be confined to the farmers if the plan conceived by leaders of the movement is carried out. Efforts are being made by Lionel Makovski and other representatives of the third party to interest businessmen of the Coast cities in the proposition. Co-operation of several influential men has already been obtained. In Vancouver John Nelson, former publisher of the World, General A. D. MacRae and J. H. Senkler, well known lawyer, have been rallied to the third party banner and they will attend the Vernon congress. General R. P. Clark has been asked to head the Victoria division of the organization. General Clark is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and head of a bond and financial house.

That British Columbia's government should exercise greater economy is one of the principal protests of the new organization against the Oliver administration. Estimated expenditure next year is about $20,000,000, while the revenue required is $18,000,000. This condition is taken by the new party as a good reason for its existence.

"Provincia" is the proposed name of the new party, and its objects are set forth in a circular which has been issued by its adherents.

TAX PAYMENTS OF ALBERTA INCREASED

Because of Poor Crops the Total Will Not be as Large as Expected

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDMONTON. — The financial statement of the Province of Alberta, when submitted to the legislature, will show larger tax collections and general revenue than in 1921. Despite poor crops in some parts of the province, payments have exceeded those of last year, though they have fallen short of the total expected. No figures are yet available.

Alberta's borrowings in 1923 will be at least as heavy as in the past year and will likely be somewhat heavier. The province's obligations will largely be maturing debenture issues, which will be refunded by new issues. Last year the authorizations totalled $7,800,000 of which only $5,000,000 was offered, and the balance will be taken up in a $3,000,000 issue to be put on the market this month.

The selling of domestic bonds has been discontinued by the provincial treasury for some months past. Considerable success in its baby bond issue had been developed a year ago or more, but it was found to be unnecessarily competitive with the local bond dealers who bought blocks of the larger provincial issues, and the business was dropped. In its place the treasury has been giving increased attention to the savings certificates, of which over $4,000,000 are now outstanding. Withdrawals during the year have been heavy, but the net sales have amounted to about $500,000. This business, corresponding to the provincial savings banks in some of the other provinces, has been handled at small overhead cost by the regular staff and machinery of the treasury department.

Important Mines of Coast Amalgamate

Shareholders of The Nugget Mines Ltd., and Sheep Creek Syndicate 1922, Ltd., a new company being formed to take over the interests pooled. This is one of the biggest deals put through in the history of the gold camps of this district, the new company acquiring claims and the Motherlode mill site. The new company will be called the Selkirk Gold Mining Co., Ltd., with Alister Forbes as managing director; Harold Lakes, general superintendent, and Arthur Lakes, consulting engineer. The new company will have a capital of $2,000,000 in $1 shares. It was recently announced that Motherlode and Nugget workings had joined.

For the last year or two the Nugget vein has been worked at depth through a 1,500-foot crosscut driven from the workings of the Mother Lode. The Nugget will now move its camp from the Sheep Creek side to the Fawn Creek side of Dominion Mountain, and stope out the old workings, sending the ore through the Mother Lode to be milled.

Mennonites and Doukhobors Are Unsatisfactory Class of Pioneers

When They Were Brought to Dominion Little Attention Was Given to Their Possible Assimilation—Are Taking Money Out

From Our Own Correspondent.

REGINA.—Eastern Europeans are advocated by H. F. Komor, traveling colonization agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a most suitable type of immigrant for the prairie country. Mr. Komor recently visited this section. He expressed the opinion that Rumanians, Hungarians and Ukranians would do well, providing they were placed on small farms and adhered to mixed farming methods. In this regard, Mr. Komor says:

"There seems to be some feeling in Canada against bringing emigrants from Eastern Europe. I am convinced that any accusations against them are unfounded. They make excellent settlers. It is true that in many cases, the first generation do not properly learn the language, but what can you expect? They go out into the virgin brush of the bare, hard prairie and turn it into productive land. They work too hard to have time for anything else; and besides, you cannot expect a full grown man or woman to adapt themselves immediately to new conditions. This is accomplished with succeeding generations."

Mr. Komor states that the Eastern European, unlike the people from the northern section of that continent, are more suited to the rough life in Canada, necessary to making their pioneer farming work successful. They were invariably willing to go into undeveloped areas, miles from towns and railways.

"If the government would make it easier for settlers of this class to bring out friends and relatives now in Europe," said Mr. Komor, "the prairies could add from ten to twenty per cent. to their farmer population in one year."

Though he praised the treatment given settlers by the Saskatchewan government, he could give no reason —other than "disloyal propaganda"— for the exodus of Mennonite farmers from Saskatchewan to Mexico, a movement that has been in progress for some time.

All of Mr. Komor's arguments for opening the doors at Canadian ports to immigrants from certain sections of Europe, are a suitable preface to reasonable discussion of two unhappy failures which are outstanding results of this very policy. The first of these is the Mennonite exodus, involving the removal of considerable wealth derived from gifts of provincial resources; the second, propaganda among certain foreign settlements, conducted by emissaries sent direct to Canada by such organizations as the Bolsheviki.

Dealing with these matters in the order given, it is interesting to note that in the case of the Mennonite, years of paternal aid by the Saskatchewan government, during which members of the cult made large sums of money both by labor and by the increased value of their land, has failed to make good citizens of them.

The Mennonites are communists, only a few degrees removed from the extremities of Sovietism. Scarcely a week passes but, in some section of the province where their communes are located, prosecutions take place under the Compulsory School Act, of parents who prefer their children should not become familiar with the language and the customs of Canada. This feeling in the Mennonite settlement is most prevalent. The writer, during the autumn just passed, visited a number of Mennonite farms. Children, born in Saskatchewan, who were unable to speak half a dozen English words, were commonly found. Members of the sect who had been resident in the province for upwards of twenty years, spoke their mother tongue as exclusively as the day they arrived. The English language was not used because—to put it plainly—the people had no use for the English language. On the contrary, these people clung tenaciously to their mother tongue and to the customs of the country of their nativity. How could succeeding generations fail to be influenced by that loyalty to the land of their birth and disloyalty to the land of their adoption? Their attitude may be summed up in a line: "We will use Canada to make money, but our hearts are back in Eastern Europe."

In a commercial sense, settlers with the same capacity for industry as Mennonites, are of considerable importance. Though in "community settlements," which virtually means a pooling of wealth, effort and resources in any project which concerns all, added business is secured by the railway companies, supply houses and other business institutions which the communist is forced to make use of against his will. It is unfortunate that in the past, the policy of government has been to admit men and women rather on the basis of their suitability as pioneers, than because of their compatability as elements in the national life of Canada, or desirability as an ingredient to mix with Canada's present population.

In regard to the presence of Soviet agents in Canada for the sole purpose of agitating trouble and preaching communistic doctrines, a danger recently exposed by THE FINANCIAL POST, a new development has taken place.

Lenine's agents have been busy among Saskatchewan settlements of Doukhobors, holding out inducements to that sect to return to Russia and enjoy the Utopia of Bolshevism.

The independent section of the Doukhobors at Yorkton, consisting of about 385 families, recently sent A. Potopoof and J. Ternaik to Russia to investigate terms and conditions under which the Soviet government was willing to re-establish, in Russia, Doukhobors now resident in Canada.

All this, of course, followed visits of Soviet envoys to the Saskatchewan settlements during 1921.

Upon their return, Potopoof and Ternaik reported to their compatriots that Russia was rapidly getting on its feet and now that Czarism had been abolished, it was a good place for the communist. Lenine, they stated, held out the offer of free land, religious freedom, exemption from military responsibilities and the right to live as they choose—so why not go back?

Hence a trek back to Russia by the Doukhobors is not unlikely. If it does occur, one more illustration will be given that something ailed immigration policies of the past which admitted these incompatable elements, permitted them to gorge and grow fat on the country's resources and then depart.

Also it will provide rebuke to the privately-operated colonization schemes, where commercial gain is the first consideration in choosing settlers.

Citizens to observe her laws and inter-marry with her people, is the transcendant need of the country so far as settlers are concerned.

WHEAT BOARD STILL BEING CONSIDERED

Alberta Legislature Bound to Give Some Time to Consideration of Market

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDMONTON.—The Wheat Board is practically certain to be up for discussion again at the forthcoming session of the legislature. Premier Greenfield says it is far from being a dead issue, and at a recent conference here of the Alberta federal members and the provincial cabinet it was reported that there is a strong demand throughout the country for the establishment of the board on some such lines as proposed last year.

The matter has been under consideration by the government, but no announcement has yet been made as to its likely policy. It is understood that negotiations will be resumed at once with Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in order that the three provinces may reach a common line of action. So far as Alberta is concerned, the feeling is manifestly in favor of a wheat board rather than a wheat pool scheme as suggested by Premier Dunning, and the action finally taken will probably be in that direction.

U.S. DEBT DOWN

1922 Saw a Reduction of Three Per Cent. Achieved

The total United States interest-bearing debt was reduced by $667,000,000 during the twelve months ending December 1, or about 3 per cent. Liberty and Victory loans were reduced by $2,153,000,000, or about 11 per cent. Customs receipts increased 46 per cent. and were far greater than in any previous year. Total ordinary receipts of the government declined 24 per cent. and disbursements were reduced by 30 per cent., with a balance of ordinary receipts of over $300,000,000 in eleven months. Per capita money circulation declined slightly during the year.

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CANADIAN WATER POWER BONDS IN GOOD STANDING

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COMPARE FAVORABLY

Analysis to Show Standing as Compared with the Securities of American Companies

In a recent address Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, dealt very fully with water power securities. Among other things he pointed out that the Metropolitan Life, which has in force twenty-six million of policies, owns light and power securities valued at $18,000,000 and that the total of such investments by insurance companies in the United States is approximately $70,000,000.

Mr. Fiske also said that the life insurance companies "are constantly and eagerly looking for safe investments—that the first principle obviously is safety, for upon this depends solvency" and that:—"in following out our principles of investments there should be a promising future for capital investments in light and power companies...... I am here to advocate that these investments shall be studied by the management of life insurance companies......"

These remarks apply to United States public utilities but it is of interest to find, as follows, that Canadian water power securities are considered by United States rating authorities to be equal in security to the highest class of public utilities in the large United States cities.

A detailed study was recently made by the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior of the bond and stock ratings so given in Moody's "Analysis of Investments," published by Moody's Investors' Service of New York.

Particulars were first extracted and tabulated for 15 of the leading Canadian water power companies.

A similar list of the same number of United States power securities was then prepared. Particulars were looked up and listed of the largest and best known public utility power undertakings in the United States, whether water power or steam, as the names came to mind and without any attempt to select them, until the necessary number of entries was secured.

Comparison of the two tabulations then showed the results to be very similar but offered difficulty to the drawing of any definite conclusion as there was no distinct advantage in all respects, and an effort was therefore made to summarize them in a manner to give a more definite comparison.

First the columns containing figures were added up and divided by the number of entries in order to give the average results.

This, however, could not be done with the "net ratings," which were expressed by letters. The lowest rating in either Table, Ca, was therefore taken as 1, the rating next above, Caa, as 2, and so on up to the highest, Aaa, which became 9. These numerical values were then substituted for the ratings and added up and divided by the number of entries to give an average figure. As the method used was exactly the same for both countries it would appear to give a fair representation of the average results for each country.

The final comparison then stood as follows:

Average Results

	Bonds			Stock	
	Margin of Safety (1)	Factor of Safety (2)	Net Rating	Factor of Safety (2)	Net Rating
U. S.	54.7	76.7	7.66	10.8	5.21
Canada	56.4	75.3	6.93	[illegible]2.2	4.5

News and Views for Investors

Barcelona

European buying of Barcelona Traction continues to send this stock up. There does not seem to be any let up to the demand. For the past few months Belgain financial interests have run this issue up from around 6 to 17.

Montreal Power

Renewal contracts were recently secured by Montreal, Light, Heat & Power for the supply of electric power and lighting services from the municipalities of Marieville, Greenfield Park and Pointe Claire. In this connection, it is of interest to note that almost every municipality on the Island of Montreal is supplied, in one form or another, with electrical service supplied by the company.

Brompton

Brompton has been strong of late due to a belief that the directorate will shortly authorize a resumption of the 8 per cent. preferred dividend, which was discontinued in February of last year. The company in 1919 increased the dividend on the common from 5 to 6 per cent., but this was gradually reduced in the year following, and the last payment was made in May, 1921. The expectation is that the common dividend will be resumed next autumn.

Dominion Glass

A very bullish explanation is given for the recent rise in Dominion Glass. It is to the effect that the company, which operates a large plant in the West, has purchased a natural gas plant and will thus effect a material saving in fuel cost and in addition may be able to sell power to a large district. It is stated that the company plans a subsidiary which will handle the gas plant and that shares of the company will be distributed as a bonus to the present shareholders of Dominion Glass.

Not in a Bad Way

The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. is doing well financially, Mr. Robert told the Quebec Legislation Committee. He thought from his remarks that the committee might think the company in a bad way. The trouble is that there is so large a demand for all the money coming in that notes had to be given to the City of Quebec for taxes and he feared if power to reorganize was refused the reorganization would have to be undertaken under the direction of a liquidator.

Dividend Passed

English Electric has passed its preferred dividend; it is 8 per cent. cumulative. The reason given in a statement sent to the shareholders by the secretary of the company is, that it is the desire of the heads of the concern to maintain its strong cash position in face of the uncertain outlook and trend of business. The English Electric operates the plant of the Crocker Wheeler Co. at St. Catharines, which it purchased over a year ago. It was in April, 1922, that the company declared its first dividend, it being in the nature of an adjustment for the March quarter.

$40,000 for Abitibi Bonus

A certain estate this week disposed of nearly 600 shares of Abitibi Power and Paper common at 70. The transaction brought in roughly $40,000. Originally the testator acquired this common stock as a bonus with 150 shares of preferred stock he purchased and which are still held by the estate and in the subsequent Abitibi "split-up" the total grew to nearly 600 shares.

It may be said that the sale at the present time was not made because of any lack of faith in Abitibi on the part of the directors. It has been felt for a long time that the estate should eventually be put into trustee investments and the executors decided that when Abitibi reached 70 they would sell, as that would give a substantial sum to the estate for re-investment.

Rumor of Merger

There is considerable talk in Montreal of a merger between the Abitibi and Spanish River Pulp and Paper Companies. Nothing official one way or another has been given out by either company in regard the rumors. One story is supported by its tellers by the statement that President Anson of the Abitibi recently paid a visit to the mill of one company rumored as figuring in the merger. The Abitibi stock is said to have been reflecting some underground movement but as the Spanish shareholders of unsplit stock would stand to enjoy a material participation, if the merger went through, it is contended that the lack of any large movement in this issue would serve to discount the rumor.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. has just been passed on the stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., payable Jan. 15 to record of Dec. 31. This company is represented in the "unlisted" division of the Montreal Stock Exchange by its only security, common stock of $10,000,000 of a par value of $25 a share. The market price since its listing a few days ago has run around 12-12¼ giving a yield of a little over 8 per cent. In a letter dealing with this security O'Brien & Williams state:

> The company controls a large plant at Corbyville, Ontario, for the production of industrial alcohol and controls the Consolidated Distilleries, Limited, which concern operates the Corby Company at Corbyville, which has been in the business for some sixty years. It also controls the St. Hyacinthe Distilleries Company, Limited, situated at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, which Company has a very large output.
>
> The earnings of the Company are greatly in excess of the dividend requirements and continued expansion is looked for, especially in the industrial alcohol business, which the managers of the Company think is only in its infancy. New uses are constantly being found for industrial alcohol, and it is on the point of being used in motor fuel on a very large scale.
>
> The Company, as present constituted, is practically a creation of Sir Mortimer B. Davis, who is the Chairman of the Board and the largest shareholder.

Wayagamack Turns Loss Into a Profit

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—A reversal that is most encouraging is shown by advance figures covering the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., for the year ended Nov. 30, 1922. A loss of $152,712 in previous year changed to a profit of $382,030. Against this there was paid out only $260,854, representing bond interest charges, leaving a balance of $111,176. This represents slightly over 2 per cent. on the common stock and clearly indicates that Wayagamack has turned the corner of a long and difficult market situation for its Kraft pulp and wrapping paper.

The balance sheet shows a marked improvement during the year. Net working capital stands at $1,384,706. The inventory has been marked down from $2,151,297 to $879,205. Notes amounting to $300,000 on account of new limits have been wiped out through the new financing of last Spring and bank loans are down from $1,998,000 to $425,000. During most of the year the plants have been operating to capacity, although in the earlier portion profits were held down sometimes to the vanishing point as a result of unfortunate export conditions.

MONTREAL TRUST DIRECTORS

Sir Wm. Price, president of Price Bros. & Co., and Chas. B. McNaught, of Reed, Shaw & McNaught, insurance brokers of Toronto, have been elected directors of the Montreal Trust Company.

DOMINION BRIDGE HAD SHARP CUT IN PROFITS FOR YEAR

Ran Behind Over $200,000 in Paying 4% Dividend on Stock

MUCH WORK TAKEN

Without Profit in Earlier Part of Year Owing to Keen Competition—Well Able to Meet Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The annual statement of the Dominion Bridge Co. covering the year ending October 31, 1922, recalls to some extent that of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. in greatly reduced profit but in the maintenance of a strong liquid position. In spite of the fact that in the summer months and in the early fall a considerable volume of business came to the Company and there was greater activity than has been the case for a long time previous, a large portion of this new business was not completed by the end of the Company's fiscal year, and so did not appear in the statement of profit. In addition, as the president, G. H. Duggan, points out, while the output of all the plants for the year amounted to 45,457 tons as against 38,047 tons the previous year, showing an increase of 18%, a large portion of the business was taken of a necessity at prices which were not expected to show any profit, but for the sake of maintaining the organization and to absorb a portion of the overhead expense. The low prices have persisted owing to keen competition, but the overhead expenses have been further reduced. As a result, the president states, of this and the larger volume of business, the profits, small as they are, are better than were expected at the time of the last annual meeting.

No promises are held out in reference to the new year, but the shareholders are assured that the plants are in good shape and the stocks of raw material well assorted and saleable, the organization on an efficient basis, and therefore the Company is in a good position "to meet continued adverse conditions or to enable it to profit by a return to more normal business conditions."

The reason for the reduction in the dividend from 8 to 4% is made clear from the earning's statement. In the year 1921 there remained net earnings of $378,000 to apply against the 8% dividend requirements of $520,000. In the year just closed the net earnings amounted to only $54,000 to apply against the 4% dividend requirements of $260,000. The result was that for the year 1921 to pay an 8% dividend the Company had to take $141,000 out of its surplus, and had to take $205,000 out of the surplus in which to meet the 4% dividend requirements in 1922. There was less than 1% earned on the common stock as compared to nearly 6% the previous year.

The profit and loss account shows a very great reduction in profits as compared not only with last year, but two years ago, $188,000 as against $623,000 for 1921 and $1,125,000 in 1922. Thus the profits for 1922 are only 30% of last year and only 17% of two years ago.

The net working capital has remained in good shape, over $3,750,000 as against $4,169,000 one year ago and a little over $5,000,000 two years ago. Below are given the profit and loss comparisons for the past three years, and the working capital account for the past two years.

Profit and Loss Account

	1922	1921	1920
Profits	*$188,670	$623,737	$1,125,892
Less:			
Directors	......	15,130	28,998
Doubt. acc.	......	95,607	4,771
Deprec.	134,008	134,305	127,591
Ttl. deduc.	134,008	245,043	161,361
Net earnings	54,661	378,693	964,530
Dividends	260,000	520,000	520,000
Balance	†205,339	†141,307	444,530
Deprec. res.	......	480,000	......
Balance	†205,339	†621,307	444,530
Prev. bal.	3,671,838	4,293,144	3,848,613
P. & L. bal.	3,466,500	3,671,838	4,293,144

*From contracts, interest and dividends received on investments and miscellaneous earnings, after allowing for directors' fees and reserve for doubtful accounts.

†Debit.

Working Capital Account

Current Assets—	1922	1921
Cash	766,740	1,023,942
Victory bonds	364,102	....
Deposits	68.681	48,039
Due from work.	669,725	466,133
Accts. and bills rec.	1,101,689	1,481,587
Inventories	1,651,319	1,842,443
Total	$4,622,209	$4,169,458
Current Liab.—		
Accs. pay.	800,209	562,688
Div. pay.	65.000	130,000
Total	$865,209	$692,688
Bal. work. cap.	$3,757,000	$4,169,458

Better Business Predicted for 1923

In various directions the indications favor a strong upbuilding of general trade and generally better business during 1923, says The Financial Age. This prediction is supported by the forecasts made by some of the best economic experts, and, while no one can predict with thorough accuracy as to what will develop during the coming six months, the consensus of opinion is that the showing will be satisfactory with largely increased industrial and business activity.

For the
SAFE INVESTMENT
of your Funds

We own and offer

Provincial and Municipal Bonds

		Due	Price	Yield
Prov. of Ontario	5½%	1942	101.00	5.42%
Prov. of Saskatchewan	6%	1936	105.70	5.40%
City of Toronto	6%	1939-44	———	5.35%
City of Sherbrooke	5%	1952	94.80	5.35%
City of Hull	5%	1934	94.80	5.60%
Town of Lindsay	5½%	1934	100.00	5.50%
City of Hamilton	4%	1929	92.41	5.40%
Coteau St. Pierre Schools	6%	1955	103.66	5.75%
City of Hamilton	5½%	1927-29	100.00	5.50%
City of Hamilton	5½%	1930	100.25	5.50%
City of Hamilton	5½%	1931-33	100.50	5.45%
City of Hamilton	5½%	1934-36	100.75	5.45%
City of Hamilton	5½%	1937-38	101.00	5.40%

Public Utility Bonds

Southern Can. Power	6%	1948	98.50	6.10%
Manitoba Power Company	7%	1941	100.00	7.00%
Canada Steamship Lines	7%	1942	98.50	7.15%
*East Kootenay Power	7%	1942	100.00	7.00%

*Carrying a bonus of Common Stock.

Industrials

Wm. Davies Co. Inc.	6%	1942	99.00	6.00%
Brandram Henderson	6%	1939	95.00	6.50%
McCormick Mfg. Co.	6½%	1940	Market	
Howard Smith Paper Mills	7%	1941	100.00	7.00%

Preferred Stocks

Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Pfd.	7%		Market	
Southern Can. Power	6%		Market	

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
305-7 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO
MONTREAL HAMILTON LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG
200

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The carpenter to his bench; the shoemaker to his last; but for us—a pair of scissors.

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BANK STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Immediately Available Liquid Resources

ASSETS

	Nov. 1922	Oct. 1922	Change	Nov. 1921	Change in year
1. Specie	$ 100,017,065	$ 92,304,505	+$ 7,712,560	$ 81,671,381	+$ 18,345,684
2. Dom. notes	177,770,676	170,763,843	+ 7,006,833	198,821,730	— 21,051,054
4. Gold reserve	59,452,533	53,102.533	+ 6,350,000	69,402,533	— 9,950,000
9. U. K. banks	10,162,377	9,368,770	+ 793,607	6,939,784	+ 522,593
10. For. banks	101,447,479	95,523,790	+ 5,923,689	58,594,594	+ 42,852,885
11. Gov. sec.	189,476,349	185,339,094	+ 4,137,255	215,120,974	— 25,644,625
15. Call l's ab'd	204,437,459	195,750,035	+ 8,687,424	193,001,119	+ 11,436,340
	$ 842,763,938	$ 802,152,570	+$40,611,368	$ 826,252,116	+$ 16,511,822
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
12. Pub. sec.	$ 85,676,253	$ 81,929,656	+$ 3,746,597	$ 112,414,797	—$ 26,738,544
13. Rly. sec.	42,107,444	42.613,733	— 506,289	44,648,640	— 2,541,196
14. Can. c'l l'ns	98,984,090	105,083,013	— 6,098,923	104,392,115	— 5,408.025
16. Current	1,105,630,178	1,122,840,459	— 17,210,281	1,210,101,634	— 104,471,456
17. Loans ab'd.	149,244,165	153,088,583	— 3,844,418	144,340,080	+ 4,904,085
19. Prov. loans	14,270,163	12,100,101	+ 2,170,062	9,577,073	+ 4,693,090
20. Municipal	69,889,587	73,860,695	— 3,971,108	80,094,483	— 10,204,896
	$1,565,801,880	$1591,516,240	—$25,714,360	$1,705,568,822	—$139,766,942
Other Assets					
21. Over. debts	$ 6,608,230	$ 8,776,819	—$ 2,168,589	$ 7,499,683	—$ 891,453
22. Real estate	5,521,796	5,233,039	+ 288,757	4,510,611	+ 1,011,185
23. Mortgages	4,594.538	4,674,975	— 80,437	3,273,120	+ 1,321,418
24. Premises	71,529,704	71,909,153	— 379,449	67,566,899	+ 3,962,805
25. Lets. of cred.	20,564,139	20,507,182	+ 56,957	26,126.123	— 5,561,984
26. Other assets	4,083,046	4,120,503	— 37,457	3,789,216	+ 293,830
	$ 112,901,453	$ 115,221,671	—$ 2,320,218	$ 112,765,652	+$ 135,801
Total	$2,521,467,271	$2,508,890,481	+$12,576,790	$2,644,586,590	—$123,119,319
3. Note cir. dep.	6,441,991	6.441,991	....	6,521,128	— 79,13[illegible]
3, 8. Int. bk. bal.	162,525,561	165,268,467	— 2,742,906	173,022,789	— 10,497,228
Gross	$2,690,434,823	$2,680,600,939	+$ 9,833,884	$2,824,130,507	—$133.695,684
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC					
Liability to Government and Circulation					
1. Circulation	$ 169,626,264	$ 178,623,690	—$ 8,997,426	$ 181,953,001	—$ 12,326,737
2. Dom. Govt.	106.809,084	102,642,415	+ 4,166,669	138,996,968	— 32,187,884
3. Prov. govt.	24,953,254	29,688,849	— 4,735,595	33,921,476	— 8,968,222
Deposits by Public					
4. Dom. deposits	544,446,720	531,491,428	+ 12,955,292	555,901,712	— 11,454,992
5. Savings	1,167,609,065	1,156,442,453	+ 11,166,612	1,252,227,394	— 84,618,329
Total	$1,712,055,785	$1,687,933,881	+$24,121,904	$1,808,129,106	—$ 96,073,321
6. Foreign dep.	323,644,944	331,969,200	— 8,324,256	285,217,706	+ 38,427,235
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
9. U. Kingdom	$ 12,912,691	$ 9,073,525	+$ 3.839,166	$ 8,835,216	+$ 4,077,475
10. Foreign	27,419,048	24,733,540	+ 2,685,508	31,070.129	— 3.651,081
11. Bills pay.	6,570,304	5.902,357	+ 667,947	12,409,746	— 5,839,442
12. Acceptances	20,564.139	20,507,182	+ 56.957	26,126,123	— 5,561,984
13. Other liab.	4,344,608	2,624,375	+ 1,720,233	4,189,694	+ 154,914
Public liab.	$2,408,900,141	$2,393,699,014	+$15,201,127	$2,530,849,165	—$121,949,024
8. Due bet. bks.	10,158,570	11,311,923	— 1,153,353	10,487,118	— 328,548
Gross	$2,419,058,711	$2,405,010,937	+$14,047,774	$2,541,336,278	—$122,277,567

MARKET LIST IS FIRMER AND FAIRLY WELL BROADENED

Holiday Season Has Concluded With Strong Outlook

MINES IMPROVED

General Opinion is That Gotham Has Well Started on a New Up-Swing

The Canadian markets weathered the passage from the old to the new year with considerable strength and seem to be maintaining their strong grip. There has been considerable activity and the list has been steadily broadening out. Declines are few.

It is a reflection of the drive upward that has taken hold in New York, said one broker, while others contend that it is a natural New Year's movement and is to be taken as reflecting improved conditions and confidence in the ability of the list to continue on upwards. Some brokers hold that there are many excellent issues on the local list that have yet to rise to the position in which they should be and they believe that the trading of the next month or so will see material advances in many of them. Certainly the lists have responded to the advances of buyers quite willingly. The volume of trading has not been large, yet the tendency of the whole list was to strengthen on orders of any size.

The paper group continues to provide the leadership at Montreal, most of the issues responding to the buyers' advances with small advances. Several utilities were in demand and two or three of them rose to new levels. The steel issues have varied fractionally while a couple of the specialties attracted some trading. The bank list was firmer generally although there were slight downward fluctuations in a couple of issues. Gains have been the order for the oils.

In the mining list, the tendency has been upward. The tone has been firm. The gold producers provided some leadership, but some of the smaller issues failed to respond. The silver issues reflect the opinion held in some sections that the price of their product is due to go to higher levels and these issues have been quite firm.

The bond market has been rather quiet.

The Market Trend

Bad stocks being bought as well as good ones and the necessary shaking down that had to follow, is the cause advanced for the recent market weakness in some quarters and the fact that the shaking down is complete is now advanced as a reason why the list should go up. The Bache Review deals with this briefly when it says:

> When we enter the precincts of forecasts of the future of stocks, we venture into a region beset with pitfalls and surrounded by fogs. Nevertheless, the movements and position of the stock market have a decided effect upon business, psychological if not physical, and are important to investors in a high degree.
>
> We have given some of the various opinions of the outlook entertained in different quarters. We think there is little doubt that business activity will continue during at least a good portion of 1923, and that if the United States does not wait too long to take a constructive part in the rehabilitation of Europe, real prosperity may be brought about.

TWIN CITY

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company reports gross earnings for the month of November amounting to $1,133,413 as compared with $1,158,652 for the same month in 1921, a decrease of $25,239. Total railway operating expenses, taxes etc., at $892,418 compared with $978,099. and operating income at $240,995 compared with $180,552, an increase of $60.443. Net income for the month at $154,053 compared with $93,997 in the previous year.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The November earnings statement of the Canadian National Railways shows gross amounting to $12,872,740 compared with $12,839,107 for the same month in 1921, an increase of $33,632. Working expenses at $12,096.073 were lower by $15.685, while net at $776,666 compared with $727,347, an increase of $49.319. Gross from January 1, to the end of November, amounted to $109.400,669, a decrease of $5,935,507. Working expenses were lower by $13,394,898 and net for the eleven months at $7,645,892 showed a decline of $7,459,390 with the previous year.

BARCELONA TRACTION

Both the gross and net earnings of the Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co. show a substantial increase for the month of November as compared with the same month last year. Gross earnings amounting to 4.478.246 pesetas show an increase of 817.041. Operating expenses at 1,681.450 were higher by 515.809, and net at 2.796,796 compared with 2,495.564 last year, an increase of 301,232. Aggregate gross for the eleven months at 42.193.291 showed an increase of 8 313,254 while aggregate net at $25,689.624 was higher by 4.,226.000 pesetas. The following figures show the gross, net and net increase for the eleven months:

	(pesetas) Gross	(pesetas) Net	(pesetas Net Inc.
Jan.	4.074.494	2.519.811	439 563
Feb.	3.417.663	2.343.540	x16 615
March	3.937.152	2.499.055	636 147
April	3.813.281	2.276.208	457 097
May	3.654 917	1.960.224	210 056
June	3 617.712	2.088.174	313 633
July	3.708.509	2.127.200	433 519
Aug.	3.599.168	2.197 335	534 390
Sept.	3.810 785	2.252.330	256 333
Oct.	4,081,365	2,528,952	670.545
Nov.	4,478,246	2,796,796	301,232

x—Decrease.

Hundreds of Companies Increase Capitalization

Apparently as an aftermath of a recent United States Supreme Court decision that stock dividends were not taxable, hundreds of companies are increasing their capitalization by enormous amounts, the Secretary of State's office announced at Albany, N. Y. The move is thought to be in anticipation of action by Congress to tax surplus or its distribution.

The increases in capitalization run into the millions, and it is not uncommon for a company originally capitalized at $100,000 to increase its capitalization to $1,000,000, the statement said. The movement is not confined to any particular line of business. Increasing the amount of authorized capital stock enables the corporation to turn over its surplus to its stockholders in the form of stock dividends, the move converting the amount into capital instead of surplus, it was explained.

CONIAGAS PROFIT IS HIGHER THAN 1921

Company Has Many Properties On Hand Which Are Being Explored

The Coniagas mine made a net profit of $356,280 after providing for depreciation and other reserves, as compared with $347,378 in 1921. The report just issued covers the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. The president, Lt.-Col. Leonard, remarked that the report was somewhat better than could reasonably be expected owing to the decreasing silver content of the ore and the declining price of silver.

During the year $200,000 in dividends had been paid. The average price received for silver was 70.09c per ounce. Last year it was 70.88c. Total silver production for the year was 1,158,882 ounces, compared with 1,301,515 last year. The average value of the ore was 9.19 ounces per ton, as compared with 10.7 last year. Some 37,603 ounces were realized from retreatment of sand tailings which had accumulated on the property.

At present the company has working options on property in the townships of Coleman, Tisdale and Bucke, and these prospects are being developed. The Beaver mine in the southeastern portion of Coleman township, and the Badger and Prince Davis properties adjoining have been leased, and it is the intention to thoroughly explore these properties during the coming season.

Up to Oct. 31, $18,000 had been expended on diamond drilling on the Newray mines, on which property the Coniagas Co. took an option on the majority of the stock. Options on claims in McVittie township were allowed to lapse.

The cost of the Trethewey property acquired in 1920 has been written off and a fair profit has been realized. In addition the Trethewey property has been of assistance in maintaining an adequate and suitable supply of ore for the concentrating mill.

Ore during the year was mined and concentrated at cost of 32.64 per ounce of silver content. The average cost of silver produced during the past 15 years, including all charges, was 23.87c an ounce.

The total distribution of dividends to Oct. 31, 1922, is $11,040,000, and in addition a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared payable Nov. 1, 1922.

The reduction plant at Thorold has been a substantial producer of silver bullion, cobalt oxides and metal, white arsenic and nickel oxide and metal for the past fourteen years. Owing to the large accumulation of stocks, due to the continued depression in the market, the mill closed a year ago.

The profit and loss account follows:

xNet profits	$ 356.280	$ 347.378
Balance forward	1,695,889	2,148,511
	$2.052.169	$2.495.889
Dividends	200.000	800.000
Balance	1,852,169	1,695,889
	$2,052,169	$2,495,889

x—After deduction of expenses, etc.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending Jan. 2

	Div. Rate	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Close	Sales
Banks—							
Commerce	12+1	195	192	191½	189½	191½	68
Dominion	12+1	192½	191	192	190	191	45
Hamilton	12	170½	—	170	170	170	44
Hochelaga	10	—	149¼	150½	145½	150¼	133
Imperial	12+½	181	179½	180½	179	180½	281
Montreal	12+2	—	230	231	229½	230½	97
Nova Scotia	16	254	252	256	253	253	212
Royal	12+2	—	207	208½	206	208⅛	14
Standard	14	204	203	204	204	204	28
Toronto	12	183	182	183	182	183	28
Union	10	138	136	136	135	136	49
Industrials, Utilities, etc.—							
Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co.	4	70	69	71	68½	70¼	7267
Do., pref.	7	—	98½	99	99	99	25
American Cyanamid, com.	—	36	34	35	35	35	100
American Salesbook, com.	8	—	34	33	31	33	91
Do., pref.	7	90	89	89	87	88	104
Asbestos Corporation, com.	6	64⅞	64½	66	65	65½	485
Do., pref.	7	85	—	86	85	85	230
Atlantic Sugar, com.	—	23½	22½	24	22¾	23	215
Do., pref.	—	—	42	42½	42	42	55
Barcelona Traction	—	17½	17	17¼	15	17¼	6490
Bell Telephone	8	113	112	113	112	112⅜	884
Brazilian Traction, com.	4	44	43½	45¼	43¼	44	3006
Bird & Son, pref.	7	90	89	89	89	89	10
British Empire Steel, com.	—	10	9¼	10	[illegible]	9½	390
Do., 1st pref.	7	72	68	73	70	73	106
Do., 2nd pref.	—	26½	26	26½	25¾	26	1032
Brompton Pulp, com.	—	38½	38⅜	40	37⅜	39½	4500
Burt, F. N., com.	10	124	123	124	124	124	27
Canada Bread, pref.	7	94	93	93¼	93¼	93¼	10
Canada Car & Foundry, com.	—	33	—	33	31	33	1070
Do., pref.	—	67	66	69¾	67	69¼	985
Canada Cement, com.	6	78½	77¼	78¾	77¼	77¼	145
Do., pref.	7	—	99	100	98¾	100	192
Canada Steamships, com.	—	20	18¼	19	18½	18½	160
Do., pref.	—	55	54¾	55	54	55	692
Canadian Converters	7	92	90	92	92	92	50
Canadian Cottons, com.	8	115	112	115	115	115	50
Do., pref.	6	90	86	88	87	87	15
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, pref.	6	77	—	72	72	72	50
Canadian General Electric, com.	6	82½	81½	82	81	81½	292
Canadian Locomotive, pref.	7	—	84	85	84	84	20
Canadian Pacific Railway	10	—	145½	146	144½	146	67
Canadian Salt	8	100	—	100	100	100	5
Can. Woollens, com.	—	15	—	15	15	15	2
City Dairy, com.	10	145	—	146½	145	145	25
Do., pref.	7	99	97	99	97	97	10
Consumers' Gas	10	158	156	157	155	157	20
Detroit United Railway	6	—	67½	68½	67¾	68	571
Dominion Bridge	4	74	73⅞	74	72½	72⅞	55
Dominion Canners, pref.	7	79½	—	80	79	79	75
Dominion Glass, com.	6	89	88¾	90½	87½	90½	2100
Dominion Telegraph	6	—	43	42½	42½	42½	25
Dominion Textile, com.	12	183	181	185	180	183	741
Dominion Iron, pref.	7	72	—	70	68¾	68¾	34
Dominion Steel Corp., pref.	6	78	77½	78	77½	78	115
Duluth Superior	—	30	29½	30	29⅝	30	485
Goodyear Tire, pref.	—	87½	85	87½	85¼	87½	110
Howard Smith Paper, com.	6	79	76	80	76½	79	397
Do., pref.	8	102	100	100⅛	100	100	15
Illinois Traction, com.	8	40½	—	38	35	35	31
Do., pref.	6	79	76½	78	77¾	77¾	30
Kaministiquia Power	8	—	100	103	100	103	50
Lake of Woods Milling, com.	12	180	177	177	175	177	160
Laurentide Paper	6	94	83	95¾	92¾	94	85
Lyall Construction	—	48	40	50	50	50	25
Mackay, com.	6	107	106¼	107	105½	106¾	829
Do., pref.	4	69½	68½	69¼	68½	68½	40
Maple Leaf Milling, com.	8	119	—	122	121	121	25
Do., pref.	7	99	98	99	99	99	40
Monarch Knitting, pref.	7	80	70	70	70	70	21
Montreal Cotton, com.	6	105	104	105	105	105	50
Montreal Light, Heat, com.	5	105	103½	104½	103¾	104½	824
Montreal Telegraph	8	53	—	53	53	53	110
Montreal Trams	10	160	—	158	158	158	84
National Breweries, com.	4	50	49⅝	51⅜	48½	49½	1890
Ogilvie Flour, com.	12	300	—	288	288	288	25
Ottawa L. H. & Power	6	90	—	90	90	90	5
Pacific Burt, com.	2	—	94	91	90	91	225
Do., pref.	7	100	99	99	97½	99	161
Penmans, com.	8	130	—	129	127	129	60
Do., pref.	6	93	92	92	92	92	10
Porto Rico Railways, com.	—	27	26	26	26	26	17
Do., pref.	7	81	77	78	78	78	10
Price Brothers	2	46	45½	47¾	46	47	855
Provincial Paper, com.		—	85	87½	86½	87½	50
Do., pref.	7	93½	—	93½	93¼	93½	10
Quebec Railway	—	—	24¼	25¼	24	24½	820
Riordon Pulp, com.	—	7	5	5	5	5	20
Rogers, William, com.	—	56	51	48	48	48	39
Do., pref.	7	—	85	82	80	82	86
Shawinigan	7	112½	112	112	111½	112	382
Spanish River Pulp, com.	7	97½	96½	99¼	96¾	97½	2010
Do, pref.	7	—	106	107⅜	105½	106¼	1337
Steel of Canada, com.	7	68	67	67¾	66½	67	1960
Do., pref.	7	96	—	96	95¾	96	111
St. Lawrence Flour, com.	6	78½	77½	77½	77½	77½	5
Toronto Railway	—	85	84¼	85	84	85	621
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	7	92½	—	92	92	92	25
Twin City, com.	4	60	59	60	58	60	236
Wayagamack Pulp	—	61	60½	62¼	60	60	450
Winnipeg Electric, com.	—	33½	33	33½	32½	32½	260
Canada Landed	10+1	85	82	84	84	84	22
Can. Permanent	12	187	185	188	187	187	23
Huron & Erie	7	—	115	115	115	115	17
National Trust	12	200	195	197	197	197	5
Ontario Loan	10+1	90	85	85	85	85	32
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	202	200	201½	201½	201½	20

New Issue

$250,000

Laidlaw Bale Tie Company, Limited

Manufacturers of soft bessemer and high carbon steel wire, steel wire bale-ties, steel wire barrel hoops, wire nails and staples.

Head Office and Factory - Hamilton, Ontario

7% First Mortgage Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated October 2nd, 1922 **Due October 2nd, 1937.**

Semi-annual interest payable October 2nd and April 2nd. Principal and interest payable in gold or its equivalent in lawful money of Canada at the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, or in United States gold coin at the Bank of Montreal in New York City at the holder's option. Coupon bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable as a whole or in part on sixty days' notice on any interest date after October 2nd, 1927 at 105 and accrued interest.

Legal Opinion—E. G. Long, K.C.

Trustee—Royal Trust Company

Capitalization

(Including the present issue of bonds)

7% First Mortgage Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1937	$250,000
8% Cumulative Preferred Shares (par value $100)	100,000
Ordinary Shares (par value $100)	300,000

From letter written to us by the General Manager of the Company, we give herewith the following important features:

Laidlaw Bale Tie Co., Limited, owns and operates at Hamilton, Ontario, a thoroughly up-to-date plant for the manufacture of soft bessemer and high carbon steel wire, steel wire bale-ties, steel wire barrel hoops, wire nails, etc. The business or that of its predecessor has been in continuous and successful operation for over twenty-two years. It is to-day one of the largest wire mills in Canada, specializing in the manufacture of fine and high-grade wires.

Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on all the Company's fixed assets, including land, properties, plant, buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., now owned or hereafter acquired, and by a floating charge on all the Company's other assets both present and future.

Annual Sinking Fund, commencing October 1st, 1923, is sufficient to retire all the bonds at or before the date of maturity.

Appraised Value, as per certificate of the Canadian Appraisal Co. as of November 17th, 1922, of the Company's fixed assets, including land, buildings, plant, machinery, and equipment, but not including valuable patterns, drawings, goodwill, etc., is $504,278, being over twice the amount of the total bonds issued. (The fixed assets are continually increasing, while the bond indebtedness will begin to decrease at the end of the first year.)

Total Net Assets on July 1st, 1922, including the current assets and raw materials, goods in process and finished goods taken at the cost price or replacement value, whichever is the lower, and after deducting depreciation on buildings, plant, machinery, and equipment, and all current liabilities, and giving effect to present financing, were $757,051, or over 3 times the bonds outstanding.

Insurance against fire is carried by the Company for $433,400, an amount 1¾ times the bond issue.

Average earnings for the last two years, after taxes, and available for bond interest and depreciation, amount to $65,746, or over 3¾ times bond interest of $17,500.

Average earnings for the last four years, after taxes, and available for bond interest and depreciation, were $78,368, equal to almost 4½ times interest on this bond issue.

Average earnings for the last seven years, after taxes, and available for bond interest and depreciation, were $81,375, over 4½ times bond interest requirements.

Estimated net earnings available for interest on these Bonds for the current year, six months of which are completed, will be at least $75,000, as against bond interest requirements of $17,500.

No part of the Company's earnings during the war were derived from the manufacture of munitions or war material, but entirely from the manufacture of the Company's usual and ordinary products.

Price: 99¼ and Interest, Yielding about 7.10%

L. M. Green & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Union Bank Building - Toronto, Ontario

ANNOUNCEMENT

CHANGE OF CORPORATE TITLE

SINCE MR. HAMILTON B. WILLS HAS NOT BEEN ACTIVELY CONNECTED WITH THE AFFAIRS OF HAMILTON B. WILLS & CO., LIMITED, SINCE JULY, 1920, AND HAS HAD NO CONNECTION WHATEVER FOR OVER A YEAR, IT HAS BEEN DEEMED ADVISABLE TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE COMPANY TO REFLECT THE MANAGEMENT SELECTED BY MR. WILLS TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

THE CHANGE OF NAME IS A FORMALITY AND DOES NOT AFFECT THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY IN ANY WAY, SHAPE OR MANNER.

ARTHUR E. MOYSEY & CO., LIMITED

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

HAMILTON B. WILLS & CO., LIMITED

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi G. Mtge., 6's, 1940	94	95¼
Algoma Steel, 5's	..	40
Alta. Pac. Grain, pfd.	86	90
Do., com.	104	110½
American Sales Book, 6's	97¾	..
Ashdown Hardware, 5's	87¾	..
British Amer. Assurance	6¼	7
British American Oil	34	36
B. P. & P., 8's, 1941	103½	..
Burns P. 1st, 6's	101½	..
Can. Machinery, pfd.	33	38
Can. Westinghouse	116	..
Cock. P. pfd. 7% xd. 1%	35	42
Coll. Shipbldg., com.	50	58
Cosgrave Breweries	..	6¼
Davies, Wm. Inc. 1942	..	99
Do., 6's	104¾	..
Dom. Power, Com.	24	26
Dom. Sewer Pipe, com.	27½	..
Do., 6's	90	..
Durant Motors	11¾	13
Dunlop Tire, pfd, 7%	79	81½
Do., 6's	96¾	..
Eastern Car, 6's	91	94¼
Eastern Theatres, pfd.	64	..
Do., com.	6¼	6¾
Excelsior Life	32	..
F. Play., pfd., 50% com.	66	..
Gunns, pfd.	36¼	..
Goodyear Tire, com.	15	..
Harris Abattoir, 6's	98¼	..
Home B. of C. 7% xd. 1%	..	96½
Imperial Oil	111½	113
Inter. Milling, pfd., 7%	88½	..
Do., 6's	94⅝	..
Inter. Petroleum	21½	..
King Ed. Hotel, 7's	83	84¾
Lambton Golf	425	475
La Paz Oil	..	.70
Loew's Toronto, pfd.	48½	..
Manitoba P., 7's, 1941	96	99½
Manuf. Life, 20% paid	45½	..
Massey Harris	..	54¼
Mattagami P., deb.	32	37
Mercantile T.	97	..
Mex. N. Dev., com.	9	11
Milton Pressed Brick	34	..
National Life, $25 paid	49	..
Neilson, Wm., 6's	94	..
Nia. St. C. & T., 5's	85½	..
Nor. Can. Pow., com.	22	26½
N. S. Steel, 6% deb	86¼	88¾
R. Simpson, pfd., 6%	88½	90
Spanish River, 8's	103	104¼
St. Clay Prod., 6's	..	88½
Sterling Bank	103	104½
Sterling Coal, com.	17½	18½
Sun Life Assurance	150	..
Toronto Brick	72½	..
Tor. Paper, 6's	92	..
Tor. Power, 5's	97¼	99½
T. & Guarantee, 6%	70	73
Western Assurance	6	7
Western P. Co., 5's	82	83½
Whalen Pulp, pfd.	..	21
Do., 7% deb.	62	63½

Our Bond Department

This Bank has a complete Bond Department always at the service of clients. Constantly in close touch with financial markets, this service is invaluable to anyone contemplating investment of large or small amounts.

We deal in strongly protected securities, such as Government and Municipal Bonds. 353

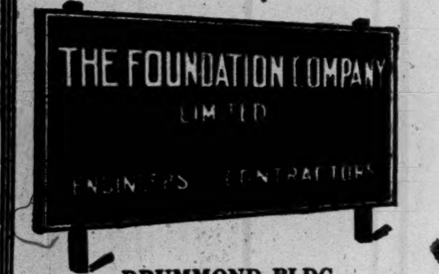
IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA
OVER 200 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA.

Agents in Great Britain: ENGLAND—Lloyds Bank Limited, London and Branches. SCOTLAND — The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh and Branches. IRELAND—Northern Banking Co., Limited, Belfast and Branches. Agents in FRANCE: Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Limited, Credit Lyonnais.

The Wabasso Cotton
Company, Limited

THREE RIVERS, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Fine White Cotton, also Spinners' Fine Counts of Yarns



Hydraulic and Steam Power Developments
Industrial Buildings
Heavy Foundations
Dams and Bridge Piers
Underwater Construction

DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED

Manufacturers of

COTTON FABRIC

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

YOU REAP WHAT YOU SOW

This saying is as true of money as of anything else. For example: $10 sown each month in a Canada Permanent Savings Account, and watered each half year with compound interest, will produce a harvest of $1,436.57 at the end of ten years.

Why not commence sowing the seed to-day by opening an account? This institution has been doing business in Toronto for more than sixty-seven years and has safe-guarded and helped to increase the savings of many thousands of people, whose confidence it has had for this long period.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
14-18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO
Paid-up Capital $7,000,000. Reserve Fund, (earned), $7,000,000
Investments Exceed $40,000,000

5½% Interest Return

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
in a 5½ DEBENTURE of The Great West Permanent Loan Company
SECURITY

Paid-up Capital	$2,414,668.00
Reserves	1,100,000.00
Assets	6,184,420.00

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Branches: Toronto Regina Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria Edinburgh, Scotland

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor choose one whose fixed policy is to give

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

to Estates being administered by it

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,212,725

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY
VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

PRICE BROTHERS TO BUILD NEW MILLS FOR "NEWS"

Biggest Production in Canada Ready by Jan. 1, 1926

INCREASE 600 TONS

Total of 900 Tons Daily to be the Biggest in Canda—Ten Per Cent. of All Needs of United States

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Definite announcement was made this week of plans for the development of the largest newsprint mills in Canada, through the extension of the mills of Price Bros. & Co. from 300 tons a day to 900 tons, a total of 270,000 tons a year. The largest group of mills at present operating are those of the Spanish River Paper Mills, at three centers, with a total capacity of 700 tons a day. The largest individual mill is that of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls, which produces 500 tons a day.

The first unit of 200 tons a day is expected to be ready by Jan. 1, 1924, with another 200 by Jan. 1, 1925, and a third remaining unit by Jan. 1, 1926. It is understood the new mills will be constructed partly at Kenogami and partly at Chicoutimi.

Other newsprint units now under construction include the St. Laurence Paper Mills with 150 tons at Three Rivers, the Fort William Paper Co., the Belgo Paper Co., at Shawinigan Falls, 100 tons, and 100 or more tons for the St. Maurice Paper Co., with 50 more tons from the Bathurst Co.

The official anouncement in regard to Price Bros.' plans is as follows:

"As a result of the negotiations recently concluded between the Provincial Government of Quebec and a new company organized to develop the power resources of Lake St. John and the Saguenay River, already in its initial stages, announcement was made at the offices of the Canadian Export Paper Company, Limited, in Montreal on Tuesday that Price Bros. & Company, Ltd., for whom they act as export selling distributors, have entered upon a three years' program of expansion which will ultimately increase their present daily output capacity of 300 tons of paper to 900 tons or 280,000 tons a year, thereby setting a new record for Canada.

"The initial work of installation is already under way and the program calls for the production of 200 tons a day new output by January 1924 and 200 tons additional at the beginning of each of the two succeeding years until the maximum is reached.

"What this development means to the newsprint business of Canada may be inferred from the fact that Price Bros.' total production, when their expansion program is completed, will equal in quantity Canada's total output of less than a decade ago and will be the equivalent of more than 25 per cent. of the present total output. It would supply fully 10 per cent. of the present total demand for newsprint on the North American continent.

"The Canadian Export Paper Company do not expect to meet with any considerable difficulty in marketing this output of newsprint, despite its large dimensions, the favorable location of the mill giving the company equal shipping facilities to the United States, South America, South Africa, Australia and Europe. It is anticipated, however, that the present markets will have to be extended in order to absorb the new output.

"Price Bros.' plans are a natural corollary of the new hydro-electric power developments which are taking place in the Saguenay district and which are intended ultimately to result in making available 1,200,000 h.p. for industrial and other purposes. The company's contract with the new power company calls for the delivery of 200,000 h.p. and one of the important economies to be effected will be an estimated saving to the paper mill of about $1,000,000 a year through the substitution of electricity for coal. Sir William Price, head of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., and J. M. McCarthy, a director, are largely interested in the new power company which has been capitalized at $25,000,000, the remaining participants including James B. Duke, of New York, and other well-known American capitalists.

"Price Bros. & Company own or control some 9,000 square miles of freehold and leasehold timber limits in the valley of the Saguenay River and the Lower St. Lawrence, which have been roughly estimated to contain some 20,000,000 cords of pulp wood. They also own about 35,000 horsepower on the Au Sables River, of which 7,000 is developed. Their timber holdings, taken in connection with their new power contract, are regarded as placing them in a very enviable position amongst the foremost paper manufacturers in the Dominion."

RECORD CIGARETTE OUTPUT

American Total for Year Well Over 50,000,000

November figures give every assurance that 1922 American domestic cigarette output will exceed the record of 51,844,000,000 made in 1921. November production in all lines of the tobacco industry ran ahead of the corresponding month in the last two years.

Cigarette output was 6 per cent. ahead of last year and 28 per cent. ahead of 1920, while cigars showed increases of 10 per cent. and 1 per cent., respectively. Smoking and chewing tobacco production was 10 per cent. ahead of last year and 65 per cent. ahead of 1921, while gains of 5 per cent. and 96 per cent. were recorded in snuff output.

CANAL TRAFFIC HEAVY

Panama Canal traffic in 1922 was 19 per cent. larger than the previous year and made a new high record; traffic in American ships increased 26 per cent. Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 25 per cent. larger than in 1921.

MINERS ASK THAT THEY BE PROTECTED

Five Hundred Ask Alberta's Attorney-General To Protect Them

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDMONTON.—A strike that has now been in effect for over four weeks in the Edmonton coal mining district has materially reduced the output from the local mines, but has not yet resulted in the general tie-up that its promoters anticipated. About a dozen mines in the Cardiff, Beverly, Clover Bar, and Edmonton fields are involved, and two of them have temporarily suspended operations. The rest are still carrying on, with reduced crews. One of the most serious aspects of the case is the loss in outside shipping trade that the mines will sustain, it not being possible on a strike basis to do much more than supply the local demand.

The strike was called by the United Mine Workers, district 18, and the real question at issue is the recognition of the union in the Edmonton district, which hitherto has been unorganized. The operators have taken the view that the attitude of the open shop must be observed claiming that the conditions are different from those in other mining fields in the province and that in order to hold the trade in competition with other fields producing higher-grade coal it is necessary to produce and sell at lower cost.

Public sympathy has not been shown the strikers to the extent they had expected, for the reason that the strike was brought on in the dead of winter and with little justification. It is worth noting that the great majority of the miners are desirous of working, some 500 of them having petitioned the Attorney General for adequate police protection. Hon. James Murdock, federal Minister of Labor, has denounced the strike as illegal but the U. M. W. organization declares its intention to fight to the end.

WHOLESALE PRICES SHOW SMALL ADVANCE

Slight Increase for November—Down 38% From High—Family Budget Up 46%

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The index number of wholesale prices arrived at by the Labor Department at Ottawa showed a slight increase during November as did the family budget figured out in terms of retail prices. The wholesale index number was up to 221.7 for November as compared with 219.8 for October; 227.3 for November, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920, which was the highest point reached; and 137.5 for November, 1914. This showed a decline of 38 per cent. from the high of May 1920, but present prices are still 61 per cent. above those of November, 1914.

The chief increases for the month were in grains and fodder and in dairy products; with slight increases in sheep, halibut, flour, sugar, fruits, hides, metals and building materials. There were decreases in cattle, hogs, poultry, whitefish, vegetables, coke, gasoline and raw furs. As compared with November last year all groups were lower with the exception of grains and fodder, animals and meats, textiles, hides, metals and fuel.

The average cost of the weekly family budget for retail prices consisting of 29 staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty cities, amounted to $10.29 for November, as compared with $10.23 for October. The figures for November, 1921, one year ago were $11.80; $16.92 for June, 1920, which was the highest point reached, and $7.96 for November, 1914. As compared with the peak the November record showed a decline of 39 per cent., and a decline of 13 per cent. as compared with November one year ago. The increases were due to a substantial rise in the price of eggs with slight increases in milk, butter, cheese and sugar. These increases were counteracted to some extent by a slight decrease in meats, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, evaporated apples, and potatoes. Coal and wood went slightly down, as did rent.

Fuel and rent in the weekly budget averaged $20.88 for November as compared with $20.86 for October; $21.60 for November 1921; $26.92 for July 1920, the highest point reached, and $14.36 for November 1914. As compared with the high point November was down 24 per cent., but up 46 per cent., as compared with the figures for November, 1914.

ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION

In spite of the coal strike, bituminous coal production in 1922 was only 7 per cent. less than in 1921 for the eleven months' period, a decrease of 26,000,000 tons. Anthracite coal, however, showed a decline of 47 per cent., with a loss of 40,000,000 tons. Production of beehive coke increased 32 per cent. and by-product coke production increased 41 per cent. Public utility electric power showed an increase of 7 per cent. on a ten months' basis.

BRYANT BROS.' AFFAIRS

MONTREAL.—At a meeting of creditors of Bryant Bros. a statement of affairs was submitted by E. H. Merrill, trustee, showing that the total assets were $72,673, with total liabilities, excluding paid-up capital, of $70,385. This would show an excess of $2,287 of assets over liabilities. The creditors chose as inspectors, J. P. Lanctot, K. C., George S. Currie and William R. Sweeny.

But One Regret

"I have but one regret to express," wrote one of our policyholders, "and that is that I did not take out a much larger policy at the time." A natural enough regret to feel even when one lives to enjoy the fruits of early forethought; but how much more necessary to carry all the insurance one is capable of for the sake of your dependents! Their protection is the greater need. If you have not sufficient insurance in force, write for particulars of Great-West Life policies which provide the maximum of protection at the minimum cost. State age at nearest birthday.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office
Dept. "G"
WINNIPEG CANADA

FRED HAMILTON REAL ESTATE
City, Farm and Suburban Homes.
We can give you anything you require.
Sun Life Building Hamilton, Ontario

Silver Black Fox
Bred up to a standard not down to a price.
If you wish to start this interesting business as a pastime on a small scale or in a larger way as a money maker
Write
For our circular of information—
It tells how we start you
Stick to you
and help you make a success
(A chain of service)
Farquharson & Holman
Charlottetown Box 172 P.E.I

Ontario Mines Develop Much Power in Carrying on Industry

Power is an all important factor in mining. Where power is costly the growth of the industry is retarded. It is one of the principal reasons that coal has remained the only important mineral product of Nova Scotia. It is one of the reasons why the Gowganda silver camp in Northern Ontario has been slow in development.

Over one hundred thousand horse power are used by the mines of Northern Ontario. The following data shows the hydro power developed or used by the mines of Ontario, by districts:

ALGOMA—		
Helen Mine	2,600 H.P.	
High Falls	1,700 "	
		4,300 H.P.
CALABOGIE—		
Black Donald Graphite Mine	400 "	
		400 H.P.
COBALT—		
Hound Chutes	5,340 "	
Fountain Falls	3,000 "	
Taylor Hydraulic	5,500 "	
Matabitchewan	11,000 "	
		24,840 H.P.
CORDOVA DISTRICT—		
Cordova Mines	1,500 "	
		1,500 H.P.
ENGLEHART DISTRICT—	1,080 "	
		1,080 H.P.
GOWGANDA—		
O'Brien Mine	200 "	
South Bay Power	100 "	
		300 H.P.
HASTINGS DISTRICT—		
Lehigh Mill and Quarries purchase from H. E. Com.	3,535 "	
		3,535 H.P.
LARDER LAKE—		
Raven Falls	1,500 "	
		1,500 H.P.
PORCUPINE CAMP—		
Wawaiten	10,400 "	
Sandy Falls	5,000 "	
Sturgeon (proposed)	7,000 "	
		22,400 H.P.
SKOOTAMMATA RIVER—		
Cobalt Frontenac Mining Co.	500 "	
Ore Chimney Mining Co.	1,250 "	
		1,750 H.P.
SUDBURY DISTRICT—		
High Falls (Int. Nickel)	28,000 "	
Wahnipitae River, mostly for Mond Nickel Co.	10,200 "	
		38,200 H.P.
TRENT SYSTEM—Hydro Electric Supplies—		
Ont. Rock Co., Havelock	400 "	
Deloro Smelt. & Refining Co., Deloro	500 "	
G. H. Gillespie, Talc & Milling Co., Madoc	400 "	
Asbestos Pulp Co., Madoc	200 "	
Nicholls Chemical Co., Sulphide	500 "	
Point Anne Quarry	350 "	
Canada Cement Co.	3,500 "	
		5,850 H.P.
GALETTA—		
Galetta Electric Power & M. Co.	500 "	
		500 H.P.
Total		106,115 H.P.

SECURITIES SOLD BY SHERIFF HAVE RESTRICTED RIGHTS

Interesting Point Came Out in Recent Ontario Court Case

By M. L. HAYWARD,

In a recent case decided by Judge Middleton of the Ontario Supreme Court, a rather interesting point arose in connection with the right to seize and sell corporate stock on an execution.

In this case the evidence showed that a certain private company had been incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Companies' Act, the latters of incorporation containing the provision that the company should be a private one, that the shares of the company should not be transferred without the consent of the board of directors, and that the number of shareholders was to be limited to 50.

The capital stock of the company consisted of 4,000 shares of $10 each, of which A held 100 shares. Then B obtained a judgment against A, placed an execution in the hands of the sheriff, the sheriff seized the shares standing in A's name, and sold them to C. Then C requested that the transfer to him should be recorded, but this was refused by the company, upon the ground that, according to the terms of the charter, the stock could not be effectually transferred without the consent of the directors, and that the directors did not desire to admit C as a shareholder. "We're bound by the terms of the charter" the company claimed.

"And you're also bound to record a transfer when the sheriff sells according to law," C maintained.

The decision was in favor of the company on this point, and the court, after pointing out that the Ontario Company Act authorizes a "private company" to restrict the transfers of its shares in this way, goes on to say:

"It is elementary law that an execution creditor, apart from some statutory provision, has no greater right than the execution debtor, and that the sheriff can only give to the purchaser the right and title of the debtor; so here C has no greater or other right than A, unless he can point to some statute assisting him."

"Yes—but the Execution Act of Ontario authorizes the sheriff to seize and sell corporate stock," C argued.

"That statute provides only for the seizing and sale of 'transferable shares'. That, I think, does not include shares which can be transferred only with the consent of the directors but applies only to shares which the debtor can freely transfer," says the Court on this point.

At the same time the Court points out that neither B nor C would not be without a remedy of some sort.

"It is said that this will leave an execution creditor of a shareholder in such a company without remedy. I do not think that that is so, as a receiver may be appointed to receive all dividends payable. Apart from the Statute, that was the only remedy of the creditor of one member of partnership," says the Court.

COBALT ONE OF THE ROMANCES OF MINING HISTORY

Initial Discovery Was Made at Time When Investors Were Wary

The Cobalt camp is one of the romances of mining. It is the kind of a camp that the prospector dreams of, for with only the aid of a pick and shovel and a few sacks he could make it pay from the grass roots down and ultimately work up to a large operation without any capital investment.

A few hundred dollars each, started most of the Cobalt mines on their wonderfully successful careers; by the time a plant and mill were necessary there was enough money in the treasury to finance the outlay.

Soon after Fred LaRose started a hole on what afterwards proved to be the main LaRose vein, Dr. W. G. Miller came up from Toronto, via Lake Temiskaming, to visit the new discovery. He identified the minerals and took a collection of samples away with him. These were placed on view in the King Edward Hôtel at a meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, but they created no particular interest. This seems incomprehensible at the present time, when a good sample will start a stampede within 24 hours.

Just at that time the investing public was apathetic to mines; they had Rainy River and British Columbia mines, and took no stock in reports of precious metal mines in Ontario. For this reason some of the best mines in the district were taken over by United States investors, who were willing to take a chance.

Were Staked Quickly

A few claims were located in the summer of 1903, but there was little or no interest taken in the district until the following spring, when W. G. Trethewey came back from the west, saw Dr. Miller's samples and went up to investigate. He located the Trethewey and the Coniagas, and the balance of the district was staked out as fast as discoveries could be made.

It took a year or two for the public to appreciate the value of the small rich veins of Cobalt, but when it did, the boom which followed carried the prices of properties beyond reasonable bounds. In extenuation of the optimistic estimates of value placed on these mines, it must be remembered that at that time the geology of the district was not understood; nobody knew that the veins outcropping in the conglomerate would lose their silver values when the underlying keewatin was encountered.

As a matter of fact if the outcropping high-grade veins had gone down to the moderate depth of 1,000 feet, Cobalt would now be producing from fifty to a hundred million ounces of silver per year, and the prices of the boom times would seem like bargain prices to-day.

Five New Dividends Six Dividends Passed; Seven Were Decreased

Balance Slightly Against the Shareholders in 1922—Vast Majority, 108 Out of 129, on Montreal List Unchanged—Prospects Brighter for Higher Dividends in 1923

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL—The dividend records of Canadian securities during the past year naturally have not been as satisfactory to shareholders as those of the previous year. It was only natural that in some cases dividend payments had been continued during the year 1921 in expectation of a rapid recovery in 1922, and if this fell below expectations the directors in some instances felt compelled to discontinue even where the earnings may have been better than in the previous year. In some cases, moreover, heavy inventory losses were incurred in the early parts of the respective fiscal years, and these operated adversely against a continuance of dividends during 1922. Not all directors take the attitude of the president of Canada Cement Co., Frank P. Jones, that surpluses and reserves built up during the good times are there for one special purpose at least, the continuance of dividends on common stocks in the lean years. Mr. Jones has had the courage of his convictions during 1920 and 1921 when the dividends were not earned, and kept on the payments this past year, the third, for many months when it was not at all certain (as at last seems to be now) that practically the full dividend requirements will be met out of earnings for 1922. Even in some cases where the dividend was being earned by current quarters it was deemed a prudent course to pass or reduce the payments in order to strengthen the liquid position of the company.

For all these reasons, then, the shareholder fared more hardly in the way of dividends being passed entirely or cut down the past year than he did in the way of dividends being started again that had been cut before, or in increases of existing dividend payments. On the whole, however, events in this field turned out fairly evenly for the average investor. It seems certain that the new year will see a return to the dividend list of a fair number of securities that now pay no dividend.

Among the securities listed on the Montreal Exchange 108 remained unchanged during the year, paying the same dividends or failing to pay any. The others fared as follows:

Dividend Records

Started dividends	5
Increased dividends	2
Bonus, extra	1
Passed dividends	6
Decreased dividends	7
Unchanged	108

Perhaps the most constructive examples as the Street regards the case at least is that of those that went on a dividend basis. These were as follows:

Trend on Dividend Basis

ABITIBI	4%
BRAZILIAN	4%
*DETROIT RAILWAY	6%
GOODYEAR, T. & R. CO. pref.	7%
TWIN CITY	4%

*Three stock dividends of 2½% each declared in 1921, first only paid. Previously on 8% basis.

Among these Abitibi came back more quickly than had been expected except by a very few who were in close touch with the real earnings of the Company and the rapidity with which he heavy liabilities of the construction period were being met and disposed of out of the earnings chiefly. Two dividends at the rate of $1 each were paid the shareholders for 1922, and it seems certain that more than a four per cent. basis will be forthcoming this year in the form of an increase to five or six dollars a share, or a bonus. This stock had paid $6 a share before it was cut to four and than passed in 1920.

Brazilian Traction started dividends in the summer and paid two at the rate of four per cent. This dividend now seems assured. No dividends had been paid since 1917. The delay until 1922 was not due to earnings but to adverse exchange which is worse now than when the dividend was declared but there is a feeling of confidence that the dividend will be continued.

Detroit United Railway was in the position of starting off 1921 on a basis of 8 per cent.; then changing to stock dividends on a 10 per cent. basis for three quarters of that year, then dropping dividends entirely for the first part of the year and ending on a six per cent. basis. These seem certain to be maintained.

Twin City was placed on a four per cent. basis definitely when 2 per cent. was declared and paid on July 1 for six months. There was a dividend paid in 1921, on Jan. 1, but this applied to the previous year so that a payment in Februrary last of two per cent. was considered as a start again and this was confirmed by the July payment.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., was in arrears since the end of 1920. It was placed on a regular 7 per cent. basis by payment of 1¾ per cent. to be made Jan. 10, 1923.

Among the increases in dividends have been the case of Dominion Glass, up from 6 to 7 per cent., following a prior one from 4 to 6 per cent. This increase was regarded as due at any time in this company whose progress was steady.

Mackay common went from 6 to 7 per cent. Still the stock kept rising to well over par. The next step was a bonus of 10 per cent.

A bonus payment included Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., with 1 per cent. added.

Increased Existing Dividends

DOMINION GLASS..	..from 6 to 7%
*MACKAY, common,..	..from 6 to 7%

*Also bonus of 10%.

Considering all the conditions the passing of dividends entirely was rare. The most familiar of the securities where this occurred were Lyalls and Ontario Steel Products. The former is expected to come back again before very long with large contracts secured for the next four years; and Ontario Steel Products' position is improving.

Canadian Woollen' passing was rather unexpected, but heavy inventory losses in two previous periods were responsible, and in the face of greatly improved business and good prospects for 1923 this action was taken. It may be assumed with confidence the "passing" is only a temporary measure.

Windsor Hotel common stock ceased to be a matter of the Stock Exchange with the purchase of practically all the available stock by the new proprietor. That the earning power of the hotel has been immensely improved under the new management is no secret, but the common stock may be regarded as probably permanently as "closely held" and is not looked on to figure in future transactions.

Passed Dividends Entirely

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, pref.
Last dividend paid Nov. 10, 1921.
CANADIAN WOOLLENS, pref.
P. LYALL & SONS CONSTRUCTION CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. P. & S. S. M., com. from 7% and preferred from 6%
ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS—Had been 8%.
WINDSOR HOTEL—Had been 6%; no announcements made since control changed.

On the whole the decreases in dividends affected by far a larger list of shareholders and were taken more seriously. Several well known companies were involved in this action. That of Canadian Locomotive Co. was not surprising with the works closed for over eighteen months. The surprise probably should have been that the dividend was maintained as long as it was. There are prospects for the reopening of the plant at Kingston in the near future and dividend action may take place this year.

Canadian General Electric reduction was due to a variety of reasons and a resumption of the old 8 per cent. does not seem very near at hand.

Dominion Bridge cut was due to the slump in business that the Company has faced for more than two years. The latter part of the 1922 fiscal year saw a big improvement and it is not beyond the probabilities that 8 per cent. will again be reached during 1923.

Howard Smith Paper Mills passed through a difficult season in 1921 and the early part of 1922 but the last part of 1922 was greatly improved and the Company is now earning far in excess of 8 per cent.

Maple Leaf Milling faced difficult conditions in the milling business last year, and in several other cases only large outside operations apart from milling proper enabled the earnings statements to be maintained at anything like the levels they were. The resumption of 12 per cent. will depend on 1923 operaaions especially in respect to the export of flour.

St. Maurice Paper Co. is experiencing the improvement common to all the newsprint mills.

Decreased Dividends

CAN. GEN. ELECTRIC, from 8 to	6%
CAN. LOCOMOTIVE CO., from 8 to	4%
DOMINION BRIDGE CO., from 8 to	4%
HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS, from 8 to	6%
MAPLE LEAF MILLING, from 12 to	8%
RUSSELL MOTOR CAR, paid 1% Feb. 1, 1922, none since; was 7% regularly.	
ST. MAURICE PAPER, from 8 to	5%

NOVEMBER NET GAVE C.P.R. LEAD OVER 1921

Wiped Out Decrease That Had Existed for First Ten Months —December Up Also

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The C.P.R. did it. It has won out in its uphill fight to overcome a drop of over $2.500.000 in net earnings from last year that faced it at the end of July, and now it stands over $550.000 above the top. The end of October saw a decline as compared with last year of over $1,500 000, to be made up in the last two months of the year if the company was not to fall below its position of last year. The month of November alone with its huge gross earnings proved more than sufficient and the company reached the first of December with net earnings for the eleven months of $32,836,886 as compared with $32,283,959 for the corresponding period of 1921. As gross earnings for December have been running far ahead of those of December of last year it is reasonably certain that the net earnings for the month, which will be announced on January 28, will show a marked advance also over those of last December, bringing the gain over last year probably well in excess of $1,000,000 and possibly going as high as $1,500,000.

From the standpoint of dividend earnings the position is now becoming clearer. Last year after meeting fixed charges, paying $500,000 to the pension fund, and paying preferred dividends, and 7 per cent. out of the 10 per cent. on common dividends, there remained a net surplus for the year out of railway operations of $755,391. Allowing for a net gain for the whole year of 1922 of $1,000,000 this would mean a surplus of $1,750,000, or if the gain goes up to $1,500,000 this would mean a surplus of $2,250,000, representing nearly 8 per cent. earned out of railway operation alone. This is not a large surplus as C.P.R. surpluses have gone in the past, but it is a very excellent record in view, first, of conditions on other large roads in the United States as well as the Canadian National Railways, and in view, secondly, of the heavy cut in rates on grain in the West forced by the Progressives at Ottawa this year, which meant a huge cut in the gross and in the net earnings of this road as well as the National Railways, as compared with what would have been the case had the same reductions been applied on grain and flour that was applied to other commodities.

The gross earnings for November amounted to $21,421,000, showing an increase of $2,633,000 over November of last year. Operating expenses were up $579,000 while net earnings amounted to $5,725,000 as against $3,671,000, an increase of $2,053,991.

For the eleven months of the year gross earnings amounted to $169,209,000 as against $177,264,000, showing still a decrease of $7,955,000 over 1921 in gross.

The figures in detail compare thus:

November Figures

	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1921	Increase
Gross	$21,421,077	$18,787,679	$2,633,398
Op. exp.	15,695,285	15,115,877	579,407
Net	$ 5,725,792	$ 3,671,802	$2,053,991

Eleven Months

	1922	1921	Decrease
Gross	$169.309,396	$177,264,930	$7,955,534
Op. ex.	136,472,310	144,980,971	8,508,461
Net	$ 32,836,886	$ 32,283,959	$* 552,927

November 1910-1922

Nov.	Gross	Net
1922	$ 21,421,077	$5,725,792
1921	18,787,679	3.671,801
1920	23,799,146	4,073,010
1919	17,366,849	2,849,808
1918	15,023,088	3,308,472
1917	15,191,162	5,257,892
1916	13,401,943	5,563,960
1915	13,351,284	6.354,413
1914	8,057,359	2,644,072
1913	13,407,015	4,888,246
1912	12.362,666	4,258,139
1911	10,570,694	3,987,366
1910	9,413,238	3,737,122

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Montreal Toronto

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same week last year)

EASTERN CITIES

	Dec. 28. 1922	Change	%
Toronto	$ 88,522,653+	$ 1,637,211	1.9
Montreal	80,217,741—	20,953,891	20.7
Ottawa	6,291,475+	211,358	3.5
Hamilton	5,267,871+	366,198	7.5
Quebec	5,234,986+	429,250	8.9
London	2,874,107—	9,729	.3
St. John	2,861,662+	449,893	18.6
Halifax	2,514,323—	264,300	9.5
Windsor	2,469,527+	169,707	7.3
Brantford	1,021,994+	91,566	9.8
Kitchener	965,858+	125,466	14.9
Mnocton	872,598+	17,552	2.1
Peterboro'	754,973+	18,577	2.5
Sherbrooke	729,594—	98,777	11.9
Kingston	601,825—	133,521	18.2
Total East	$201,201,187—	$17,943,340	8.2

WESTERN CITIES

	Dec. 28, 1922	Change	%
Winnipeg	$ 44,436,710+	$ 1,542,436	36
Vancouver	11,801,702+	224,306	1.1
Calgary	4,855,175+	125,685	2.6
Edmonton	3,906,823+	143,432	3.8
Regina	3,704,172—	529,996	12.5
Victoria	1,875,111—	381,687	16.9
Moose Jaw	1,286,607+	98,208	8.3
Ft. William	882,124+	124,139	16.4
Brandon	609,802—	54,018	8.1
Lethbridge	524,208—	2,615	.5
New Westminster	475,030—	80,214	14.4
Medicine Hat	346,074—	17,715	4.9
Prince Albert	340,171—	4,849	1.4
Total West	$ 75,043,709+	$ 1,187,112	1.6
Grand Total	$276,244,896—	$16,756,228	5.7

Monthly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same month last year)

EASTERN CITIES

	December 1922	Change	%
Toronto	$484,231,755+	$19,510,014	4.2
Montreal	469,607,900—	51,723,402	9.9
Ottawa	35,832,468—	609,445	1.7
Quebec	25,149,133+	800,938	3.3
Hamilton	24,632,620—	271,189	1.1
Halifax	14,935,551—	191,364	1.3
London	13,038,661—	1,595,429	10.9
Windsor	13,663,654+	52,966	3.9
St. John	12,492,167—	47,696	.4
Moncton	4,788,628+	533,103	12.5
Brantford	4,756,064—	250,108	5.0
Kitchener	4,746,357+	182,770	4.0
Sherbrooke	3,485,369—	256,833	6.9
Peterboro'	3,450,256—	195,037	5.4
Kingston	2,907,746—	859,472	22.8
Total East	$1,117,718,329—	$34,920,184	3.0

WESTERN CITIES

	December 1922	Change	%
Winnipeg	$269,908,255+	$ 281,458	.1
Vancouver	60,503,528—	8,068,370	11.8
Regina	20,545,279+	1,315,777	6.8
Victoria	9,003,294—	1,674,246	15.7
Moose Jaw	6,580,385—	484,613	6.9
Fort William	4,195,368+	158,836	3.9
Brandon	3,240,032—	259,257	7.4
New Westminster	2,316,755—	266,268	10.3
Medicine Hat	1,695,849—	203,097	10.7
Calgary	26,352,413—	439,345	1.6
Total West	$404,341,158—	$ 9,639,225	2.3
Grand Total	$1,522,059,487—	$44,559,409	2.8

Yearly Bank Clearings

	1922	1921
Montreal	$ 5,093,942,673	$ 5,720,258,173
Toronto	4,974,949,873	5,104,893,766
Winnipeg	2,563,938,704	2,682,441,103
Vancouver	682,964,537	708,205,932
Ottawa	370,775,449	404,237,674
Calgary	263,240,201	335,465,202
Hamilton	283,272,009	297,932,727
Quebec	284,484,623	302,491,488
Edmonton	234,211,250	260,288,615
Regina	184,949,431	203,659,640
Halifax	160,112,236	181,802,598
London	147,787,996	161,956,960
St. John	142,488,125	147,301,169
Windsor	170,789,802	162,268,354
Victoria	105,775,654	122,416,239
Saskatoon	87,892,573	100,523,291
Moose Jaw	64,035,266	74,789,761
Moncton	51,344,596	56,252,833
Brantford	54,067,486	62,020,507
Lethbridge	31,069,140	35,350,739
Sherbrooke	43,259,748	53,641,710
Fort William	41,147,691	43,619,961
Kitchener	52,490,715	51,158,583
Peterboro'	37,100,117	44,295,516
Brandon	32,992,338	39,282,713
New West'ster	27,367,208	30,735,069
Medicine Hat	17,707,360	21,927,687
Kingston	34,679,436	x33,872,694
Prince Albert	....	18,545,794
Total	$16,238,836,245	$17,461,586,498

x—10 months only.
Prince Albert figures not available.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS

Ore receipts at Trail Smelter from Dec. 8. to the 14. amounted to 4,923 tons. 4,657 tons of which were produced by the company's mines and 266 tons by other mines. From Jan. 1, to Dec. 14, the receipts totalled 395,305 tons.

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK WARN RE CHEAP MONEY

Tell President Harding That Politics Menace Federal Reserve

Warning the President that any program to flood the country with cheap money may cause a repetition of the disasters of the first and second banks of the United States, the Merchants' Association of New York, has addressed a letter to President Harding partly as a protest and partly in favor of recent suggestions to aid the farmers.

The association goes on record in favor of discounting at Federal reserve banks agricultural paper with six or nine months to run, if the discounting is held within proper limits. It goes on record against putting the reserve system in the hands of politicians. The letter is signed by Lewis E. Pierson, the president of the association and chairman of the Irving National Bank.

It is obviously a plea that President Harding consider the question of sound banking from all angles before announcing the name of his appointee for governor of the Federal Reserve Board. It has been reported in banking quarters that the appointment would be announced before the end of the year.

"Alarm Among Merchants"

The letter to the President follows:

"The Merchants' Assn. of the City of New York ventures to address these lines to you because it deems it is its duty to advise you there is a feeling of profound alarm amongst the merchants of the United States lest changes in the Federal reserve system may work harm to the country.

"Looking backward it appears incomprehensible that a normally sane country should wilfully have courted such disasters as befell it during the time when the second bank of the United States was recklessly destroyed. It is now to be feared that we may be headed toward a period that will be equally puzzling to a later generation, which will try in vain to understand why the Federal reserve system, one of the most creditable things ever accomplished by Congress, a machinery which has enabled the United States to pass through an era of unparalleled financial strain with greater ease than any other country, should have become the target of criticism of distrust to important classes and sections of our country.

"Unless a determined effort is made at once to arrest present efforts to bias the minds of a large portion of our people, the Federal reserve system may become so disorganized that we may ultimately see a repetition of the disastrous history of the first and second banks of the United States.

"It is apparent to every unbiased observer that the sufferings of the American farmer are not of a purely local nature, and that the after effects of the war are as world-wide as were its immediate effects. One hesitates to point to so obvious a fact as that the prosperity of the farm rose and fell in Canada, Argentina and Australia—where there is no Federal reserve system—at the same time they did in the United States. Prices of agricultural products, which have world markets, and of which we produce a surplus over our own consumption, cannot remain high enough in the United States when in world markets the price collapses. Moreover, it has been shown that the downward plunge of the prices of agricultural products began several months before the Federal reserve system began to contract.

"Every thinking person recognizes that it is the crippling of world consumption which is the most important factor in preventing agricultural staples from leading their market at a higher-priced level. Serious students know that maladjustments of wages, expressing itself in the costs of transportation and in the prices of manufactured products, is more responsible for the real sufferings of the farmer than any question of credit.

Financing of Farm Crops

"Much can be done in various ways to perfect the financing and marketing of crops. But better warehousing facilities, the development of co-operative marketing and other measures, some of which are recommended by the committee of agriculture, promise far greater and more ready relief in this connection than any tinkering with the Federal reserve act.

"As a matter of fact, the greatest dissatisfaction with credit facilities originated in sections of the country which the Federal reserve system does not reach, because the banks sreving these sections are not members of the system.

"There are certain respects in which the Federal reserve act may possibly be amended to advantage, for instance the entrance of smaller banks into the Federal reserve system might be further facilitated and agricultural paper within certain limitations might be rediscounted by Federal reserve banks up to a maturity of nine months instead of six months as at present. It is by such means, however, that present financial machinery may be improved rather than by any attempt to flood the country with cheap credit or soft money, or to throw the administration of the Federal reserve system into the hands of untrained men.

Warns Against Partisanship

"When the Federal reserve system was created it was well understood that its future could only be safeguarded by placing it on a strictly non-partisan basis protecting it both from political and banking control.

"The country can only progress in safety and prosperity if an expert and non-partisan administration remains assured. The reserve system can only survive if its management is continued in the hands of men of courage, expert training and moral independence. It will, however, be well nigh impossible to secure such men unless they can rely upon the President's protection in case they are wantonly attacked for doing their duty, whether such attacks, or undue influences, emanate from business or from politics.

"The Merchants' Association has watched with sincere sympathy your efforts for the establishment and the preservation of sound business principles in government. It realizes the great difficulties that confront you at this time in protecting the Federal reserve system, but it hopes that you may succeed in retaining or securing for the system men of the recognized expert training and outstanding ability necessary to discharge the duties of their high offices, as the best interests of the country require, and it assures you that, in overcoming the obstacles that may hamper your efforts in this direction, you may count on the unreserved support of the Merchants' Association, and no doubt of all similar organizations of the substantial business men of the country."

OVERDRAFT MUST BE FOR FOUR DAYS

Ruling on Interesting Point Has Been Made by the Collector of Customs

An interesting point has recently come before the Collector of Customs and Excise, having to do with the application of the tax on overdrafts and the exact interpretation of that part of the text of the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, as amended in 1922, referring to "an overdraft to be taken into account for the purpose of the statement and the value of the amount fixed shall not be deemed to be outstanding until the fourth day on which the account is overdrawn." Supposing there is an overdraft one day of $2,000 increased to $3,000 the second day and to $4,000 on the third and fourth days, to what amount of overdraft would the tax apply—the $2,000 or the $4,000? The Collector has ruled that the tax would apply to the amount overdrawn for three days or longer, that is the $2,000. He says:

"The fourth day is meant to be the fourth consecutive day. In the specific case submitted the stamp tax would be applicable on $2,000 which is the maximum amount of the overdraft outstanding during the month for four consecutive days."

DEPOSIT BOX THEFT IS LOSS FOR BANK

B.C. Supreme Court Holds That Customers Must be Reimbursed for Loss

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER.—The Royal Bank of Canada must pay $126,000 to its customers, whose money was stolen out of the safety deposit vaults of the bank by burglars. This important decision has been handed down by Mr. Justice MacDonald of the Supreme Court. In the past, the banks have paid such claims. It is believed that this is the first time there has been a legal decision given on the point. The burglars entered the vaults and stole bonds to the above amount. The Judge pointed out that the brick wall protecting the vaults was old and thin and fell to pieces when struck by a sledge. Some of the stolen bonds were cashed in Toronto The bank's position was that it had no knowledge of the amounts deposited in the rented boxes.

EXCHANGE MARKETS

Considerable Range in Dollar During the Week

A considerable range has been noted during the week in quotations on the Canadian dollar in New York. New York funds, went to a high of 1 and 29/64 before the end of the year but dropped to ⅞ after the turn of the year.

NEW YORK FUNDS

Dec. 28—Funds ranged from 1⅛ per cent. premium to high or 1⅜, closing at 1 11-32.

Dec. 29—Funds opened at 1⅜ premium, advanced to high of 1 29-64 and closed at 1 9-32.

Dec. 30—Opening at 1 3-16 premium funds moved to 1⅛ at the close.

Jan. 2—Funds opened at 1 1-16 premium, firmed to 1 3-32, reacted to low of 31-32 and closed at 1 1-16.

Jan. 3—Opening at 1 per cent. funds eased off to ⅞ at which rate the market closed.

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRA

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lira Demand
Dec. 28	4.63¾	7.24	5.04
Dec. 29	4.63½	7.27	5.06
Dec. 30	4.63¾	7.34	5.10½
Jan. 2	4.64¾	7.42	5.23
Jan. 3	4.64⅞	7.23½	5.17

Sugar Sales for Year Show 50% Increase

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—As the year closes the latest figures indicate a large total being piled up of refined sugar manfactures far in advance of any previous records for Canada. The total amount from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2 was 1,125,025,148 lbs., compared with 729,597,169 lbs. last year, an increase of 54 per cent. Total shipments, that is, sales, were 1,091,245,289 lbs., compared with 759,962,751 one year ago, an increase of close to fifty per cent. Of these exports accounted for 313,090,528 lbs. to Dec. 2, compared with 83,162,373 lbs. in 1921, an increase of over 62 per cent.

Montreal

H. R. Lusby, formerly of the Brantford branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to the branch at Leamington.

ONTARIO SAVINGS

D. H. Cole has been appointed manager of the branch of the Province of Ontario savings office at Bay and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, which was recently opened. Mr. Cole had been acting as manager of the main Toronto branch on University Avenue. Before joining this organization Mr. Cole was with the Royal Bank for fourteen years, serving a part of that time on the inspection staff.

BANK OF TORONTO HELD ITS STRONG LIQUID POSITION

Ratio of Immediately Available Assets Well Maintained

The reduction of savings deposits by $3,629,940 shown in the annual report of the Bank of Toronto, accompanied by a reduction of $1,658,280 in demand deposits, more than accounted for the contraction of $4,850,000 in total assets; there was some increase in circulation. Under the circumstances a reduction in current loans in keeping with the general contraction in business was to be anticipated and this was reflected in a moderate reduction in profits. But the bank's strong liquid position was well maintained as indicated by THE FINANCIAL POST'S analysis showing that while the ratio of immediately available liquid assets to total assets was fractionally reduced there was an increase in the ratio of immediately available assets to total liabilities to the public.

The reduction in current loans was $4,312,811, while overdue debts were reduced by $36,313. The premises account showed a reduction of $92,167. Call loans were increased by about $3,000,000 and loans on public securities reduced by nearly $2,000,000. Call loans abroad, which appeared at $500,000 in the report of a year ago, were eliminated. Holdings of Dominion notes were considerably reduced and loans on government securities increased.

Following is a comparative summary showing changes in the balance sheet:

Immediately Available Liquid Assets

	1922	1921	Change
Specie	$995,067	$ 1,008,361—	$ 13,294
Dom. notes	7,539,290	11,011,360—	3,472,070
Note cir. dep.	270,354	262,480+	7,874
Notes, bk.	563,630	462,175+	101,455
Call l'ns. ab'd.	......	500,000—	500,000
Bank bal. ab'd.	888,658	797,419+	91,239
Gov. Secs.	12,651,837	10,216,407+	2,435,430
Cheques	5,715,363	5,927,785—	212,422
Gold res.	2,500,000	2,700,000—	200,000
	$31,124,199	$32,885,987—	$1,761,788
% total assets	32.97	33.11 —	.14
% total liab. to public	37.86	37.75 +	.11
Other Assets			
Pub. secs.	$ 1,715,984	$ 3,680,321—	$ 1,964,337
Other secs.	306,149	271,564+	34,585
Call loans	7,606,201	4,552,914+	3,053,287
Current	49,311,917	53,624,728—	4,312,811
Over. debts	238,458	274,771—	36,313
Lets. of cred.	678,407	450,456+	227,951
Premises	3,474,927	3,567,094+	92,167
	$63,332,043	$66,421,848—	$3,089,805
Total assets	$94,456,242	$99,307,835—	$4,851,593
Liabilities to Public			
Circulation	$ 6,895,173	$ 6,443,048+	$ 452,125
Dem. dep.	17,118,815	18,777,095—	1,658,280
Savings	56,559,942	60,189,882—	3,629,940
Due banks	461,994	372,847+	89,147
Due else.	529,536	885,928—	356,392
Acceptances	678,407	450,456+	227,951
	$82,243,867	$87,119,256—	$4,875,389
To Shareholders			
Capital	$5,000,000	$ 5,000,000	$ ......
Reserve	6,000,000	6,000,000	......
Dividends	151,133	151,100+	33
Balance	1,061,242	1,037,479+	23,763
	$12,212,375	$12,188,579+	$ 23,796
Total liab.	$94,456,242	$99,307,835—	$4,851,593

Profits were somewhat reduced as the natural effect of reduced volume of business but the net of $878,762 showed 17.57 per cent. on the paid up capital. Dividends of 12 per cent., aggregating $600,000, were paid, $80,000 reserved for accrued taxes, $25,000 transferred to officers' pension fund and $150,000 written off bank premises, leaving $1,061,241 to be carried forward in profit and loss. This sum, with the rest account of $6,000,000 provides a total surplus of $7,061,241 with paid up capital of $5,000,000.

Income Account, Year Ended November

	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Bal. forward	$1,037,479	$ 986,354	$ 793,983
Profits	878,762	926,125	1,017,371
	$1,916,241	$1,912,479	$1,811,354
Dividends	$ 600,000	$ 600,000	$ 600,000
Pension fund	25,000	25,000	25,000
Taxes	80,000	100,000	100,000
Premises	150,000	150,000	100,000
Balance	$1,061,241	$1,037,479	$ 986,354

HOW HYDRO VOTE AFFECTED THE MUNICIPALITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the Drury Government performed a surgical operation on the Hydro Radial Act which was in force at that time and created a new Act which practically stated that if the qualified voters of the municipalities from Port Credit to St. Catharines were really anxious to invest their millions they could have one more try by voting on by-laws and agreement on January 1st, 1923. In order, though that there might not be any empty dreams about the government's guarantee of bonds to finance the road the Drury administration protected itself by inserting the 15 per cent. disability clause. That so huge a sum should be registered this week in the negative column is a sad return for the chairman of the Hydro Commis- the months of campaign work which sion, his chief engineer and other highly paid officials of that body, to say nothing of the activities of a right hand organization such as the Hydro Radial Association, put in to work up a white heat and get people to commit themselves.

The municipalities which went against the scheme on Monday with the amounts for which they were to become liable are as follows:

Hamilton, $5,869,286; Saltfleet township, $1,002,296; North Grimsby, $424,077; East Flamboro township, $266,626; West Flamboro township, $66,669; and Barton township, $284,484, making a total of $7,913,438, or about 70 per cent. of the $11,360,000. Even had all the other municipalities except Hamilton, voted favorably it is difficult to imagine how the project could have been finally got through because Hamilton was asked to shoulder about half of the entire load. As the line could not amount to anything without going through there that city's determination to stay out of the venture would be disastrous to the undertaking in any case.

Thornton's Attitude

Another body blow practically as deadly as that given by the six objecting municipalities was the announcement made by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the National Railways, that he does not intend to sell under any conditions, the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway which operates throughout the Niagara district. It has always been said by Beck and his backers that possession of this road was necessary to the operation of the hydro radial line from Toronto to St. Catharines. Connection with the Niagara border and incorporation of the heavy business done by that interurban electric road, now owned by the government, was as essential to the existence of the proposed new road as are legs to a man. In fact without a tie-up with the N. S. & T. Ry., the new road from Toronto to St. Catharines, if built could not stand up because of the heavy fixed, operating and maintenance charges. Now, regardless of what the Hydro might want to do, Sir Henry makes his position as a trustee of a big government owned railway system quite clear by saying that not only will he not sell the N. S. & T. Ry. but that the Grand Trunk from Toronto to the Niagara Frontier will be electrified and that it will be his policy to try to hold all the business the Nationals have and go after more. Also he stated that a hydro radial line would be regarded as a competitor. As such it would have to take chances.

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Applications will be received by undersigned up to January 15th, 1923, for positions of City Clerk and City Solicitor, separate or combined, and for position of Treasurer and Collector, for City of Prince Rupert, B. C. Duties to commence February 2nd, 1923. State qualifications and salary required and give references.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.
Prince Rupert, B. C., Dec. 16, 1922.

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BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. reports a slight decrease in both gross and net earnings for the month of November, as compared with the returns for the preceding month. In comparing the two months, however, the fact that November contains one day less than October should not be overlooked, and on the basis of daily returns the November showing would stand out favorably. November gross at 17,735,000 milreis compares with 18,231,000 for October, and 14,555,000 milreis for November, 1921. Operating expenses stand at 6,495,000, as compared with 5,735,000 for November, 1921, and net earnings at 11,240,000 compare with 8,820,000, an increase of 2,420,000 milreis. Aggregate gross earnings from January 1, 1922, to the end of November total 179,876,000 milreis, as compared with 155,462,000 for the corresponding period of 1921, while aggregate net earnings for the same period at 113,103,000 compare with 85,751,000.

NEWS AND VIEWS FOR MANAGERS

CREDIT DEMAND BEING HEARD IN MANY COUNTRIES

Canadian Not Only Bank System Being Criticized

In connection with the dissatisfaction of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and other organizations with the Canadian Banking system and the agitations for more or less radical changes, the systems of other countries are held up as models. Bank managers no doubt hear these suggestions that the systems of other countries have advantages over that of Canada. In the following article, A. B. Barker, manager of the Toronto Clearing House, points out that as in Canada the systems of other countries are subject to criticism at home; he deals with conditions in the U.S. and Australia. There are signs of demands in many countries for loans beyond what is warranted by the credit standing of those seeking the funds.—J. W. T.

Many Canadians, listening to the criticism of their banks and banking system, assume that only in this country are the banking regulations and customs the subject of hostile comment from would-be borrowers. This is not the case; all systems are under fire in the countries where each operates. The American Federal Reserve, and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, are no exception, and all for the same reason, refusal of credit on such terms and in such amounts as borrowers think they want. In the West advocates of a change have urged either the American system of small independent banks, or the Australian system, by which one state bank would have the sole privilege of note issue, claiming that, if only the Canadian banking laws were amended along the lines of either of these, all our financial troubles would vanish, and loans aplenty be forthcoming. Unfortunately in practice this has not worked out in either of the countries blessed with the plans referred to, and there is just as much difficulty in arranging accommodation, and lenders, before putting out their money, are just as insistent on the borrower establishing, not only his willingness, but his ability to repay as agreed, as they are in Canada.

In commenting on the criticisms of western farmers in the United States on the Federal Reserve system of that country, the New York Times which is not a financial paper, said recently that, "the farmers would like the Federal Reserve banks to discount cattle paper for a period of years and even allow credits on mortgages which are expected to stand as long as the interest is paid. That would be hopeless confusion of different sorts of money. Cattle paper and farm mortgages may be 'good' as gold, but if they cannot be realized on at will they are of no use to banks whose depositors are asking for cash for wages or other instant uses. Now our banking facilities are equal if not superior to the world's best. But that does not abolish the difference between long and short loans or credit and capital loans. The Federal Reserve system is essentially one of credit. It is an abuse of its facilities to use them for obtaining capital, meaning funds which are permanent in their nature and not self-liquidating by the processes of production and distribution. The farmers' demand for help does not specify instances where they have been denied credit for the purpose of producing or selling farm crops. The complaint has been that funds were lacking for holding the crops until the prices suited the farmers. That is a proper use for the right sort of funds, but the farmers ought not to ask the Federal Reserve to accommodate them in this respect in a manner explicitly forbidden to other speculators."

Australia's Experience

In Australia the Commonwealth Bank, which in seven years has accumulated enormous deposits, has loaned some £34,000,000 to municipalities, and only £14,000,000 to industrial and trading concerns, including farmers. According to all financial precedents this method of investing funds repayable on demand is bound to produce trouble. True the Commonwealth Bank has the sole privilege of issuing notes, and in case of a demand for repayment of deposits may put out its notes, but there is this peculiarity about these issues that, wherever a sum is issued exceeding the ability of the issuer to honor them in gold on demand, the value of the notes falls. This has never failed to happen. The chief executive of the Commonwealth Bank, Sir Duncan Miller, is an old-time banker and has been exceedingly careful of his note issues, curtailing them well within the bank's ability to redeem in gold on demand. This has meant the necessary restriction of credit, and as a result there is an agitation for the appointment of a board with power to override his decisions. What will happen when that occurs is not pleasant to contemplate, as history does not show a single example of a successful attempt to evade the law of economics in regard to note issues. It is simple in the extreme. If notes are issued as currency they must be redeemable in specie on demand. Anything short of such redemption means that the notes will fall in value. It is not the security that is looked to primarily. There may be security behind the issues four to one, but if the specie is not forthcoming on demand the public will not accept the notes at their par value. France tried this a hundred years ago with with her assignats based on land, but not even the patriotic fervor aroused by the revolution could keep them at par, and they finally fell to practically nothing. At the present time Russia is the most conspicuous example. In the ordinary times before the war a rouble was worth roughly 50 cent but now it costs 40,000 roubles for a loaf of bread, and the country people will not exchange their produce for these paper promises to pay.

Most of the trouble appears to come from popular misconception of what constitutes a bank, and of what are its functions. A bank is a private corporation organized to perform a public service for profit and to the extent it performs the services for which it was organized it is entitled to a fair profit. This is the same basis on which all business organizations are founded, and the same rule holds good in all.

To live, every business must make a profit and in order to make a profit it must give service. Unless, therefore, it gives service the organization must go under.

Trader In Credit

As to a bank's functions, the prevalent idea is that it deals in money. Primarily, however, it does not. It is a trader in credit and uses money as any other trader does, as a measure of value and a medium of exchange. A bank buys and sells credit just as a grocer buys and sells butter and eggs. He buys these at wholesale and sells them at retail, and in order to have the goods to sell, must be able to pay the wholesale dealer from whom he purchases the goods, with which he stocks his shelves. The amount he can sell, therefore, is strictly limited by his resources. These resources consist of his stock in trade and his book accounts. On the quality of the first will depend whether the public will buy from him, and on the quality of the second, will depend whether he can obtain additional supplies of groceries to sell. If the accounts are not paid regularly he cannot pay the wholesaler, and the latter naturally will not sell him further supplies of groceries. This is the rule of trade everywhere, and the only reason it is not understood in regard to banking is because of the jargon in which the business of banking has been carried on.

CANADIAN AND U. S. BANKERS TO MEET

Contracts Develop Idea That Some Problems May be Handled Jointly

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK.—American and Canadian bankers will meet in conference in Montreal, February 5, to discuss business, banking and other economic questions of common interest to the Dominion and the United States. This announcement is made by the American Bankers' Association which has appointed a committee on Canadian relations to confer with a similar committee on American relations appointed by the Canadian Bankers' Association.

The call for the conference is the outcome of action initiated at Montreal last July by the administrative committee of the American Bankers' Association, which met there as guests of the Canadian association. The contacts developed at that time between Canadian and American bankers gave rise to the feeling that there were a number of problems affecting the two countries in the solution of which it was felt that bankers could take an effective part. It was felt also that there was opportunity to promote greater mutual understanding among the business public of both countries of each other's viewpoints.

David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, is chairman of the American committee. The other members are Frank W. Blair, president Union Trust Company, Detroit, Michigan; E. C. McDougal, president Marine Trust Company, Buffalo, New York; W. D. Vincent, president Old National Bank, Spokane, Washington; Daniel G. Wing, president First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Canadian committee is headed by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association and general manager the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec. The members of the committee are as follows: Mr. C. E. Neill, general manager the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; Mr. E. C. Pratt, general manager, the Molsons Bank, Montreal; Mr. H. A. Richardson, general manager the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto; Sir John Aird, general manager the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; Mr. C. A. Bogert, general manager the Dominion Bank Toronto.

Home

F. D. Finlayson, manager of the Delaware branch of the Home Bank, has been appointed manager of the Market branch, London. C. E. Blosdale of Lawrence Station, succeeds Mr. Finlayson as manager at Delaware.

Imperial

A. L. Sonlay, accountant at the Windsor branch of the Imperial Bank, has been transferred to Sault Ste. Marie, as chief accountant.

W. D. Rogers, accountant at the Ingersoll branch of the Imperial Bank, and in charge of the sub-branches at Crampton and Aston, has been appointed manager at Tottenham. M. Z. Reath of St. Thomas, will succeed Mr. Rogers at Ingersoll.

PLACE OF DEPOSIT IS ONLY BRANCH WHICH MUST PAY

Point in Question Was Decided in Action Against London Bank

"As I have spoken of the adventures of cheques drawn on branch banks, I might as well go on to say something more about branch banks in connection with the payment and dishonor of cheques," said John D. Falconbridge, K. C., in his address to the Toronto Bankers' Educational Association. He went on to state, that it has long ago been the law that a bank is not obliged to pay a cheque at any other branch than that upon which it is drawn. Indeed, it would be difficult for a bank to carry on its business by means of branches on any other footing than that, because the officials at one bank do not know the state of a man's account at another branch. Early in the war, in the year 1915, a case was decided, Clare v. Dresdner Bank. The plaintiff had an account at the Berlin branch of the defendant bank, the bank having its head office in Germany, and a branch office in London. The plaintiff wrote to the London branch, I suppose because they could not communicate with the Berlin branch, demanding payment of the balance due on the amount at the Berlin branch, and upon refusal to pay sued the bank in England without having made any request to the bank in Berlin to pay or to remit the balance to London. The action failed, on the ground that the bank was not obliged to pay at its London branch something that it had at its Berlin branch.

In an earlier case, in 1914, which I presume arose out of circumstances immediately prior to the war, that is, when it was possible still to communicate with Berlin, a different result was reached, because the plaintiffs had previously requested the Berlin branch to remit the money, but never having done that it was held that the bank became obliged to pay, after a reasonable time, at London.

It appears by those cases that though branch banks are merely part of the one corporate body they may, for certain purposes of banking business be regarded as distinct bodies. The bank may, in some measure, localize its obligations to its customer, so as to confine it, primarily at all events, to a particular branch.

And we shall see presently that different branches may be endorsers of a cheque from one to the other, and that in case of dishonor each branch in succession may be entitled to notice of dishonor. In a case decided in Ontario in 1919, it was held that a branch bank might have a residence distinct from that of its head office.

There is a rule of practice in Ontario which requires an action to be tried in the county town of the county where the cause of action arose and the parties reside. In the case of the Bank of Toronto v. Pickering it was argued that a branch might have a residence and it was, in fact, held that the Bank of Toronto resided in the County of Simcoe, because it had a branch at Stayner in that county, where the transaction in question took place. The fact that the bank had its head office in Toronto and had residences in many other places did not prevent it having a residence also in the town of Stayner.

But, after all, the branches are merely parts of one corporate body, and the bank may take advantage of that fact, for its own protection. You will see that while the customer can sue only a particular branch, or draw cheques upon a particular branch, the bank is not limited; for instance, if a customer has a credit balance at one branch and a debit balance at another, the bank may consolidate the two accounts, because it is one debt owing to a bank, and another debt owing by the same bank. The two parties are the same bank in both cases. Similarly, a sum payable at one branch may be paid by the bank at another branch. The principle of that last-mentioned proposition would permit, I think, a bank to pay at one branch a cheque drawn on another branch, and it has been applied in what I have always regarded as an extraordinary decision. It may be right, but it is rather alarming from the customer's point of view, a decision given in the year 1919, in the case of London Provincial and South Western Bank vs. Busgard. The drawer of a cheque stopped payment by a notice given to the branch bank on which the cheque was drawn. The payee afterwards endorsed the cheque to another branch of the same bank, and the manager of that other branch advanced money on the cheque in good faith and without notice that payment of the cheque had been stopped. It was held that the bank was entitled to recover against the drawer in an action on the cheque.

No Early Statement From Ontario Savings Offices

Announcement made by one of the Toronto papers to the effect that the Province of Ontario savings office would shortly issue a statement of its operations to date is somewhat premature. A full statement will not likely be issued until the first few branches have been in operation over a year, which will be some months yet.

The statement will indicate capital and other expenditures of the bank and show revenues. It is expected that the first year's report will show a loss. Cost of opening and establishing new branches has been great and many of them have not been in operation long enough to get a sufficient volume of deposits to carry themselves.

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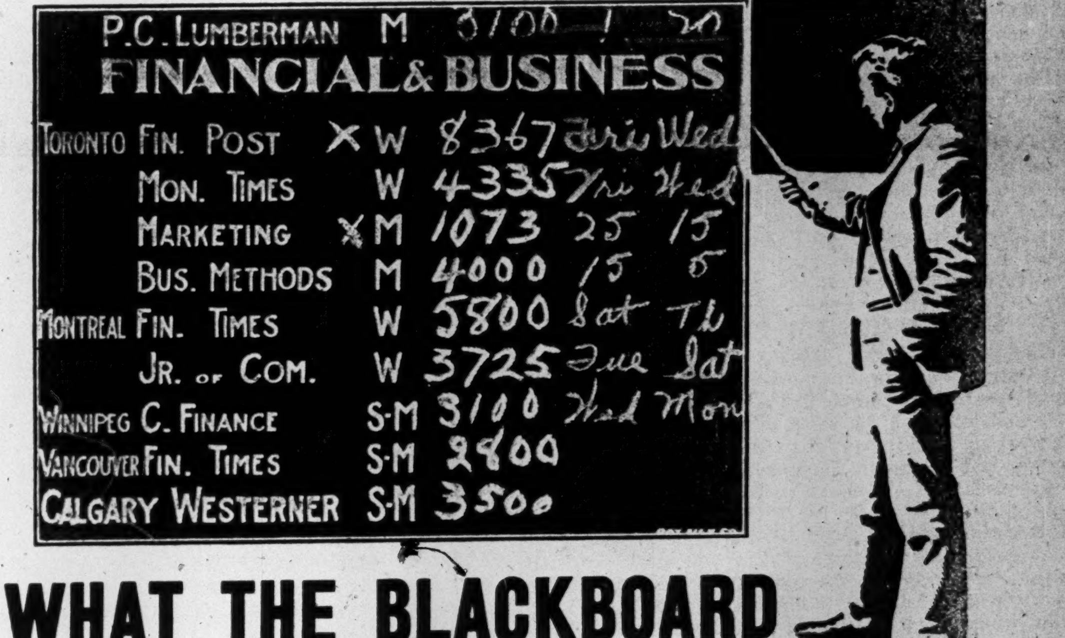
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THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER.

TORONTO, JANUARY 5, 1923

CONFIDENCE IN THORNTON

THE NEW YEAR vote in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and other municipalities on the proposed Hydro radials has been something of an awakening to Sir Adam Beck and the little group who have supported his schemes and have shared in the political advantages of public ownership popularity.

The vote indicates that not only is there a growing realization of the serious financial burdens involved, as emphasized at the Sutherland inquiry, but that a majority of the people are willing to wait to see what can be done in the direction of electrifying the National lines before spending additional millions on transportation, already the country's most serious financial and taxation problem.

Sir Henry Thornton has shown a disposition to keep out of controversial matters until he has an opportunity, as head of the National system, to become acquainted with the many problems which his position entails. However, he did not shirk the issue when Sir Adam Beck, Mayor Maguire of Toronto, and others tried to capitalize his desire to delay announcement until his plans are in more definite shape. He made a business-like pronouncement and his straight-from-the-shoulder statements evidently had an impressive effect on the vote. Not only did he declare his policy of electrifying National lines in Ontario, when this can be done to advantage of the system without further increasing taxes, but he stated that he would not favor selling any of the lines to the Hydro or anyone else until he had an opportunity of going into the whole matter.

Sir Henry has created the impression that he will handle the National lines in Ontario and in other provinces to the best of his ability in rendering service and reducing the heavy deficits. The New Year vote shows a disposition on the part of the people to give him a chance to work out his ideas before embarking on a new project which was condemned in the Sutherland report and would aggravate the already serious railway situation.

THE LIVING WAGE PARADOX

IN ALBERTA mines there are workers belonging to the United Mine Workers of America drawing a minimum of about $8 per day for seven and a half hours' work. In the cities and towns of the same territory there are men seeking work and willing to labor ten hours for $3 or $4. But they do not belong to the union and so cannot work on the production of the coal the West makes such good use of.

An interesting point is this: If the miners getting $8 a day are getting a "living wage" how about the workers at $3 a day—and what is the position of those who cannot get work at all? The "living wage" idea has a wide appeal in theory but it has no place in the inexorable laws of economics. Men are paid what they earn in labor or service, not what their desires or needs demand.

A "living wage" from the standpoint of organized labor means a purely imaginary amount that all workers in a given class would like to have in order to maintain a certain scale of living. What the given industry can pay is ignored. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in a decision handed down recently made some interesting observations in declaring as unconstitutional the law of the district as regards minimum—or living—wages:

> A wage based upon competitive ability is just, and leads to frugality and honest industry, and inspires an ambition to attain the highest possible efficiency, while the equal wage paralyzes ambition and promotes prodigality and indolence. It takes away the strongest incentive to human labor, thrift and works injustice to employee and employer alike, thus affecting injuriously the whole social and industrial fabric. Experience has demonstrated that a fixed minimum wage means, in the last analysis, a fixed wage; since the employer, being compelled to advance some to a wage higher than their earning capacity, will, to equalize the cost of operation, lower the wage of the more competent to the common basis."

It is not likely that proponents of the establishment of "living" wages by law or by union edict will be influenced by such considerations as these, but the impracticability and the undesirability of the arbitrary fixture of wages as shown by long experience will eventually defeat attempts in this direction.

GETTING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

THE IDEA that a private corporation is controlled by a few millionaires and that they divide up the profits made at the expense of the public, is pretty well dispelled by the modern method of financing such corporations by the distribution of securities to small investors. Take the Southern California Edison Company for example. It owns and controls or operates an electric light and power business in an area of 55,000 square miles in Southern California and serves 312 cities and towns.

Since January 1921, the company has sold $22,500,000 of common stock at an average price of 100. This stock is now selling at over 107, and it is significant to note that most of it was taken in Southern California and that the total shareholders as of the middle of this year were in excess of 48,250. A wide distribution is indicated by the fact that the subscriptions since January 1, 1922 have averaged only 3 3-10 shares per stockholder.

Recently in California there was an agitation to plunge the state into the expenditure of $500,000,000 for the development of power along the lines of the public ownership schemes in Ontario. Evidently, however, the people are pretty well satisfied with the service now being rendered and were not aroused by reckless political talk of private monopoly, big interests, etc.

The California Edison Company has not only given good service, but has won the confidence of the investment public. Had the power interests in Ontario adopted a similar policy some years ago the politicians would not have been able to plunge the province into the reckless expenditures of unnecessary millions on Chippawa, Nipigon and other projects which are now proving such a heavy burden on the taxpayers because they have developed soundly in relation to capital cost, available market, industrial development, etc.

WILL HAYS, FATTY ARBUCKLE, AND INVESTORS

THE DECISION of Will H. Hays, general manager of the Movie World of America, to let "Fatty" Arbuckle try to "come back" is an event of considerable importance to investors with hundreds of millions of dollars staked in the industry, as well as to the regular nightly millions of patrons of the movie theatres. That same decision must be regarded as a bad business blunder, and a heavy blow to an industry that has developed more rapidly the last ten years than any other on this continent.

Will H. Hays as a prospective cleaner-up of the movies, was, until this latest Arbuckle incident, probably the most valuable asset the industry possessed. He, or someone in like capacity, broadminded and with a good measure of autocratic power, was badly needed, for the frequent reports of unsavory occurrences were driving the public into a hostile mood and the industry into a shaky position, as a money-maker and a payer of dividends. The notoriety earned by Arbuckle should have been sufficient to keep him in retirement and the "director general" should have kept the lid down tight on the erstwhile popular comedian. He should have reached a conclusion himself, not have allowed the public to be divided into two sharply opposed camps.

Shareholders in the motion picture industry have to take an interest in the ethical side of that industry just as shareholders in public utilities discovered years ago that they were concerned with the kind of service rendered to the patrons of such undertakings.

MAKE THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS TELL SOMETHING

AS THE provincial treasurer of the Canadian province that receives and spends the largest amount of money each year and has the largest amount of its bonds in the hands of investors, Hon. Peter Smith, of Ontario, has an opportunity this year to establish a really worth while precedent. His staff is now busy preparing the statement of the province's public accounts for the past year. It is not too late for Mr. Smith to put those accounts in readable, understandable form. It is up to him now to say whether they will come out as a blue book of mysteries, of easily found irrelevancies and concealed items of importance. He can make the public accounts a plethora of meaningless data or a crescendo of usefulness.

Can anyone imagine a private corporation giving its shareholders an annual statement without a balance sheet? Ontario does that year after year. True, the public accounts give a statement of assets and liabilities, but in its present form the statement does not mean anything. And items of expenditures that should be shown together are scattered through the book; highways, hydro-electric, etc. One could name fault after fault but to do so would be of little value.

The difficulty is not so much with methods of handling individual items and divisions of the accounts but rather that they have not been prepared under such a plan as would be outlined by a chartered accountant of ability and vision. That is what has been done in British Columbia and British Columbia's public accounts are as thorough and intelligible as the financial statements of the best business corporation. Manitoba has followed British Columbia's examples. Other provinces have made progress along this line.

The purpose of public accounts should be to give information rather than to conceal it. With this in mind, Ontario, spending over a hundred million a year, might call in a chartered accountant and tell him to wreck the present accounting and reporting system and erect a sounder and better one on the ruins. An announcement in Mr. Smith's budget speech that such a business-like change was being undertaken would bring him commendation from investors, business men, and financial institutions.

EDITORIAL NOTES

SOVIET AGENTS have recently been busy in the Doukhobor colonies at Nelson, B. C. and in Saskatchewan, trying to induce farmers of their race who have become skilled agriculturalists in Canada, to go back to the fatherland.

* * * *

THE PUBLIC ownership papers are greatly concerned about the source of the funds used to finance the campaign against Hydro radials. It would be just as interesting to the taxpayers to have details of who put up the money to finance the recent and many other campaigns in favor of Hydro projects.

* * * *

EVIDENTLY with the idea of arousing the interest of British manufacturers to opportunities being lost in Canada the Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, London, is pointing out that branch works of United States firms in Canada are reliably estimated at 675. Cheap electric power and a fairly well-supplied and contented labor market are mentioned as factors.

* * * *

IF "MONEY has poured out like water to accomplish defeat of Hydro radials" in Toronto why cannot enterprising papers like The Telegram and the Globe produce some evidence. The Telegram alleges that it heard of a man, a Mr. Johnston, who was said to have received a letter containing $5 and an intimation how to vote. Johnson denies anything of the kind, but is alleged to have said that he heard rumors that someone else, name unmentioned, had received a present. When the usual post-election charges have nothing better to support them than this kind of talk they get about as much attention as they deserve.

* * * *

CALLING ATTENTION to the evident loss of immigrants by Canada to the United States, Barron's Weekly says that it is not surprising that Canada is restricting immigration as far as possible to those engaged in agricultural pursuits and female domestic workers. The article goes on: "There is going on, indeed, a merger of interest because many American farmers have migrated to the newer lands of the north. But our principal interest and tie is rather in the American branch factories already established. The number of these in Canada is officially estimated at 675. These factories do not include the important distributing centres for American products. But the interesting development for the future is the natural way in which the course of business has replaced the futilities of politics. Canada decisively defeated reciprocity with the United States in 1911. Tariff relations can hardly be described as amiable. But in spite of this there is a movement towards soldiarity greater than politicians can influence or divert. It is curiously like that strong but almost invisible tie which held the British Empire together under the severest of all tests, the Great War itself."

Maintaining Right to Work as Well as Right to Loaf in State of Kansas

By GOVERNOR HENRY J. ALLEN,

A Statement on the Workings of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations does not exist for the purpose of telling a man how he shall run his business; it is an emergency measure; it relates only to the essential industries of food, fuel, clothing and transportation, and it provides that when a quarrel in one of those industries has reached the point where it threatens the welfare of the public, then that court shall take over the controversy and make awards, and in the meantime the industry shall continue to operate in order that the public may have at all time free access to transportation and to food and to fuel and to clothing.

It isn't a regulatory court, it is an emergency court, and then we have gone rather far along the process of regulation by government for anybody to be too nervous about it now. We are all regulated from the moment we are born to the hour of the funeral.

Men are always telling us what government is for, that it exists for equality, that it exists for personal liberty, and in these Volstead days we hear much about the fact that it exists for personal freedom, but the finest definition of government I have ever heard is that of President Adams who said, "The chief aim of government is justice." That is the chief aim in every relationship of life, and God help us, as a free people at any time when any considerable number of folk may rise to question the capacity of government to be just, because to those who question, for them government no longer exists. It was Edmund Burke, proponent of our Anglo-Saxon foundation, standing in the British Parliament who said, "All the powers of the empire, including the powers of the king and of the parliament, and of the army and not of the navy exist for the sole purpose of placing twelve honest men in a jury box."

That is the foundation upon which we have builded in this country, that is the foundation of the Kansas law, and God help us at any time when that foundation may be questioned as to its efficiency, to find justice for all men in relation to all quarrels.

How It Works Out

You might be interested in one or two of these types of cases that have been tried out. Our first case, was a railroad case. The Joplin-Pittsburgh-and-Galena Railroad Company had had a strike a year for five years. The last one was in 1918, continued for ninety days and cost these poor chaps who struck millions, and the public millions, and at the end of ninety days the men went back to work at the old wage, under the old working conditions — they hadn't gained a dollar.

Then when the industrial court was set up for business the car men came asking for a new award, pleading for a living wage and the industrial court took a survey of the costs of living and gave a wage award; and the president of the court, in handing down the decision, called attention to the fact that the legislature had not given to the court the power to fix a thing called "a living wage." The law says that every such man shall be entitled to a fair and just wage. What is the difference? A living wage is a wage sufficient to meet a cost of living; a fair and just wage is a living wage plus enough to enable a man to give to himself and to his family some of the benefits of modern life, plus enough to enable him through reasonable frugality to build a safeguard against age and sickness.

That was the interpretation of the court—they gave it. The men accepted it, the company accepted it, and peace came where ravaging strikes had prevailed.

Then in a year the railway company came back to the court and said, "The wage you adjusted a year ago is out of tune, costs of living have gone down, and if we are to meet the expectation for lower transportation rates then we must have lower wages."

Again the court made a survey of the costs of living in all cases where there was any room for doubt, they gave the doubt to the laboring man, as they should have done, and then finally they handed down their award, and it was a reduction of wages, and the men accepted it as a fair and just decision, and the company accepted it.

I have a letter with me from the general manager of that company, who says, "We are now doing business in the Joplin-Pittsburgh and Galena Traction Company under the second contract adjudicated by the industrial court and it is the first time in our experience when we look forward with assurance to peace and contentment," and both the men and the company have accepted the court as being the way to find just solution of affairs.

Do you mean to tell me that a court that is getting that sort of result is not working?

I have a letter from the general manager of the Illinois Traction Company which operates three or four railways in our state, several light and power companies, and in this letter the general manager calls my attention to the fact that his company has had ripe adjudications by the industrial court and that every man employed by them in a mechanical capacity has had his wages fixed by the court in emergency matters when a strike had threatened and said, "Not a single complaint exists today on the part of the men and certainly not on the part of the company of the functioning of the industrial court," though nine adjudications had been made which affect their entire personnel.

Trouble Makers In Jail

So I say to you the court is working. Of course, we have had trouble. When the court was first set up for business we had to fight it out with Alexander Howat, who is the president of the Miners' District in that state, District Number Fourteen. We don't have any more trouble with Mr. Howat. When on the first of April the strike came in the coal fields, everybody went out. The court called the operators together and said, "There is no need of coal just now. Every bin is full. Every coal car is full, but as soon as there is a depletion in the supply, which menaces the public, then you will have to operate these mines or the state will have to operate them."

In thirty days, it was necessary for some of the operators to open their mines to make up the reserve of coal. When they opened their mines, men went back to work. On the day at Herrin, Ill., there were murdered twenty-two men who were mining coal in strip mines, on that day in Kansas 375 deep-shaft mines were operating without even an additional police force. Why? Because Alexander Howat and twelve of his district officers were in jail for violating the Kansas law.

In the recent railway strike the general managers of the Sante Fe and Rock Island have written, saying that in Kansas they have been allowed to carry on their industries at practically 100 per cent. because of the law in Kansas which guarantees to every man who wants to work the right to work without molestation.

To Work Or To Loaf

It is sometimes charged that we have taken away from men their God-given right to quit work. That is one of the silly statements that Samuel Gompers makes at times. And, friends, if we had sought to do this, then our law could have no business upon the statute book of any modern state. We have not taken away from any man his right to quit. We have expressly provided in the contention of the Act that nothing within the law shall be interpreted to deprive any man of his natural right to choose his own employment and to cease it at his will. I said to this man and to this group of men, "You may quit work whenever you may wish and go off about whatever entertains you elsewhere, but after you have quit that isn't your job any more and you shall not come back. You shall not come back here tomorrow with your pockets full of dynamite to keep these men who want to linger on the job from working." The law holds that the right to work is just as sacred as the right to love and that it is the duty of the government to protect both men in their natural inclinations.

The statement from the general manager of the Sante Fe, one of the greatest systems of the Middle West where they have centered in Kansas great repair shops, says that their repair shops in Topeka, employing several thousand men, are 115 per cent. normal. You, gentlemen, know that is plus. How does he get it? The personnel is all employed and the personnel that is now doing business in their shops is 115 per cent. more effective than the old personnel was. How does it happen? Every railroad company has reported this: That in the employment bureaus that have made up the personnel for employment in the place of the shopmen who went out, one of their difficulties has been that all of the men who come seeking employment want to be sent to Kansas. Why? Because the state has pledged its own order that every man who wants to work in Kansas shall have that right under the protection of government.

Of course, we have had trouble about that, too. We have had a lot of discussion about whether it was proper to guarantee that a man should have the right to work. They have even called into question our attitude toward free speech. Oh, I hope no one will ever think that in Kansas there is any danger to free speech. We are still the freest lot of talkers in the world. I imagine that nothing in Kansas would ever affect the God-given right to free speech in any degree unless possibly it might be a general epidemic of lockjaw—that might affect us some.

The Right To Work

It isn't free speech that is in danger in this country. It is the free right of a man to work. That is what is in danger. It is just as sacred as the right of free speech.

The cunning manner in which these American strikers contrive to evade the law proves their superiority over any other striker in the world in that respect.

I have said a number of times that I would rather deal with the red radical of foreign birth in a strike than the American striker, because the red radical hates government and fears it, but the American striker, like most American citizens, neither respects government nor fears it.

I remember at one of the towns in which we had great railway shops the mayor of the town had appointed a lot of the strikers to be special guards, and we found that the policemen were picketing. And a policeman was apprehended who had been going to some of the men who had remained at work and saying things like this: "Now, you know, Bob, we will do all we can to protect you, but there are some fellows here that we may not be able to handle, and say, Bob, we would hate to have happen to you what happened to those poor chaps at Herrin, Ill."

Bob didn't turn up for work the next day. What was that? That was picketing. So we finally got them to stop it.

Dealing With The Ku Klux

The next thing that came to my attention, that these one hundred per cent. Americans had arranged for a Ku Klux Klan parade on the streets of the city on Friday night. I called up the mayor and I said, "Mr. Mayor, what about this parade, this Ku Klux Klan parade?"

He said, "Oh, yes, governor, the boys are going to put on a little demonstration."

What was the purpose of it? There were fifty or sixty colored men working in the round houses and they knew, every man who was going to parade, that if they put on a Ku Klux Klan parade in that town, there wouldn't be a colored man at work the next morning.

It would be like the colored man whose friend said, "Sam, if you ever get a letter from these Ku Klux Klan people, what are you going to do?" Sam says, "I am going to read it on the train."

So I called up the mayor who had been bragging to me about 100 per cent. Americanism; I said, "What about this parade? Are you going to let them have it?"

"Oh, yes!"

I said, "You can't have it."

"Well," he said, "I would like to know how you are going to prevent it?"

I said, "Fortunately, I don't have to prevent it; I am nothing but the governor; you are the mayor of the town—I am going to require you to prevent it."

He said, "Hasn't a man a constitutional right to march in a parade?"

I said, "I am not discussing constitutional law with you; I am just telling you that you can't have the parade!"

I said, "You can call me up at six o'clock and tell me whether you have figured out some way to stop it. If you can't stop it, I can!"

He called me up and asked, "How are you going to stop this parade if I can't?"

I said, "It's easy. When you call me up at six o'clock and throw up the sponge and tell me that you can't run your town, then I will ask the supreme court to remove you from office. That is the first step. And then I am going to send enough soldiers into your town to take the pillow-cases off the head of any man who appears upon the street."

"Well," he said, "have you got a constitutional right to do that?"

I said, "I don't know, but I am in command of the soldiers and they will do what I tell them to do. Your remedy is in the courts, if you want to discuss constitutional law. I am merely an administrative officer; I am not a judge."

He called me up at six o'clock and told me the boys had postponed the parade.

Now, he was a good citizen, but what was the matter with him? Why, he had found out a new way to violate the law—that was what was the matter with him.

Of course we need laws to control the red radical of foreign birth, but in addition to that we need equally a new baptism of respect for law upon the part of these 100 per cent. American citizens!

THOS. A. WARK, who has been elected a director of St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd. is a practical paper maker and he was for six years superintendent of Finch & Pruyn Paper Company, Glenn Falls. He started and operated the Tidewater Paper Mills, Brooklyn, N.Y., also the St. Maurice Paper Newsprint and Kraft plant, Cape Madeleine, Que., where he has been local manager for the past six years. The appointment is especially interesting now that the proposition of enlarging the mills under his charge at Three Rivers, Cape Madeleine, is being considered, to bring the capacity of newsprint output up to 250 tons daily.

ROYAL SECURITIES APPOINTMENTS

Following the annual meeting of Royal Securities Corporation officials and staff the following appointments were announced, effective January 1:

Col. A. L. Saunders, from manager, Winnipeg office, to be joint manager, Toronto office; Col. A. F. Culver, from secretary, Winnipeg office, to be manager, Winnipeg office; S. M. C. Beck, from Ottawa representative, to be manager, Montreal city sales; F. J. Penfold, to be Ottawa representative; J. C. MacKeen, to be in charge of sub-office at Charlottetown, P.E.I., under the direction of Halifax; J. H. Dumouchel to be representative in the Ottawa Valley; Stanley Stanger, to be in charge of Quebec sub-office, under direction of Montreal; William Barr and C. H. Link to be assistant secretaries at Montreal office.

WASHES ITS HANDS

Port Arthur Chronicle

Financial papers are now paying a little attention to A. F. A. Coyne, the man who says he has found coal at Sudbury. The references to the gentleman are not of a nature that will inspire confidence in Mr. Coyne's claims or encourage investment in the coal company that appeared in Toronto about the same time that Mr. Coyne appeared at Sudbury.

The Department of Mines has washed its hands of Mr. Coyne and has left the public to its fate after stating definitely the extent of the Department's knowledge of the quality and extent of the alleged coal. This ceremony of washing its hands of the discoverer and his claims having been accomplished the department turns its back upon the whole thing and goes about its business of looking after real mining ventures.

We have no idea what the Central Ontario Coal Company has accomplished in the way of selling stock, but are rather inclined to believe that response to invitations to investors to put their money into its treasury will not necessitate extra help to take care of. One can never tell, though, for Ontario has a grand and noble name among stock dealing concerns as a very profitable field in which to work.

INVESTMENT STOCKTAKING TIME

Practically no investment problem is ever solved to stay solved. Conditions are constantly changing. The investments which suited conditions exactly at one time may be quite or entirely unsuited at a later date. Some securities may have had substantial advances and make it worth the investor's while to exchange them for other securities which may be temporarily low in price and give correspondingly high yields. Then, too, early maturing securities may oftentimes be exchanged to good advantage.

Do a little stocktaking. See that all securities are properly recorded; see that the securities held are completely satisfactory and see that the desirability of exchanges for higher yielding securities and securities of longer term are not overlooked. Idle or available funds should be promptly put to work.

We invite inquiries on all investment problems. Copy of January Investment List sent on request.

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INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of THE FINANCIAL POST. Only questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose 3 cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

PULP AND PAPER BONDS

T. M., Winnipeg—I would like an opinion on the bonds listed below which I now hold: 5,000 Victorys, 1934, at 98½; 2,000 Fraser Companies, 1941, at 99; 1,000 Spanish River, 1941, at 99; 1,000 Wabasso Cotton, 1942, at 100. I have been wondering whether it would not be advisable to sell some of the industrials and put the proceeds in C.P.R. stock around 140 per share. Had C.P.R. but disposed of it last September at 150. It seems to me that my holdings of pulp and paper companies bonds are a little high. What do you think of the change suggested, or would you increase the Victorys?

The bonds you mention are all good issues and ones that are more likely to enhance in values than move downwards. We would advise you to hold them as there is no reason to sell at present. You might consider buying C. P. R. with additional funds you may acquire for investment. It is an excellent investment stock and also due to enhance in values as Canada grows and interest rates decline. A year from now you might again look over your list and see if conditions then warrant a "switch." At present they do not.

The delay in answering your letter has been due to the fact that your letter was addressed to Montreal rather than Toronto.

ASSURED SAVINGS PLAN

C. S., Nova Scotia—I should be glad if you would favor me with your opinion regarding the Assured Savings Plan of the Province of Ontario Saving Bank. I am thinking of entering on a ten year contract with them for $1,000.

In our opinion you can enter the assured savings plan of the Government of the Province of Ontario Savings Bank with every confidence. The idea is to make insurance more popular and the savings are in reality used to buy an insurance policy in a good company. In a practical way it means that the savings bank becomes the agent and collector for the insurance company, the insurance company not only securing a policy for which it is willing to make return to the bank as agent but also simplify the problem of collection because the premium is made available from the savings account of the insured.

Experience has not shown that there is any marked advantage in this arrangement over straight insurance but certain features have a popular appeal and the whole thing is made comparatively simple to the person entering into the arrangement.

DOME MINES

Reader, St. Mary's.—Is Dome Mines a good investment at the present time?

We would not be inclined to put any mining stock into the investment class. However, we would class Dome as being in a class with the most attractive in Northern Ontario and with a future for the speculator who is prepared to take a certain chance for substantial reward. The stock is to be split in the near future and put on a no par value basis and this is taken to indicate that the shareholders will benefit in that the stock after the split will advance more rapidly.

INVESTING PROBLEM

Enquirer, St. Mary's.—Which would be the wiser investment for $5,000, $1,000 in each of five different securities or $500 in each of ten different securities? I would be greatly obliged if you would recommend to me the securities I should select as giving the largest income with smallest speculative element. I do not in this list wish to include Victory bonds, municipal or provincial bonds.

In our opinion you would be quite safe in taking five different securites in amounts of $1,000 rather than double the number in smaller blocks. In fact, good industrial bonds taken in larger blocks than $1,000 would be safe. If, however, you are going into speculative stocks the wider list would be advisable.

We would hardly go so far as to recommend definite purchases further than to suggest that you consider the small companies with good dividends records and particularly those in the fundamental industries, like steel, textiles, milling, pulp and paper or the public utilities.

ASSURED SAVINGS PLAN

B. R., Toronto—I note that the policies issued under the Province of Ontario assured savings plan are offered by the Assured Savings Agency, Ltd. Why are they not sold direct by the provincial savings offices? Does this mean that the policies have not got government backing?

The Assured Savings Agency is a private company acting as selling agents for the life insurance policies issued under the Provincial Savings Office assured savings plan. This agency sells the policies and places the insurance end with individual insurance companies, turning the savings deposit portion of the monthly payments over to the savings offices. The life insurance policies issued under the plan have not got a provincial guarantee. They represent obligations of the insurance company chosen by the assured. The deposits, however, have the backing of the provincial government.

The plan of writing the policies through a private organization acting as sales agents had to be adopted because the legislation instituting the savings offices did not provide for their acting as insurance agents. The contract between the savings office and the agency provides for thorough control by the former over the activities of the latter. The agency is chiefly controlled by Arthur Y. Britton, barrister, and D. K. Ridout, insurance manager.

ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN

Would like to know your opinion of 7% preferred shares of Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. I am offered these at 89.

The company was incorporated in 1912 under laws of Dominion of Canada, acquiring properties and businesses of Alberta Grain Company, Ltd., Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, Ltd., West Coast Grain Company, Ltd., and Globe Elevator Company. In addition to terminal elevators situated at the cities of Calgary and Vancouver the company owns 174 elevators with aggregate capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels located on lines of Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, in the Province of Alberta and western portion of the Province of Saskatchewan. Latest available information indicates an authorized capital of $1,500,000 common and $1,500,000 7 per cent, cumulative preferred, of which $1,400,000 of the common and $1.25,000 of the preferred are outstanding. There is no funded debt. The preferred stock is preference for assets to the extent of its full par value. Net earnings for the year ending August 31, 1919, were $367,251 of which only $87,500 was required for the 7 per cent. preference dividends. Preferred dividends have been paid regularly. On the common 2 per cent. was paid in October, 1913, 5 per cent. in 1914, 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. extra in 1915, 8 per cent. and 10 per cent. extra in 1916, 8 per cent. and 15 per cent. extra in 1917, and 10 per cent in 1918. The most recent quotation on the stock was 85 bid, 90 asked, while the common was 104-110. The issue is considered one of high standing.

LA PAZ OIL

F. P. T., B.C.—Could you give me anything definite re the Canadian La Paz Oil Corporation? I hold 60 shares bought at $10. The last quotation I received was $1.50. What is present market price? What are the prospects? Should I sell and re-invest the proceeds in something more stable?

It is stated that this issue is now selling somewhat below a dollar. Thus to sell your holdings now would give you an almost negligible return. Certainly the amount would not take you very far in "something more stable" as you suggest. The venture is highly speculative. The appointment of H. A. Pressey as managing director is expected to ultimately produce good results. At present slow progress is being made.

ARGONAUT MINE

Frs. R. Montreal—Would you advise me to buy Argonaut Gold Mine now as a speculation?

The Argonaut is a mining project of merit that has prospects of soon joining the producing mines of Northern Ontario. It is carefully managed.

CURRENT OPINIONS

THE PROVINCE'S GUARANTEE

Kingston Standard

The guarantee of the province for financial undertakings should be most carefully guarded, and this subject and another come up in combination at the present moment. They do so in connection with the opening of a branch of the Province of Ontario Savings Bank at Ottawa. An evidently inspired report says that among the advantages which the institution claims for its service is the 4 per cent. interest on deposits, the fact that the Government is the guarantee back of its operations, and the departure from the usual office hours. On week days, the Bank will be open from 9.30 a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. and on Saturday night from 7 to 9.30. The object of the change in the hours is to encourage the idea of thrift among the working class.

It will be seen that one of the main inducements put forward is that the Government, meaning the people of Ontario, "is the guarantee back of its operations." So far as we remember the people of Ontario have never been asked if they were willing to accept this responsibility. But we we are not making these remarks in any carping or partisan spirit. What we wish to point out is that Savings Banks of this description have been tried in various places and have not all by any means been successful, although the object of helping farmers was good. Therefore, would it not be wiser that the Legislature should place some limit on the operations which the Savings Bank shall conduct in order that they may be thoroughly tested before the province becomes too deeply involved?

There is another point which we will not stress, but merely call attention to it. Men everywhere are calling out against too much interference on the part of Governments with business. Are not these Savings Banks an instance of this? They are in direct competition with the chartered banks of the country, they are offering a higher rate of interest on deposits, we do not know whether they are offering lower rates to the borrowers than the banks, they are extending the hours in which banking business can be done, and they are offering the guarantee of the province as security, which the banks cannot do. This is surely Government interference with the business which people have hitherto conducted themselves.

Therefore we believe that this banking business which is a complicated and hard one to manage, as Canadians know only too well, should be carried on very slowly and very carefully by the Provincial Government, and we have cause to know this is the opinion of many farmers.

OPPOSITION TO HIGHER PRICES

Brockville Recorder

The upward tendency noted at present in prices of textiles and other articles of merchandise is not favorably viewed by all merchants some of whom see in any further advance in prices a menace to trade revival. The fear is expressed that should values of goods which the general public has to buy be marked higher, instead of increasing the demand such action will check buying and retard considerably the movement of goods.

In this connection it is stated that in the rural centres complaints are frequently heard of the high cost of articles which the farmer has to buy in comparison with the prices he receives for the goods he sells. While prices of hogs and grain appear to be such that they will bring in a fair measure of profit yet market values of other lines of farm products such as potatoes, vegetables, fruits, etc., have been so low this year that the profit, if there was any, has been small. The rural merchants, therefore, express themselves as unwilling to pay any higher prices for goods. Those who do not favor a rise in prices of merchandise where it can be avoided, hope that they will be kept to levels which will not discourage the buyer.

A matter for encouragement, however, in the general situation is the sharp increase in values of all grains since the month of September. While the grain crop is only a part of the average farmer's produce in most cases it is a part sufficiently substantial to affect his total income considerably when the price advances or declines.

THE TRUE CANADIAN RING

Toronto Globe

The Canadian Prime Minister has announced that the question of Canadian participation in the Empire Exhibition depended upon the approval of Hon. P. C. Larkin. The London Times sought the views of the High Commissioner, and these were given with characteristic candor and decision. He declared that Canada had not yet definitely decided to take part, and added:

"I understand that certain statements have been made by the management reflecting on Canada's ability to produce the very commodities which we hoped to advertise at the exhibition. I have seen no contradictions of those statements. This has not pleased Canadians at all, and it is a pity that a little more tact has not been used. Our position is clear. We understood that the ideal of the exhibition was to prove that the Empire could live within itself and on its own produce. If this ideal is abandoned, we do not see the use of spending a million dollars or so upon advertising the fact.

"As for the question of building material, Canada does not take a narrow view of the situation. We do not claim the right to prove it. So long as the timber comes from Australia, New Zealand, or any part of the Empire, we shall be satisfied, but it must come from within the Empire. When Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe return from France I shall have the opportunity of discussing the matter with them. In the meantime Canada is convinced that the exhibition was planned with one object in view, and we do not think it is any use going on if that object is ignored."

Canadians will back every word of this assertion. An Empire Exhibition without Canada would be unworthy of the name. Canadians wish to join in making it what it was designed to be, but they would rather stand aside than seem to subscribe to the preposterous suggestion that the soil of the Empire cannot produce foodstuffs sufficient for all uses at such an event.

The Greenshields Catalogue

describing and analyzing 39 representative Canadian bonds and stocks of highest grade. Giving all the information as to each security that a buyer will require.

The securities analyzed in this list constitute what we consider the most desirable investments of different types available now in the Canadian market.

Write to-day for Catalogue 4

Greenshields & Co.

Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Montreal: 17 St. John Street
Toronto: 14 King Street East
Ottawa: Central Chambers

The Wills of Wealthy Men

In many cases, when estates are probated, it is found that a very large portion has been invested in Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds.

This fact indicates that, in the judgment of wealthy men, Bonds, from the standpoint of safety of principal, income return and quick convertibility into cash, are the best form of investment.

We will be pleased to make an anlysis of your investment holdings.

Canadian Debentures Corporation Limited
Established 1910
36 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

$1,500,000

The Bathurst Company, Limited

6½% First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B"

Maturing June 1st, 1941. Principal and Interest payable at Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Halifax and Wilkes Barre, Pa. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 denominations, with privilege of registration as to principal.

CAPITALIZATION

6½% First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, Series "B"	$1,500,000
7½% First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, Series "A"	1,477,000
Common Shares	9,774,200

The Company: The Company is a large manufacturer of spruce lumber, sulphite and sulphate pulp. Its business has been in operation since 1907. The proceeds of the issue of Series "B" Bonds will be used for construction of a newsprint mill of 15,000 tons annual capacity, which should be in operation by May 1st, 1923, and for extensions to sulphate mill and for general purposes.

Security: Series "A" and "B" Bonds are equally secured by specific first mortgage and charge on all the Company's properties, plants, timber leases, water powers and other fixed assets now owned and hereafter acquired.

Timber areas owned and controlled comprise 1,030 square miles in New Brunswick and 1,533 square miles in Quebec, estimated to contain not less than 2,000,000,000 feet b.m. spruce, pine and cedar logs and 10,000,000 cords pulpwood. Annual production capacity (with new construction completed), 15,000 tons newsprint, 19,500 tons sulphate pulp, 12,000 tons sulphite pulp, 30,000,000 feet b.m. lumber and 30,000,000 shingles. Assets are conservatively valued at not less than $9,250,000, equivalent to $3,080 for each $1,000 of Bonds outstanding.

Earnings: Certified net earnings available for bond interest for five years 1917-1921, averaged $385,481. This average includes $500,000 written off in 1920 for inventory depreciation, and loss sustained by the Company due to depressed market conditions in 1921, in common with other pulp and lumber manufacturers.

With newsprint mill in operation earnings should be at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum, available for maximum bond interest of $210,000.

Conversion Privilege: Bonds are convertible at the holder's option at any time before maturity, into an equal par value of Common Shares. This conversion privilege should become of substantial value in view of the steady appreciation in value of the Company's timber holdings and water powers and increasing earning power through enlarged production.

This information is summarized from the complete circular, copies of which will be furnished on request.

The greater portion of this issue having already been sold, this advertisement appears principally as a matter of record. We offer the small balance at—

Par and accrued interest, to yield 6½%

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

MONTREAL
164 St. James Street

TORONTO
58 King Street West

HALIFAX
Royal Bank Building

ST. JOHN
72½ Prince William St.

WINNIPEG
Electric Ry. Chambers

VANCOUVER
Pacific Building

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

Scott and Steel Graduates of the Same "One-Call" School

Canada has two great exponents of the "one-call," high-pressure methods of stock selling. They are the L. R. Steel organization and the R. T. Scott organization. Scott has sometimes been called the originator of the one-call system. He is, however, merely an imitator.

The one-call system, it may be briefly explained, is the application of "jazz" and "pep" to the investment field. The salesman of the one-call school baits his hook, throws it into the mill pond and lands his fish in one visit—if at all. He does not come back day after day to achieve his purpose. Such a method of selling securities naturally requires a highly trained organization to be effective. Men are taken off the street—men "whose yearning power is greater than their earning power": are schooled in the latest methods of peddling stocks at inflated prices to small investors and are sent out full of enthusiasm. Usually these salesmen make good for a short while. So long as they have a few personal friends they can sell stock. But the mortality rate is tremendous. He was a shrewd person who said that the one-call folks deal in men, not in stocks.

Leroy Sargent Started It

The one-call system was originated by one Leroy Sargent. He arrived in New York a few years ago from the west where his record of promotions has called him back twice to face the courts. Sargent is still selling stocks, although the market value of his securities is well below the prices at which he sold them.

One of Sargent's lieutenants was H. W. Dubiske who now has 100 offices from Maine to California using one-call method. He calls his organization "The Company with an Ideal." His record, however, is not ideal. He sold stock in Stevens-Duryea, Inc., which is now in receivership, and in United States Automotive Corporation, which has stopped paying dividends.

Another of Dubiske's enterprises was the Metropolitan 5 and 10 cent stores, and this brings us to Leonard R. Steel, of Marguerite Manor, Toronto, Buffalo and other points. Steel was with the Metropolitan stores and in the L. R. Steel organization he combines the Metropolitan chain store idea with Dubiske methods of selling stock.

Another one of Sargent's students was A. D. Howard, who associated himself with H. V. Greene. Greene was formerly a drug clerk and went through bankruptcy in 1916. He had offices in Canada and the United States selling stock. The best obtainable market quotations for any of the stocks he sold are now below the sales prices.

Russell T. Scott, who financed Mortgage, Discount and Finance and is now battling with the directors of that company for control of it and who tried to finance the Detroit to Windsor bridge and who is now selling stock in the Credit Alliance Financial was one of Greene's right hand men.

The records indicate that Scott and Steel, despite the antipathy that their salesmen say each feels for the other, are links in the same chain that runs back to Leroy Sargent, originator of the one-call system.

Investors' Inquiries Coupon

It having been found impossible to give the desired attention to inquiries regarding investments being received in increasing volume from the public, The Financial Post finds it necessary to confine this service to regular readers who are asked to attach this coupon to their request for information.

INFORMATION DESIRED

The undersigned desires information or advice in accordance with the attached inquiry:

Name ....

Address ....

Suggestions for
January Investments

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

		DUE	TO YIELD
Fraser Co's., Ltd.	6%	1924	7.00
Penman's, Ltd.	5%	1926	6.45
Hillcrest Collieries	5%	1940	6.43
Provincial Paper Mills	6%	1940	6.15

United Financial Corporation
LIMITED
14 King Street East, Toronto
Montreal Ottawa London, Eng.

OTIS & CO.
Government, Municipal and Corporation Investment Securities
Members of the New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and other leading Stock Exchanges
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Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds—Telephone Adelaide 3176. 3177.
129 BAY STREET - - TORONTO, CANADA.
Col. J. A. Currie, M.P.P.—President. J. McVittie, Vice-President.
H. W. Currie, B.A., Sec. Treas.
We can offer attractive bonds to yield from 5½% to 8%. Particulars upon request.

Weighing Values
For the Investor

The bond expert weighs and judges bonds—his experience enables him to arrive at sound conclusions. The individual investor cannot expect to arrive at sound conclusions single handed.

The National City Company's complete investment organization in fifty leading cities on the American continent and in Europe, and its years of specialized experience are at your service.

The National City Company
Limited
10 King St. E. TORONTO, ONT.
74 Notre Dame Street W., MONTREAL, P.Q.
THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING NEW YORK

PARIS ISSUE IS SOLD; ALSO WALLACEBURG'S

Municipal Bankers Corporation and R. C. Matthews & Co. are Buyers

The town of Paris, Ontario, sold $28,000 of 5½ per cent. 20 year bonds to the Municipal Bankers Corporation at 99.31 this week. This is a cost basis of 5.56 per cent. The tenders received were as follows:

Municipal Bankers Corp.	99.31
A. E. Ames & Co.	99.29
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.14
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.11
C. N. Burgess & Co.	98.72
Macneil, Graname & Co.	98.71
Canada Bond Corp.	98.42
Canadian Debentures Corp.	98.36
Wood, Gundy & Co.	98.29

Wallaceburg also sold a bond issue; $78,000 of 6 per cent. 15 instalments debentures to R. C. Matthews and Co. at 101.106 a cost basis of about 5.80 per cent. Tenders were:

R. C. Matthews & Co.	101.06
C. H. Burgess	100.64
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.	100.07

NEWS AND VIEWS ABOUT BONDS

BUYER OF BONDS SHOULD BUY BEST BONDS OFFERED

Because He Usually Doesn't Want Speculation With Them

To many people a bond suggests an absolutely safe investment and a stock suggests something in the realm of speculation. As a hard and fast rule this distinction would be both dangerous and unfair. A municipal bond or a first mortgage bond might easily rank below certain very high-grade preferred stocks and there are numerous exceptions that will prove that such a rule as these people follow is not a safe guide at all. For instance, who is going to argue that bonds of some Northern Alberta boom town that is yet to get on its financial feet are better than the preferred shares of F. N. Burt, Limited, or the Canadian General Electric Company? And who would rank the first mortgage bonds of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company ahead of Canadian Pacific Railway stock or Consumers Gas stock, neither of which rank as preferred shares?

No; in judging bonds one must rate them as good, bad or indifferent just as one rates stocks as investments, semi-speculative investments and just plain speculations. True the average bond is away ahead of the average stock and most bonds offered by the reliable investment houses of recognized standing are good investment but the investor who accepts every gold bond as A1 just because it is a gold bond should adjust his way of thinking.

Definition of a Bond

What is a bond? Briefly it might be described as a certificate of obligation, issued by a corporation in most cases, by which that corporation undertakes to pay on a certain date a certain sum of money and to pay interest at a specified rate and at specified intervals in the meantime. The promise is usually secured by a mortgage or otherwise. This covers the industrial bond, the real estate mortgage bonds, the public utility bond and the railway bond. It hardly embraces government and municipal bonds which are promises to pay of nations, provinces or municipalities and seldom have any definite security allocated as protection to the holders of any particular bonds.

Bonds are issued for various purposes. Usually they represent investments by the corporations that are not desired to be permanently capitalized. Sometimes issues of bonds are made to provide working capital. Their function can best be understood when one recognizes that the purchaser of a bond is loaning his money to the issuing corporation while the purchaser of stock is buying an interest in a corporation. And because the one who loans money only is looking for the return of his capital at a definite period and wishes to be assured that his capital will be returned to him at that time he is given tangible security for his loan.

Should Reduce Trouble

Bonds should provide the investor with the minimum of responsibility. If he is a stock holder he is part owner and having no tangible security for his investment he is interested in management, markets and conditions generally to an even greater extent than the bond holder. The bond holder makes certain at the start that the assets of the company have a value two, three or possibly four times the amount of the bond outstanding, that the average of earnings over a term of years has far exceeded the amount of bond interest and payments to the sinking fund and he does not want to have to continually watch his investment with an eagle eye.

That is why it is important that a man who buys bonds should buy the very best bonds. If he is looking for speculative possibilities there will usually be a more varied list of attractive speculative investments among the stocks—preferred and common.

CHATHAM WILL HAVE BONDS TO SELL SOON

School Financing Cannot be Entirely Arranged by Over the Counter Sales

Chatham, Ont., has new schools to finance this year and will undoubtedly be in the bond market in the not far distant future. In the past T. E. Cottier, city treasurer of Chatham, has been very successful in financing the ordinary needs of the town by selling debentures over the counter but there is a limit to the absorptive power of Chatham investors in this regard and this will make a public sale of bonds necessary.

Brantford in its last sale adopted a novel scheme. It disposed of the shorter maturities of a bond issue at home and sold the longer term bonds by public tender to a Toronto investment house. It is happily true that the shorter term bonds are most in demand in towns and cities where city treasurers sell bonds over the counter while bond dealers like the longer term bonds for their clients

L. M. Green & Co. Offer Laidlaw Company Bonds

Bonds to the amount of $250,000 of the Laidlaw Bale Tie Company, Limited, Hamilton, are being offered to investors by L. M. Green and Co. of Toronto. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all of the company's properties and by a floating charge on all asests. Total net assets are given as $757,000 or three times the amount of the bond issue. Average earnings for seven years have been 4½ times interest on this issue of bonds.

The bonds bear 7 per cent. interest and are due in fifteen years, provision being made for a sinking fund sufficient to retire all bonds before maturity. They are being offered to yield 7.10 per cent.

The Laidlaw Bale Tie Company manufactures a diversified line of nails, wire, hoops, etc., which are widely used in domestic trade and are also exported to many other countries. The business has been in operation for twenty-two years and has shown steady expansion. Sales for the last seven years have averaged $964,000 a year; commencing at $732 00 in 1916 they reached a high point of $1,455,000 in 1920.

SUCCESSION DUES AND MOTOR FEES TOTAL BIG SUMS

Are Now Among Important Sources of Provincial Revenue

Two of the most important items in provincial revenues are now succession duties and motor vehicle license fees. Both have grown during the past few years—the automobile revenue in particular showing an amazing growth from scratch to millions. The growth in the number of automobiles is chiefly responsible; increased fees have helped. How a slight increase in fees may mean a big increase in revenue is shown in Ontario. In 1923 motorists will have to pay a dollar for their license plates in addition to the regular license fee. This extra dollar will grow to $350 000 in the provincial revenues. Motor license fees are still much lower in Canada than in Great Britain. But having regard for the size of this country and the greater value of motor traffic the fees are hardly likely to reach the British amounts.

Succession duties in 1914 brought in $3,500,000 to Canadian provinces. Now they bring in over $8,000 000 in a normal year. When an exceptionally wealthy man dies the total is much larger, as $3 500 000 has been paid in taxes on a single estate and one now being administered will probably pay more than that. Annual revenues are approximately as follows:

Succession Duties

	1914	Now
Alberta	$ 67.000	$ 178.000
British Columbia	250.000	563.000
Manitoba	283,000	460.000
Ontario	1,200.000	4,730,000
New Brunswick	20.000	151.000
Nova Scotia	53,000	160.000
Quebec	1,600.000	1,500.000
Saskatchewan	75,000	325,000

Motor license revenues have grown from $415,000 in 1914 to nearly $8.000.000 annually now. How the figures improve is here shown:

Motor Vehicle Revenues

	1914	Now.
Alberta	$ 40,000	$ 700,000
British Columbia	98,000	800,000
Manitoba	40,000	525,000
Ontario	400,000	3,000,000
New Brunswick	15,000	275,000
Nova Scotia	12,000	375,000
Quebec	122,000	1,200.000
Saskatchewan	48,000	950,000

DEBT FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND CREDIT STANDING

There is a Relationship—How Does Your City Compare?

Is there any relation between the local improvements debts of municipalities and their credit standing? Research brings out the fact that in 34 Canadian cities the average local improvement debt is between $61 and $65. This may be set up as an approximate standard. Unless there are special circumstances such as difficult topographical conditions, the comparative youth of a city or a recent great increase in residential buildings, the per capita local improvement debts should not greatly exceed this figure. Yet half of the cities in Canada have local improvement debts higher than this figure; they run as high as $200 and over.

The proportion of local improvement debt to total debt is also important. In one-third of Canada's cities it is less than 50 per cent. But debt is less than 35 per cent. of total general debt. In two-thirds of the cities it is less than 50 per cent. But the total rises as high as around 90 per cent.

The figures are supplied by the Citizens' Research Institute which says in a bulletin:

"One feature that in some cities and provinces has led to swollen local improvement debt is the temptation to increase the proportion which must be paid out of local taxation. Those who want some local improvement frequently use the argument that the property owner does not pay it all and that the portion to be borne by the City is found money. In City Councils the argument would be tha tthe City does not have to bear the full cost and that that portion to be borne by the property owner is found money.

"The table below shows for the 34 cities what percentages of their local improvement debts is borne by the cities out of general taxation.

Percentage of cost borne by city out of general taxation	No. of Cities	Percentage of cost borne by city out of general taxation	No. of Cities
6—10	2	41—45	4
11—15	1	46—50	4
16—20	1	51—55	6
21—25	1	56—60	2
26—30	3	66—70	1
31—35	4	91—95	1
36—40	4		1
Totals	16		18

"It will be seen that in about two-thirds of the 34 cities less than half the cost of local improvements is borne by the municipality through general taxation. Two pay less than 10 per cent. and one reports that it pays over 90 per cent., although in this case the usual interpretation of 'local improvements' may not have been used. Forty-one per cent. is about the median payment. Nineteen of the 34 cities pay between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the cost of local improvements. If your city falls outside of this percentage group, why? Should a city ever pay more than 25 per cent of purely local improvements? Should it pay more than 50 per cent. except under very extraordinary conditions?"

Cleaning Up Balance of Bathurst Co. Bonds

MONTREAL.—It is announced that the greater portion of the issue of $1.500,000 of 6½ per cent. first mortgage convertible sinking fund gold bonds, series "B." of the Bathurst Company, have been disposed of privately by Royal Securities Corporation in the United States and Canada, and a public offering of the small portion that remains is made this week. The company is extending its plant to include the production of 50 tons of newsprint daily, or 15 000 tons per annum.

American Savings Banks Seek Power To Invest in Canadian Securities

In several states of the U. S. A. changes are being demanded by savings banks in the laws governing their investments. It is asked that they be permitted to invest in Canadian municipal bonds. The Savings Banks Association of New York sent a questionnaire to its members asking their views on lessening legal restrictions on their investments. Three banks asked to be allowed to buy Canadian bonds. One bank said:

"It certainly seems to us that municipal bonds of Canadian provinces and cities, where the bonds are payable in the United States in gold U. S. dollars (both principal and interest), provided said provinces and municipalities meet the same standard as set by the Banking Department for similar United States issues, should be proper investments."

Connecticut and Maine banks are also seeking wider investment powers. In Maine the bank commissioner recommended to the legislature that bonds of the Dominion of Canada be admitted.

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending January 2.

BONDS—	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range High	1921 Low	Range 1922. High	Low	Ask	Bid	High	Low
Bell Telephone	5	1925	5.70	93½	81¼	98	94	—	97½	98	—
Can. Bread	6	1941	6.36	90½	83	99	88½	97	96	96	—
Ced. Rapids	5	1953	5.32	97	86	97½	93	97½	97¼	97½	95¼
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.51	92⅜	86	98	92	—	93½	94	—
Dom. Iron	5	1929	6.45	88	75	94	82½	—	91	91⅞	—
Dom. Textile	6	1925	6.28	98	92	101¾	97	—	97½	99¼	—
Montreal, May.	6	1923	5.45	108	104	104	99	—	99¾	100½	—
Montreal Trams.	5	1941	6.05	90¼	82¼	93½	87½	—	88¼	88¼	—
N. S. Steel	5	1959	5.90	76¾	69¾	90	78½	—	86½	86½	—
Ogilvie	6	1932	5.67	100	92½	102½	100	—	100	102½	—
Que. Rly.	5	1939	8.05	68	58	87¼	63½	72	—	72	71
Rio	5	1935	6.61	84¼	78	87¼	76	86½	86	86	—
Sao Paulo	5	1929	7.10	82	70	91½	80	89¼	88½	88⅝	88½
Span. River	6	1931	6.26	87	86¾	115	83¼	100	—	98	—
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.95	99	88½	100¾	97	—	100	100½	—
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.56	78¼	69½	88¾	71¾	83	82	82	81¾
War Loan	5	1925	5.25	96.00	92.00	99.30	96.10	—	99.90	99.30	99.10
Do.	5	1931	5.01	96.60	90.05	99.90	96.25	100.00	99.90	99.90	99.00
Do.	5	1937	4.88	102.50	94.50	101.50	99.50	101.25	101.15	101.15	100.45
Victory Loan	5½	1923	4.67	99.50	95.50	100.70	98.75	100.90	100.70	100.80	100.80
Do.	5½	1924	5.34	98.50	94.25	100.75	98.00	100.90	100.70	100.50	100.20
Do.	5½	1927	5.19	101.00	95.25	102.70	99.75	—	102.00	102.00	101.75
Do.	5½	1933	4.99	101.80	85.12	104.35	101.25	104.50	104.30	104.35	103.90
Do.	5½	1934	5.38	99.42	92.25	101.45	98.80	101.30	101.20	101.15	100.70
Do.	5½	1937	4.92	104.00	96.50	106.25	103.30	106.50	105.40	106.50	105.45
Do., Ren.	5½	1927	5.52	....	—	101.10	99.40	—	101.00	101.10	101.00
Do., Ren	5½	1932	5.43	....	—	101.10	99.70	101.10	100.90	101.00	100.50

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TRANSPORTATION CHANGE

Transportation conditions both in the United States and Canada changed in 1922 from a huge surplus of idle freight cars to a considerable shortage, while car loadings were 11 per cent. greater than in 1921.

The growth of building during the past four years as compared with the war period is evident by the above table. May and August of 1922 made notable gains. The inset shows that the 1922 building record is the best since 1915.

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The Relations of the Investor to His Investment House

Investment bankers perform a distinctly beneficial service to Canada. They go out among the people and find those who have $100, $1,000, $10,000 or any sum to invest, and put the great cumulative total of the people's investments at the services of the nation, the railways, the public utilities, industries and every other type of corporation. On the one side they are providing capital for expansion along economic lines; on the other hand they are providing good investments for a multitude of folks. They link the man with money to loan with those who need money.

In actual practice every investment house does not perform this function from A to Z. There are large investment houses "Wholesale houses," so-called, which have but minor connections with the investing public but who create issues of good bonds by loaning large sums to corporations or governments and taking bonds in exchange. These bonds they will sell in turn to other brokers who deal more intimately with the general public; retail houses they might be called. Many of these retail houses seldom purchase issues direct from the borrowers. This situation however applies to a greater extent in the United States than Canada.

High Plane of Ethics

What should the investor expect from his investment banker? He should first of all expect that his investment banker will have a high concept of his responsibilities and duties. The bond dealer should consider himself as governed by the same rules of professional conduct that govern, say, the family lawyer. Given this situation, unselfish consideration of the needs of each individual investor will follow and a high plane of investment ethics is the result.

The investor has a right first of all to expect that every bond offered to him will be one of safety. He cannot demand that every bond rank equally high, for there are investors who want to loan to industry at high rates and those who want to loan to governments at low rates of interest. But he should demand that every bond offered to him is protected in every possible way that such a bond can be protected; that it is offered to him as exactly the type of investment the bond man knows it to be and that it offers an income return that is in line with what market and money conditions stipulate the yield of such an issue should be.

This latter point is important. Unscrupulous bond houses have offered at 70, bonds that could be obtained by the investor, if he knew the ropes at 63 or even 60.

Build Issues Soundly

The investment banker will, if he is conscientious, have built his issues soundly. In making loans he will have to exercise the same care and discretion as if he were going to hold every bond for his own account, instead of selling them to his clients.

The investor has a right to sound advice from his investment house. He should be told honestly when he should sell a security he holds and what he should buy with money that he has accumulated. He will be first of all put into good government and municipal bonds even though the bond house has on its lists at the time other issues upon which it could make a wider margin of profit.

Advice should be given as to advantageous trades that could be made. The bond house will probably have a list of the holdings of each of its clients.

What is known as the Protective element enters into an investors' relations with his bond house. Should a bond house protect a client against loss on securities it sells them? Some houses have repurchased securities they sold which did not turn out properly but only where the amounts have been small. Could any investment house have bought back a large issue that weakened in after years?

The investor cannot expect an investment house to guarantee every bond it sells for all time. All he can expect is that the investment house will keep closely in touch with the financial condition of the municipality industry or other organization represented, and prevent mismanagement, or even economic conditions affecting its position seriously.

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CIVIC AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE

WESTERN CITIES START YEAR UPON ECONOMY BASIS

City Manager Plan is Endorsed by Brandon Electors

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINNIPEG.—There are concrete indications that urban and rural Western Canada will strictly adhere to the policies dictated by economy and initiate a more business-like management of communities in the coming year. Already there are significant indications of the adoption of the city manager idea. Brandon, Man., plans to adopt it this year. Lethbridge and Edmonton have again endorsed a similar type of city government.

There is an evident tendency to whip into better financial shape the position of suburban and rural school districts whose condition has become increasingly grave of recent months. Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Association will ask the first session of the new government for an amendment to the Public Schools Act, seeking to curb the borrowing power of school boards and to improve the financial condition of the school districts by an increase of 300 per cent. in the annual provincial government grant.

The policy of Western municipalities as enunciated during the recent conventions of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Unions of Municipalities has been one of firm decision for more economical and more efficient management of municipalities. The suggestion has even gone so far in Alberta that cities be run entirely by commisisoners.

Business-like Administration

With economy the dominant note at the December municipal elections throughout the West it is not surprising to find incoming councils insisting for 1923 upon more business-like methods, the consolidation of departments to reduce expenditures and the determination to eliminate all but vital capital outlays. Ratepayers have made their views upon further taxation quite emphatic. The administrators of Western municipalities are already getting down to brass tacks and the initiation of policies endorsed by the three prairie "unions" promises to work for a very considerable improvement in the basic position, financially, of Western Canada.

Winnipeg, at the instance of the Ratepayers' Association, is about to undertake a tax enquiry, the underlying motive apparently to discover ways and means of reducing civic spending and thereby cutting down the tax rate. Prince Rupert, B. C., has embarked upon a drastic reorganization of all civic departments with a view to economy. All municipal employees on monthly salary have been discharged as of February 1, 1923, and will only be re-engaged provided they can qualify. Heads of departments have been ordered to restrict, to simplify work and reduce staffs to a minimum. "It is time to throw sentiment to the wind and get down to brass tacks," declares Mayor Rochester of Prince Rupert, in a plea for economical and efficient civic administration.

Winnipeg Bonds Are Sold for U.S.A. Market

Winnipeg sold $1,300,000 of 5% 20-year bonds to a syndicate including A. E. Ames & Co., Coffin, Burr & Co., and the Old Colony Trust Co., at 96.959, about a 5.28% basis. The bonds are payable in the United States but bids were in Canadian funds.

Bids received were:

A. E. Ames & Co., Coffin & Burr, Old Colony Trust Co.	96.959
Harris, Forbes, Inc..	96.678
McDonagh, Somers & Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Edward Brown & Co.	96.53
A. Jarvis & Co., Kissell, Kimmett & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Wells, Dickey & Co..	96.453
Dominion Securities Corp. and Dillon, Read & Co.	96.219
Miller & Co., and Brandon, Gordon & Waddell	96.159
National City Co.	95.77
Macneill, Graham & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co., and Housser, Wood & Co.	95.33
R. A. Daly & Co., and R. C. Matthews & Co.	95.33
Wood, Gundy & Co., Guaranty Co., and Blyth, Witter & Co.	95.19
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	95.07
Kerr, Flemming & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.	94.86

Sir Henry for West on the Last "Swing"

MONTREAL.—At the end of the present week, it is understood, the new head of the Canadian National Railways, Sir Henry Thornton, will start out on the last "swing" of the circle for him in his inspection of the Government lines. He will leave for a Western Canada tour, which will take in Prince Rupert as well as Vancouver. When he returns it is expected he will change the executive headquarters of the system, and opinion prevails in railway circles here that Montreal will be chosen, with an interesting concession, however, to Toronto's ambitions and feelings.

Railways Have Already Added $475,000,000 to National Debt

This is Almost Twice as Much as the Total Increase From Confederation to the Beginning of the Great War

The war was responsible for the greatest part of Canada's large national debt, though we bore heavy taxes during the war and indeed paid for much of our war costs by direct taxation. The special war taxes and excess profits taxes are not soon forgotten.

There are strong arguments for paying for wars out of direct taxation. When taxes are high those at home make sacrifices along with those who fight. But Canada could not and did not want to pay for its war contributions out of the ordinary revenues and resorted to borrowing.

Canada's pre-war debt was almost entirely the result of expenditures on productive enterprises. In 1867 the National debt of Canada stood at $75,728.641 net, and on 31st March 1914, the figures were $335,996,850.14, a net increase of $260,268,108.77.

The following tables show the items which had created the debt and also the funds available for its redemption.

Origin of the Debt

National debt in 1867	$ 75,728,641.00
Railways, canals, C. P. R. and other public works	464,645,265.40
Dominion lands	10,430,904.42
Consolidated fund transfers	48,639,884.73
Railway subsidies, including Quebec Railway	67,466,424.51
Expenses of and discount on loans	22,466,810.52
Deficits	23,069,589.05
Territorial	3,746,077.87
Allowance to provinces ..	31,010,419.12
Militia	12,118,150.87
Total	$759,322,167.52
Funds for Decreasing the Debt	
Sinking fund	$ 71,882,340.14
Surplus	336,926,568.34
Consolidated fund transfer	9,625,598.56
Receipts from premiums on loans	555,971.92
Dominion lands	4,381,034.41
Refunds from Sales of Public Works	
(Capital)	53,804.38
Total	$423,325,317.75
Net increase	260,268,108.77

What Has Built Up Debt

Since 1914 the chief items that have accounted for an increase in the national debt are war and demobilization expenditures which accounted for an increase of over $1,800,000,000 up to Mar. 31, 1921; expenditures on public works which totalled approximately $280,000,000 and that most annoying item of all, advances to railways, which totalled $394,000,000. This figure is in addition to certain direct expenditures on government owned lines that were included in public works. The biggest increase in the national debt due to railways was in 1920 when Sir Henry Drayton changed from "active" to "inactive" assets a total of $284,015,005 of advances that had been made to railways. This figure included a few other items but these were small in character. At the time he made this "book-keeping addition" to the national debt Sir Henry Drayton said:

SOME ITEMS IN THE NATIONAL DEBT

Debts of provinces assumed at time Confederation	$75,000,000
Railways, canals and public works from 1867-1914	530,000,000
War	1,800,000,000
Railway debt added since end of war..	475,000,000

No allowances made for items decreasing the net debt.

"It is obvious that the advances to the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Grand Trunk Railway companies cannot be treated as active assets. They are not at the moment realizable; further, no interest is being paid, and in some cases the principal as well as interest is overdue. As is well known, Canada is now the owner of the Canadian Northern, receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk. While the railways have potential value, at the present time the fact is that the country itself owns the Canadian Northern and is responsible for the operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with resultant heavy cost to the taxpayer.

"Assets which are not readily convertible, as the specie reserve is convertible, or are not interest producing, are not such assets as ought to be deducted from the gross debt. They are inactive, they are items of such a character as might well be placed in a suspense account. At any rate, whatever may be their future value, however great it may be, they are not assets of such a character as to directly reduce the gross debt any more than the other capital accounts of the country ought to be deducted from it."

Anyway in two years—1920 and 1921—the railways added $394,000,000 to the national debt. Mr. Fielding did not give in his budget the amount of such advances in 1922 but when we look at the increase in the net debt for the year of $86,000,000 while public works and demobolization expenditures totalled only $32,000,000 we can see that they must have reached a large total. As a matter of fact $75,000,000 was the approximate loss on government railways in 1921. This means that the government railways have already added nearly $475,000,000 to the debt of Canada. And the total will grow because while the railways have reached the stage where a certain surplus is being earned over and above operating expenses, the interest burdens—that $70,000,000 a year—must be paid for by the country.

It won't be long before the railways will reach the unenviable record of having added twice as much to the national debt in five years than was added to the entire debt, by all sources, from 1867 to 1914.

This is the third of a series of articles on Canada's national debt. The fourth will appear in an early issue.

WINNIPEG'S LABOR MAYOR SHOWS HAND

Opposes Street Railway Franchise—Makes Appeals to Public, Not Ratepayers

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINNIPEG.—At the inaugural meeting of the 1923 city council, incoming Mayor Farmer, Winnipeg's first Labor mayor, showed his hand on the municipalizing of public utilities and enunciated his policy toward the proposed extension of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company's franchise. "I simply want to say that it was the decided opinion of the people at the election that this council should stand definitely instructed upon two or three points," said Mayor Farmer, explaining. "The first of these is that the proposed extension of the Street Railway Company's franchise is not approved and should not be proceeded with. Then the council stands instructed that the principle of municipal ownership of public utilities is approved and on no account should be jeopardized. Further the council is instructed that upon major questions of public policy the people of Winnipeg as a whole must be consulted."

First Unit Manitoba Power Co. is Ready

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Manitoba Power Co. will be gratified to learn that the first unit, of 28,000 h.p., has been completed and is now in operation. This is ready just nine months ahead of the schedule, and the second unit of 28,000 h.p. is likely to be completed by the first of next July, six months ahead. Power in large quantities will be supplied at once to Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. which for lack of power supply, has been forced to use its steam auxiliary. The new power in turn will cut down operating costs of the railway system. Julian Smith, general manager of the Shawinigan Co., has left for Winnipeg to inspect the property.

DETROIT RAILWAY ANNUAL

The annual general meeting of Detroit United Railway will be held in Hyland Park, Michigan, on February 6 at 11 a.m.

Tenders and By-Laws

TENDERS WANTED

Jan. 18, Montreal South, Que.—$20,000, 5½% debentures maturing May 1 1932. M. M. Condon, Town Clerk.

Jan. 15, Lachine.—$225,000, 5½%, 10-year Protestant School Board bonds. S. G. Grimston, Sec.-Treas.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED

Norwood.—$9,000 for cement walks, etc. Defeated by the ratepayers on Jan. 1.

Brampton.—$35,500 fixed assessment to Heweton Shoe Co.; $30,000 for fixed assessment and loan to McIllroy Manufacturing Co. Passed by the ratepayers on Jan. 1.

Sandwich.—$63,000 for filtration plant and purchase of site for hospital. The filtration plant by-law was defeated and the hospital by-law carried by the ratepayers on Jan. 1.

Brantford.—$335,000 for new bridge; $45,000 for public school; $81,000 for collegiate institute. Passed by the ratepayers on Jan. 1.

Galt.—$125,000 for extension to Hydro distribution system; passed on Jan. 1; $10,000 for addition to agricultural hall, defeated.

Ottawa.—$50,000 for playgrounds, defeated on Jan. 1.

Owen Sound.—$16,000 for new fire equipment ; $18,000 for erection of agricultural hall; $40,000 for gas extension, passed on Jan. 1.

Stratford.—$25,000 guarantee bonds of Stratford Frames & Novelties, passed on Jan. 1.

Clinton.—$5,000 for the General Hospital, passed on Jan. 1.

Cornwall.—$100,000 for extension of high school, passed on Jan. 1.

Ford.—$765,000 for filtration plant; $22,900 for hospital, passed on Jan. 1.

Gananoque.—$25,000 Carnegie Library $90,000 public school; $10,000 fixed assessment for Willard Chocolate Co., defeated by the ratepayers on Jan. 1.

Meaford.—$58.500 for purchase of Georgian Milling plant; $100,000 for school; $20,000 guarantee bonds of Knight Manufacturing Co., defeated on Jan. 1.

Paris.—$75,000 for new high school carried by the ratepayers on Jan. 1.

Preston.—$8,000 for grand stand, carried.

Sarnia.—$50,000 grant to general hospital passed.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place	Sold to or Through	Rate	Terms	Amount	Price	Basis
Jan. 2	Paris, Ont.	Municipal Bankers Corp.	5½%	20 yr.	$28,000	99.31	5.56
Jan. 2	Wallaceburg, Ont.	R. C. Mathews & Co.	6%	15 in.	78,000	101.106	5.80
		Corporation				Offered at	
Jan. 2	Laidlaw Bale Tie	L. M. Green & Co.	7%	15 yr.	250,000	99¼	7.10

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INSURANCE FOR BUYER AND SELLER

CO-INSURANCE TO FRONT OWING TO HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Strong Points in Regard This Policy Are Discussed

The heavy fire loss in Canada during 1922, when practicaly every company lost money, has raised the question with some fire leaders of making policyholders increase the amount of insurance on their property to nearer the full value. The contention is that such a ruling would make for higher premiums though the added loss would be little different than it is now now. It has been noted that few property owners in Haileybury were insured above 40 per cent.

This brings up the question of co-insurance and the co-insurance clause in fire policies. Some interesting points on this subject were brought out recently by F. A. Burgess of the Caledonian Insurance Co., in an address to the Insurance Institute of Vancouver.

The usual co-insurance clause follows:

"It is a part of the consideration of this policy, and the basis upon which the rate of premium is fixed, that the insured shall maintain insurance concurrent in form with this policy, on each and every item of the property hereby insured to the extent of at least 80% of the actual cast value thereof, and that, failing so to do, the insured shall be a coinsurer to the extent of an amount sufficient to make the aggregate insurance equal to 80% of the actual cash value of each and every item of the property hereby insured, and, in that capacity, shall bear his, or her, or their proportion of any loss that may occur."

To this clause is generally added the following:

"In the event that the aggregate claim for any loss is less than $2,500."

This clause, the speaker pointed out, is really an obligation to maintain insurance during the life of the policy equal in amount to at least 80 per cent. of the actual value of the property insured. The prior fixing of values as a basis of settlement of loss is not sufficient. Account of changes in values must be taken.

The 80 per cent. clause would not affect a loss in the following cases:

1st. When the property insured is totally destroyed, as the full amount of insurance would be paid upon satisfactory proof of such total loss.

2nd. When the property is insured for not less than 80 per cent. of its actual cash value whether the loss be total or partial.

A percentage co-insurance clause affects the loss settlement when both the amount of the loss and the percentage of insurance carried to value are below the co-insurance percentage in the policy.

An example follows:

Assured sustains a loss of $440 on property worth at the time of the fire $1,000. He holds a policy for $700 subject to the 80 per cent. coinsurance clause.

Sound value of the property at the fire	$1,000
Amount of insurance required under the 80 per cent. clause	800
Amount of insurance actually held	700
Showing a deficiency (which is the amount the assured contributes on as a coinsurer of	100

The loss, amounting to $400, is apportioned as follows:

The company insured $700 and contributes 700/800ths of the loss	$350
The assured is a coinsurer for $100 and contributes 100/800ths of the loss	50

Showing the assured a loser by $50 for not having maintained insurance up to 80 per cent. of the value, as agreed upon under the 80 per cent. coinsurance clause.

One of the first things an underwriter glances at in a policy is the co-insurance clause. Especially is this true on a building of ordinary, substantial or fire resistive construction. This would also apply to stocks on special hazards, after the commercial rating of the assured has been accepted as passable.

Only in about 27 per cent. of the fire losses does the co-insurance clause feature. These are cases where the loss is over $100 but not total. It is also to be remembered that the granting of a rate reduction in co-insurance clause policies, the company has a chance to benefit of salvage on but 27 per cent. of the losses and reduce their premium income without securing a resultant benefit on 73 per cent. In rating buildings and contents other than those occupied as dwellings or for other purposes giving long term insurance in cities of good protection, the opinion was varied that the final published figures should be issued on the basis of the 80 per cent. clause being carried.

Then if the insured wished to go on with the 90 per cent. clause there should be a reduction in the rate, while if he went lower the rate should be increased considerably. Contending that the margin of differences in the values of construction was great at the present time, he felt that this system of rating would be more scientific.

In order that the assured may not be put to great inconvenience a blanket cover is allowed covering buildings, machinery and stock or any two of the three under one sum if the 90 per cent. or 100 per cent. clause is carried, but no greater reduction in the rate is allowed for the 90 per cent. blanket than for the 80 per cent. specific as the blanket cover with the 90 per cent. is obviously worth something to the assured.

A great amount of either gambling or carelessness takes place in the amount of insurance carried, and the following are figures of the adjustment of the loss of the Quaker Oats Company of Peterborough, Ontario, by the fire of December 11th, 1916. It will be observed that through under insurance the assured became a coinsurer to the extent of nearly $800,000:

Sound value as adjusted	$ 2,228,416.03
Adjusted loss	1,852,218.46
Insurance required under 90 per cent. coinsurance clause	2,005,574.43
Insurance carried	1,206,500.00
Deficit	$ 799,074.43

Apportionment

Insurer	Insures	Pays
Companies	$ 1,206,500.00	$ 1,114,245.14
Assured (shy)	799,074.43	737,,973.32
	$2,005,574.43	$1,852,218.46

The Quaker Oat plant was sprinklered and "fireproof" but that did not prevent an immense loss. Owing to conflagration experience the insurance companies fortunately no longer use the word "fireproof"—they use the term "fire resistant." One manager was heard to say that he missed the Quaker Oats loss because the co-insurance clause had a ten per cent. waiver in it and he refused to write the risk, which shows his good judgment, and he certainly cannot be classed as one of the insurance gamblers.

In connection with the waiver, attention should be given to see that no other clause in the policy is inserted which would tend to mix up or nullify the waiver, but if no other clause is passed then the waiver should be altered to comply.

In has very often been claimed by those ignorant of the application of co-insurance conditions, that such clauses are tricks or traps laid by insurance companies to catch the unwary and as a matter of fact some States in the U. S. have legislated against the coinsurance clause. Nothing is further from the truth, however, and court decisions are sufficient evidence to refute any such statement. The name of the clause is bad and tends to misunderstanding. If in Canada it were changed to "reduced rate average clause," it would be much better.

Great stress was laid on the fact that the co-insurance clause should be explained to the assured on every possible occasion.

Mr. Burgess comes out in advocacy of not only a more appropriate name but also a more simplified clause, contending that he found more persons ignorant of the meaning of co-insurance. Readily they grasped the slight premium saving and then, when caught by not living up to their end of the contract, blame the agent for not explaining more fully.

INSURANCE PUTS HUMAN LIFE ON MATERIAL BASIS

Will Be Greatest Financial Business in Thirty Years

Insurance, within thirty years, will be the greatest financial business in the world, according to Solomon S. Huebner, professor of insurance at the University of Pennsylvania and adviser to the U. S. Government.

"Economists are wrong," he said, "in excluding insurance as a commodity in their three-fold classification, production, distribution and consumption. They should add a fourth factor and call it elimination of risk. In 1921 there was $3,500,000,000 invested in the United States in premiums alone and recent figures show that one-twentieth of the wealth of the United States is in assets of insurance companies.

"Life insurance should be included in the study of corporation finance. Corporation finance deals with stocks and bonds for the purpose of prolonging the life of the corporation beyond the time of the individual belonging to it. The purpose of life insurance is to apply to human life the same principles that corporation finance applies to material things. Life has a value to the family, to the business and to civic institutions and an insurance policy is in virtually all respects analogous to a callable bond, except that Providence, instead of a corporation calls it. If not called on maturity, the interest accrues. If the people of this country capitalized their lives at one-half their value, the amount of life insurance in this country to-day would be equal to $500,000,000,000 or more than twice the total wealth of the country."

The speaker pointed out the value of an insurance policy to the young man, with no asset but his character, who wishes to borrow money, either to go through college or to engage in a business enterprise. He recommended the placing of insurance on executives, salesmen and employees, with the business named as beneficiary, and stressed the fact that 2,000,000 employees are now insured under the group insurance plan.

"Sound business policy dictates that every debt contracted should be hedged with an insurance policy," he said, "and this applies to building and loan obligations, bonds bought on instalment and all other forms of indebtedness." He closed with a plea for opposition againt any attempt to levy a tax against insurance as tending to weaken a sound institution.

Sentiment Declared to be the Biggest Thing in Life Insurance

(Contributed).

One day a preacher came home and said to his wife, calling her by name, "Helen, I bought $10,000 life insurance to-day."

She said, "John, I am certain that I could never touch that money. I would think it was the price of your life."

He said, "Helen, how foolish you are to talk like that." He went on paying the premiums, and he died. When the funeral expenses were paid there was no money left; everything was gone. Some days later a family conference was held. The funeral had just been held. The son in describing this said: "We sat about the desolate home where death had come, and the breadwinner was gone. I remember mother, her eyes tear-wet. She was a picture of despair. Amid her tears she burst out, 'I don't know what we will do. The education of the children is not completed, and we have a lot of debts.'

"She had forgotten all about the insurance policy that she told father not to pay for.

"My brother had come home and arranged the proofs, and right in the midst of all that desolation, after they returned from that sad trip, a man knocked at the door; he was not a preacher, nor a reformer; he was not a great musician or great artist. He was a life insurance man, and he laid a check for $10,000 in my mother's lap. I saw her face light up, and the tears dry up in her eyes, and she has been a happy woman ever since.

"And, gentlemen, time and time again, when I have been interviewing men about buying a life insurance policy, when I thought I had failed, that would come to me, the glory of that moment; that pleasure I have never forgotten. I have remembered what it meant, and by talking of that thing, which was burning in my own soul, and will burn there as long as I live I have been able to make many negligent men see their duty to their families."

If every wife only knew what every widow knows, every healthy husband's life would be insured, at marriage if not before. The partnership of man and wife is unlike any other for it pre-supposes every normal man's voluntary recognition for all time of his sacred obligation to his loved ones. No tombstone, however costly, can ever leave the sweet, indelible memory of the departed, loving husband and father that life insurance, his undying representative, leaves with those who mourn his loss. All this is seen and understood, alas, in so many cases, when forever too late.

Solicitors for all companies should ever remember that "sentiment" or "love" is the biggest asset of the life insurance business. Leave out sentiment in your talk, and you will leave out the biggest thing you have in your canvassing outfit—the greatest leverage to success.

Now abideth faith, hope and sentiment, but the greatest of these is sentiment.

INSURANCE COMPANY EXEMPTIONS PASSED

B. C. Municipalities are Denied Right to Charge High License Fee

The new Insurance Act of British Columbia will prevent municipal centres of that Province from compelling insurance companies to take out city licenses and pay business taxes. The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Manson, has taken the stand that this specific exemption was necessary because Vancouver endeavored to collect $100 license. The Municipal Act of the Province forbids such taxation. The city tried to get power to make such a levy but the clause was stricken out but a professions clause was slipped through and this was employed to make the impost on the many companies. The minister explained that Insurance Companies are licensed by the province and in addition they paid a 2 per cent. annual tax on their total premium income. In return for assuming the sole right to tax insurance companies, the province gave the municipalities a share in the liquor profits and race tax, which amounted to much more than all the licenses the cities used to collect from various sources.

Mr. Bowser, opposition leader, has agreed with this, so far as insurance companies were concerned, as an agreement had been made between them and the government some ten years ago, but he claimed there was no right for the life insurance companies to get such exemption; or for that matter the trust companies, which are to be dealt with during the session of the legislature under a similar amendment. Mr. Bowser pointed out that the municipalities were counting on this source of revenue this year; they needed the money.

Will of J. Wilson Leakin, prominent Baltimore attorney, leaves $200,000 to build summer White House for the President within fifty miles of Washington. Major beneficiary of estate is Peabody Conservatory of Music at Baltimore.

The Western Empire
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office; 701 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
Men of proven ability would do well to write for particulars of the Agency Contract the Company is prepared to offer. Several District Managers required to cover exclusive good territory at a number of Western points.
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Western Assurance Company
Fire, Marine, Automobile, Explosion, Riots, Civil Commotions and Strikes Insurance.
Incorporated 1851
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Losses Paid Since Organization
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. B. Meikle, President, Wilfrid M. Cox, Vice-President, Sir John Aird, Robert Bickerdike (Montreal), Ltd.-Col. Henry Brock, Alfred Cooper, (London, Eng.) H. C. Cox, John H. Fulton (New York), D. B. Hanna, Miller Lash, Geo. A. Morrow, Major-Gen'l. Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., E. R. Wood.

British America Assurance Co.
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Losses Paid Since Organization, over $52,000,000.00

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
TOTAL ASSETS $2,792,662.00
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. George, Superintendent of Agencies

COAL OF AFRICA MAY OUTDO RAND GOLD FIELDS

A recent survey of coal deposits in South Africa shows them to be of first-rate importance. It is predicted, with good reason, that eventually they will prove of greater value to the country than the famous Rand gold mines.

AN INVESTIGATION THAT MISSED FIRE

Manitoba Free Press

People who expected the court proceedings in the Merchants Bank case to disclose the causes of the serious trouble that overtook the bank and place responsibilities therefor, have witnessed, instead, how the merits of a case can be completely obscured by a maze of legal technicalities. The trial was a failure as far as any real investigation of the circumstances of the bank's involved condition is concerned. The arguments of the defence and the decision of the presiding judge may be correct according to strict law, but it is difficult for the public to see how it was impossible to place any blame for the situation. The charge against the general manager of the bank was of wilfully making false and deceptive statements in a return to the Finance Department for October, 1921. One of the items in the return was overdue debts, which were included with the assets. These overdue debts were all given in the return at their face value. The general manager was well aware that certain of these accounts were not worth more than a fraction of their face value. Evidence was given at the trial that they were worth about $8,000.000 less than indicated in the return. The manager, when signing the return to be sent to Ottawa must have known that these overdue debts had not been written down and that the return was therefore deceptive. The sole object of making the return is to give the government a chance to protect the public but if the assets given in a return contain items which have lost a large part of their face value, it is not a correct statement of the assets.

Such being the case there is serious need for an overhauling of the Bank Act. THE FINANCIAL POST whose pointed comment on the trial appears elsewhere on this page, well says that the provisions of the act are "a pitiable farce insofar as they pretend to safeguard the interests of the shareholders or of the creditors or of the commercial interests dependent on the maintenance of the bank's integrity." THE POST also rejects entirely the idea of the general manager being regarded as a "rubber stamp," and it suggests that the undue attention at the trial to technical details of minor importance was in the nature of a "smoke screen" to prevent investigation of the manner in which the bank was brought into its unfortunate position and the proper placing of responsibility.

The situation now is that there has not been shown who is to blame for the heavy loss to the shareholders and the risk to which the money of depositors was exposed. Whether or not the government decides to provide facilities for a thorough inquiry, as is demanded in certain quarters, the weakness of the Bank Act has been shown up and Parliament, when it comes to revise the act at next session, should eliminate some of the sham protection and write in some provisions that will effectively safeguard the public interest.

LICENSE GRANTED COMPANY AS WRITER OF "CREDIT" POLICY

Guarantees Against Losses Through Insolvency of Customers

"NORMAL LOSSES"

These as Ordinary "Bad Debts" Fall on Wholesalers—Based on Credit Ratings of Mercantile Agencies

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The announcement that the National Surety Co. has received a license from the Department of Insurance at Ottawa to write credit insurance in Canada brings up the question of this type of insurance that is unfamiliar so far to the great majority probably of business men in this country. This deals in the main with losses to manufacturers and other wholesalers through insolvency of their customers. Just how far reaching these losses are is indicated by the startling statement made recently as covering the United States, that in the year 1921 "the insolvency losses of wholesale merchants on goods sold was $400,000,000, more than the fire loss during the same period, of all merchants, railroads, owners of timber lands and householders combined."

Must Bear "Normal" Losses

Credit insurance, in a word, guarantees manufacturers and jobbers that their losses, due to the insolvency of their customers, will not exceed a certain specified amount. This point may be regarded as the initial stage in an understanding of credit insurance: the "Normal Loss" feature that is expected by the credit insurance policies. This amount is agreed on at the outset between the insuring company and the assured and represents the policy holder's own loss experience in his own particular business with a certain volume of sales. Where the policy holder's experience may not be considered sufficient a figure is taken that has been found inherent in a particular line of business with a specified sales volume. This loss, fittingly termed the "normal" loss, may run a fraction of 1 per cent. It is what goes down in balance sheets usually as "losses through bad debts." It is what every business is prepared to experience: and naturally as an unavoidable item of "overhead" to any business however carefully credits are extended, invariably is absorbed in the items of "cost" of manufacture, distribution and office expenses, it matters not which.

Guard Against Dangerous Losses

This small fraction of loss out of the total sales is regarded then, as unavoidable. It is the larger losses, the unexpected, unforeseen ones that constitute the danger to a firm's finances, and it is these that "credit" insurance is designed to provide protection against: Let it be made clear here that the insurance company does not benefit from the omission of the "normal loss" from its obligation to the assured. If these normal losses were "covered" by the policy it would mean that much added on to the cost of each policy, for "bad debts" are a universal experience to some extent at least. The fact that these are not considered makes it possible for the insurance company to quote the assured that much lower a rate than otherwise. In other words, the policy is not insuring the manufacturer against a certainty—that can be and is provided for by each one in fixing the selling price of his products,—but it assures him against the uncertainty of the unforseen losses, the heavier ones, the "abnormal" ones that might endanger his financial standing.

"Coverage" Based on Ratings

The second point in connection with credit insurance, before coming to details, is that the "coverage" in the policy is based entirely on the ratings of the mercantile agencies, such as Bradstreet's, Dun's, etc. The assured may choose his own agency and the ratings there, if it is an accepted one, are recognized by the insurance company. For the purpose of coverage these ratings are divided into two classes, the "preferred" and the "inferior" ratings. The preferred include capital ratings with the first and second credit ratings. The policy definitely specifies the amount the assured may prove for losses on any one customer to whom he sells.

In the second article an explanation will be given of the system of figuring out the "coverage" in connection with the ratings.

Insurance Cos. Supply Considerable Capital

As in the case of the life insurance companies, the assets of the Dominion licensed fire companies in Canada have within recent years, been increasing by leaps and bounds. In five years, between the end of 1916 and the close of 1921, the British companies' assets in Canada have increased from $28,720,000 to $48,333,000, and foreign companies' assets from $12,149,000 to $27,710,000. These are proportionately very large increases. While the investment aspect of the fire companies' operations is naturally not so prominent as in the case of the life insurance companies, it is yet evident that the fire companies are, according to their means, a very considerable factor in the supply of capital on long-term loans to Canadian borrowers of high-grade.

INVITING BRITISH OFFICERS TO CANADA

Many in India are Being Retired and They are Being Told of Dominion

Lieut.-Col. Robert Innes, director of agriculture of the Soldier Settlement Board, has gone to India, by way of Vancouver and Hong Kong, for the purpose of interviewing British officers in India who are being demobilized and are interested in land settlement opportunities in the overseas Dominions.

The Imperial government, it is said, is carrying out a policy of substituting native for British officers in all branches of the service, and more than 2,000 British officers are being retired with liberal gratuities and pensions. Major Yates-Brown of the 17th Indian Cavalry is now in Canada investigating and reporting through the Indian press the opportunities for land settlement which Canada has to offer.

Col. Innes, who went overseas in command of the 106th Nova Scotia Rifle Battalion, is a graduate in agriculture of McGill University, and has been engaged in land settlement work for the past five years.

CANADA HAS MANY FAVORABLE FACTORS SAYS BRITISHER

Interesting Views are Expressed by Investigator Into Mortgages

A British investigator who recently visited Canada to inspect some hundreds of mortgage properties, mostly pre-war mortgages, prolonged by the war moratorium, has gone home with a real optimistic story of Canada as a spot for investment funds. He outlines what he considers the favorable factors in "Canada," as being four in number, cheapening money, exchange tendency to normal, popularity of Canadian investments in the United States and a good crop. He proceeds:

> A man on the spot thinks that the last is the main thing, while a person at a distance looks more to world conditions.
>
> Is it not highly probable that if the United Kingdom and United States both provide capital for Canada there will be another period of expansion and prosperity? In pre-war times we used to see plenty going from England to Canada, but the wholesale investment of United States money in that country is a new phenomenon. Good authorities say that about $1,500,000,000 is now permanently placed there, and that is the beginning. We hear of Scotish capital already starting to flow out there again, even with exchange at $4.50 Everything points, in my view, to the turn of the tide.
>
> Boom talk is rather at a discount nowadays in Canada. It is a country of violent ups and downs. A few years ago no absurdity was too wild to be believed, but today one scarcely hears about many quite sound "bull" points.
>
> Take the development of mining in Northern Ontario, for instance. Some of these mines rank almost with the Transvaal in early capacity, and there will be more found, no doubt, as exploration progresses. Already the field is something really big.
>
> Then again, the question of oil in Western Canada is very little heard of, although strong people are exploring in a good many localities with good prospects. An authority of the very first class told a friend of mine some years ago, before the present searches began, that the oil markets of the world would one day be dominated by the great fields he believed to exist in the West. This opinion he formed after thorough investigation into the geological features of the region. He may been wrong, but his authority would not be questioned by anybody, and now we see some of the most powerful corporations spending millions. It looks like something coming.
>
> As to agriculture, of course everybody knows of the unlimited fertile land—accessible, too—waiting for settlers; and most of us have heard of the vigorous organizations now forming to get immigration going on a large scale again.

Dealing with the mortgage properties he looked into, he said that he found almost without exception that the properties looked better than expected and finally concluded that there was no better time to invest than the present and told his friends so.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending Dec. 26

	High	Low	Close	Sales
Algonquin	8½	8	8	2,500
Apex	3	2⅝	3	2,000
Argonaut	51	50	51	20,500
Atlas	15	13½	14	45,000
Baldwin	9	6½	7½	62,500
Beaver	28½	27½	28	6,500
Buckingham	15½	14	14	9,500
C't'l Tretbwey	24½	23½	24½	14,500
Clifton	30	20	20	35,000
Conigas	1.85	1.60	1.85	315
Cons. Smelters	27	24¾	27	1.012
Cons. W. Dome	29	26	27	137,700
Crown Reserve	34	30	34	31,425
Davidson	20	17	18	12,000
Dome Exten.	1.55			500
Dome Mines	44.50	43.00	43.00	735
Dom. Kirkland	3	—	—	22,000
Gold Reef	2			6,000
Goldale	40	37	37	2,700
Hattie	27½	27	27	6,000
Hollinger	12.25	12.00	12.25	6,425
Hunton	11	10	10½	43,500
Keora	9½	8	9½	14,000
La Rose	24	—	—	1,000
Lake Shore	2.87	2.82	2.85	5.300
McK. Darragh	21	20	21	3,000
McIntyre	18.25	17,65	18.25	1,895
Mining Corp.	85	—	—	241
Moneta	13½	12¾	13	18,000
Newray	27½	25½	27½	34,500
Nipissing	6.05	5.70	5.74	910
Peterson Lake	10	9½	9½	4,000
Porcup. Crown	17½	15	15	6,000
Prest. E. Dome	11	10¾	11	4,700
Schumacher	44½	—	—	1,000
Teck-Hughes	86	83	83½	46,800
Thomp. Krist.	3½	3¼	3½	18,000
Timiskaming	31	—	—	1,000
Wakenda	9	8	9	15.000
Waspika	9½	8¼	8⅝	145,000
West Tree	12	11½	11¾	40,000
W. Hargreaves	3.10	3.00	3.10	200
Vipond Con.	71	67	68	17,000

MINERAL OUTPUT LIKELY TO SOAR TO HIGHER LEVELS

Stage is Set for General Advance in All Branches

NEW MONEY COMING

Leading Mining Men Comment Favorably on Prospects of New Interests Taking a Hand

With a gold production that, when the final figures are announced, should reach $22,000,000 for Ontario, with British Columbia developing her gold resources at a rapid speed, and with silver, nickel, copper and coal getting back to normal, the past year has been one of real progress. Of course the big achievement has been the leap ahead of Northern Ontario's gold output, but these are signs that indicate that 1922 just provided the starting gun for what is to come this year and wonderful progress should be the steady achievement of all branches of mining, right down the line.

There are many arrows pointing to this. From the production point of view there are many gold mines that should reach the stage this year where they will turn out quite regularly a brick of the yellow metal. Progress of this nature should mark all branches of mining. However, the opening up of new works, the undertaking of new properties, while decidedly less spectacular, is going to be tremendously important unless the signs have been read wrong. Mining men who express such opinions and foster such sentiments and belief have as their main basis the amount of outside money that is looking for legitimate mining property. United States and England are the source of 95% of it. Several large deals are known to be pending now. Three or four leading mining promotors have their representatives in England now, while visits of U. S. capitalists are getting to be a weekly occurrence.

The reason why British capital is turning to Canadian mines is the favorable publicity which the mining industry is now enjoying in England. Several noted British financiers and mining men have gone out of their way to secure favorable publicity for Canada's mines. These facts, with the wonderful growth of the gold mining industry and the record of earnings of the producing mines, are having a good effect.

In the U. S. legislation and the fear of more legislation is driving speculative funds to seek fields anew. Mexico, also leaning heavy to socialistic or confiscatory legislation is far from attractive. Canada, with her virgin mineral fields hardly touched as yet, is being seriously looked to and considered.

Gold Production

Ontario's gold output has gone ahead with leaps and bounds. It first passed the million mark ten years ago. In 1916 it reached $10,339,000, slacked off to below nine millions in the next two years and then produced as follows:

1919	$10,454,000
1920	11,665,000
1921	14,011,000
*1922	22,000,000

*Estimate.

There are many plans afloat that should run the 1923 total away higher. All three of Porcupine's large producers will handle a greater tonnage. All three are in splendid shape as to ore bodies and reserves to do so. Kirkland Lake producers, notably Lake Shore, should also increase. Then there are several other properties coming along that should reach the producing stage—Clifton Porcupine is already under way; Vipond Consolidated should start soon; Consolidated West Dome, Night Hawk Peninsula; Argonaut Gold. Nine mines are now producing, including the Clifton handling about 40 tons daily. The Matachewan and Condreau camps should do well in 1923 also.

Silver Production

Cobalt has done better during the past year than in 1921 and may be reasonably expected to do much better in 1923. Falling costs have been an important factor in this progress. The Nipissing, Coniagas, La Rose, Mining Corporation have operated steadily. The O'Brien was held up for a time by the destruction of the mill by fire. The McKinley-Darragh has operations again under way. The Beaver is to be reopened by the Mining Corporation under lease and the same company will do some exploration on the Peterson Lake. Important results are being achieved on the Genessee and also on the Oxford-Cobalt, two promising properties. The same might be said of the Continental's property, the Colonial.

The Keeley in South Lorraine loomed big with high-grade ore and it promises big things. Its activities have led the Mining Corporation to take over several properties in that field. Gowganda has continued moving slowly with two producers, the O'Brien and Castle, but some promising developments are going on.

The nickel mines came back strong during the last five months, the International Nickel getting operations well under way. The Mond, which has been operating on a reduced scale, is about to resume full production and recently shipped its large stock of nickel matte to England. A steadily increasing demand for nickel will help these mines.

The coal mines of Canada weathered a bad year fairly well. Labor troubles provided a serious yoke during the year and seriously curtailed their output. It is generally believed, however, that 1923 will go off swimmingly, and if so the operators may have a chance to do something big.

Successful in B. C.

British Columbia reports are that 1922 operations were unusually successful and indicate a sustained exploratory and development campaign covering a wide territory and numerous mineral occurrences. Stability of prices is helping and should be a big 1923 factor.

For instance, the price of copper metal has been maintained at the 14-cent level with a steadily increasing demand from consumers. The market is strong and copper production is gradually righting itself among those large number of properties that are able to operate profitably at the present level of prices. The Granby property has solved its difficulties of high operation costs and is now operating on as sustained a level of efficiency as any on the continent and making money. The Britannia Mine is making excellent progress with its new concentrator and when that is in operation next spring, will be a large producer. Any improvement in the present copper situation will render necessary some plans of reorganization if needed whereby the large plant and property of the Canada Copper Corporation at Allenby will be brought into operation. The Consolidated Smelter at Trail is handling the greatest tonnage of ore in its history and when the new Sullivan concentrator is completed, the production of lead will be immensely increased. Another large producer, the Surf Inlet Mine, has encountered a large deposit of lower grade gold in its lowest level which will probably add years to its life. The old and existing properties are undoubtedly making good and proving a source of profit to their owners and operators.

Great Stimulus

But the chief stimulus to the mining industry of the province lies in the development of a very rich mine, the Premier, with spectacular results and the development work carried on among other properties during the past two years which are opening up ore deposits in districts that have not been large shippers. Of supreme interest to the mining world are the splendid results in the Premier Mine. Although operating less than a year and a half, it has already paid dividends of $2,400,000.

The price for lead and the favorable price for silver, although now yielding in price, is responsible for the huge tonnage being handled by the Trail smelter and has re-awakened interest among silver-lead properties all through the Kootenay and Slocan districts where economic deposits exist. Small operators all during the season have been enjoying unusual prosperity and many abandoned claims or properties shut down have been taken up and operated.

65 PER CENT. CARRIED NO INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS

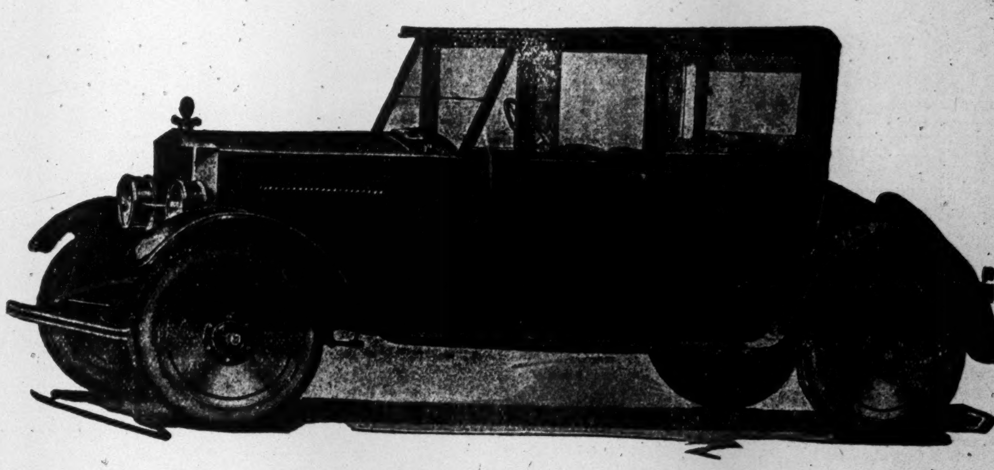
A study has recently been made by the Associated Industries of New York State of 8,761 employees who were absent from work from three days to six months as a result of sickness. In 7,080 of these cases inquiry was made as to whether any form of insurance against sickness was carried, and in 4,610 or 65 per cent. of the cases there was no insurance.

ILLINOIS TRACTION CO

Illinois Traction gross earnings for November were $2,095,594, compared with $1,951,046 in 1921. Net earnings were $720,137, compared with $593,828 in 1921, an increase of 21.27 per cent. Gross earnings for the eleven months were $20,433,196, compared with $20,057,489, and net earnings were $5 846,885, compared with $5,378,708 in 1921, an increase of 8.70 per cent.

MORE PLEASURE CARS

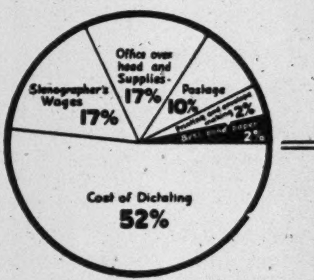
Automobile production made a new high record in 1922, about 50 per cent. ahead of the 1921 output as regards passenger vehicles, and about 75 per cent. in trucks. The truck production was less than in 1919 and 1920, however.



PARKER
"THE ROYAL SIX"
MODEL 6-70
STANDARD 5-PASSENGER COUPÉ

Continental Red Seal Motor 3⅝" bore by 5¼" stroke Detroit Gear Transmission. Columbia Axles. Borg & Beck Clutch. Stromberg Carburetor. Delco Ignition, Starting and Lighting. Thermoid Universal Joints. Wheelbase 127 inches.

PARKER MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED
Head Office and Plant: 3675 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal, P.Q.



Economy
vs. low cost

Low cost is one of the foundation stones of good buying—but low cost applied to business stationery is not always economy.

For instance, the difference between the cheapest bond paper on the market and the best — Superfine Linen Record — is roughly, a quarter of a cent a sheet.

A careful study of figures shows that the average business letter represents an expense of 29 cents, which, by close buying, can be reduced a quarter of one cent.

On a percentage basis this is less than 1 per cent. and it jeopardizes 99 per cent. of the efficiency, the good appearance and the general effect of your business stationery.

For real quality, true economy and good appearance always specify

SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD
a high grade, all-rag bond paper for all commercial purposes—for forty years the standard by which all good papers are judged.
MADE IN CANADA BY
The Rolland Paper Co., Limited
HIGH GRADE PAPER MAKERS SINCE 1882.
MONTREAL - - CANADA

Fifty Dollars a Month
(Guaranteed to you by the Canada Life)

How Fifty Dollars a Month looks to the Average Man

Age 20—Happy on Fifty Dollars a month.

Age 21—Fifty Dollars a month is not enough.

Age 35—Thinks he can easily afford to "spend" Fifty Dollars a month.

Age 50—Things are not going as well as they were.

Age 55—Strange how these assets have depreciated! Fifty Dollars a month is good interest on $10,000, and not to be despised.

Age 60—He Finds Fifty Dollars a month pension, added to what is left, brings happiness.

You know of men well up in years who are still "drudging along." They cannot stop if they would, but must go on to the end of their days working for a living. You can avoid that

Why Not Pension Yourself?

Why not "take stock" of your present financial position—to size up your personal affairs and decide on a plan for the future?

Our New Pension Plan

guarantees that upon reaching a certain age in life you will receive a MONTHLY cheque for $50.00, $100, $200, $250—as you may now decide—and this monthly payment cannot cease as long as you live.

An Income for Life

Think what it may mean to you to be certain of an income right up to the end of life, when you consider that 97% of people in their later years are partially or wholy dependent upon others for support.

When they were younger they did not have the chance now offered you. It was not then possible to secure such a convenient and certain provision as this Monthly Pension Plan.

Why not Look Into This?

An average deposit of only a few dollars a month will return you $50.00 a month later on, when a regular income will be welcome—no matter what your circumstances may be.

Independence in later life may depend on your action now.

Do not Pass This By.

Canada Life
Home Office
TORONTO
Canada

Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto!
Dear Sirs—Without obligation on my part, you may send me particulars of your Pension Plan.
Name ....
Address ....
Born ...... day of ......
12

ARE NOT SEEKING REPARATIONS IN EUROPE—HUGHES

States Only Asking Costs of Her Army of Occupation

AMERICA CONCERNED

Problems Cannot be Disposed of by Calling Them European—Credits and Markets Involved

By HON. CHAS. E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State, Washington.

The economic conditions in Europe give us the greatest concern. They have long received the earnest consideration of the Administration. It is idle to say that we are not interested in these problems, for we are deeply interested from an economic standpoint, as our credits and markets are involved, and from a humanitarian standpoint, as the heart of the American people goes out to those who are in dire distress.

We cannot dispose of these problems by calling them European for they are world problems and we cannot escape the injurious consequences of a failure to settle them.

They are, however, European problems in the sense that they cannot be solved without the consent of European governments. We cannot consent for them. The key to the settlement is in their hands, not in ours.

The crux of the European situation lies in the settlement of reparations. There will be no adjustment of other needs, however pressing, until a definite and accepted basis for the discharge of reparations claims has been fixed. It is futile to attempt to erect any economic structure in Europe until the foundation is laid.

Not Seeking Our Reparations

How can the United States help in this matter? We are not seeking reparations. We are indeed asking for the reimbursement of the costs of our army of occupation; and, with good reason, for we have maintained our Army in Europe at the request of the Allies and under an agreement that its cost with like army costs should be a first charge upon the amounts paid by Germany. Others have been paid and we have not been paid.

But we are not seeking general reparations. We are bearing our own burden and through our loans a large part of Europe's burden in addition. No demands of ours stand in the way of a proper settlement of the reparation question.

Of course, we hold the obligations of European governments and there has been much discussion abroad and here with respect to them. There has been a persistent attempt ever since the armistice to link up the debts owing to our government with reparations or with projects of cancellation.

This attempt was resisted in a determined manner under the former administration and under the present administration. The matter is plain enough from our standpoint. The capacity of Germany to pay is not at all affected by any indebtedness of any of the Allies to us. That indebtedness does not diminish Germany's capacity and its removal would not increase her capacity.

For example, if France had been able to finance her part in the war without borrowing at all from us—that is, by taxation and internal loans—the problem of what Germany could pay would be exactly the same. Moreover, so far as the debtors of the United States are concerned, they have unsettled credit balances, and their condition and capacity to pay cannot be properly determined until the amount that can be realized on these credits for reparations has been determined.

Attitude Toward Reparations

But what is our attitude toward the question of reparations, standing as it does as a distinct question and as one which cannot be settled unless the European governments concerned are able to agree?

We have no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war or of her just obligations to make reparation for the injuries due to her aggression. There is not the slightest desire that France shall lose any part of her just claims.

On the other hand, we do not wish to see a prostrate Germany. There can be no economic recuperation in Europe unless Germany recuperates. There will be no permanent peace unless economic satisfactions are enjoyed. There must be hope and industry must have promise of reward if there is to be prosperity. We should view with disfavor measures which instead of producing reparations would threaten disaster.

Some of our own people have suggested that the United States should assume the role of arbiter. There is one sufficient answer to this suggestion and that is that we have not been asked to assume the role of arbiter. There could be no such arbitrament unless it were invited, and it would be an extraordinary and unprecedented thing for us to ask for such an invitation.

I do not think that we should endeavor to take such a burden of responsibility. We have quite enough to bear without drawing to ourselves all the ill-feeling which would result from disappointed hopes and a settlement which was viewed as forced upon nations by this country, which at the same time is demanding payment of its debts.

But the situation does not call for a settlement upon its merits. The first condition of a satisfactory settlement is that the question should be taken out of politics. Statesmen have their difficulties, their public opinion, the exigencies which they must face. It is devoutly to be hoped that they will effect a settlement among themselves and that the coming meeting at Paris will find a solution. But if it does not, what should be done?

The alternative of forcible measures to obtain reparations is not an attractive one. No one can foretell the extent of the serious consequences which might ensue from such a course. Apart from political results I believe that the opinion of experts is that suc hmeasures will not produce reparation payments, but might tend to destroy the basis of those payments which must be found in economic recuperation.

If, however, statesmen cannot agree and such an alternative is faced, what can be done? Is there not another way out? The fundamental condition is that in this critical moment the merits of the question, as an economic one, must alone be regarded.

Sentiment, however natural, must be disregarded; mutual recriminations are of no avail; reviews of the past, whether accurate or inaccurate, promise nothing; assertions of blame on the one hand and excuses on the other come to naught.

Must Be Some Way Out

There ought to be a way for statesmen to agree upon what Germany can pay, for no matter what claims may be made against her that is the limit of satisfaction. There ought to be a way to determine that limit and to provide a financial plan by which immediate results can be obtained and the European nations can feel that the foundation has been laid for their mutual and earnest endeavors to bring about the utmost prosperity to which the industry of their people entitles them.

If statesmen cannot agree and exigencies of public opinion make their course difficult, then there should be called to their aid those who can point the way to a solution.

Why should they not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries—men of such prestige, experience and honor that their agreement upon the amount to be paid and upon a financial plan for working out the payments would be accepted throughout the world as the most authoritative expression obtainable?

Governments need not bind themselves in advance to accept the recommendations, but they can at least make possible such an inquiry with their approval and free the men who may represent their country in such a commission from any responsibility to foreign offices and from any duty to obey political instructions. In other words, they may invite an answer to this difficult and pressing question from men of such standing and in such circumstances of freedom as will insure a reply prompted only by knowledge and conscience.

I have no doubt that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission. If governments saw fit to reject the recommendation upon which such a body agreed they would be free to do so, but they would have the advantage of impartial advice and of an enlightened public opinion. Peoples would be informed, the question would be rescued from assertion and counter assertion and the problem put upon its way to solution.

I do not believe that any general conference would answer the purpose better, much less that any political conference would accomplish a result which premiers find it impossible to reach. But I do believe that a small group, given proper freedom of action, would be able soon to devise a proper plan.

In a situation which requires an absence of technicality and immunity from interference I hope that the way may soon be found for a frank discussion and determination of what is essentially an economic problem.

The United States has the most friendly and disinterested purpose in this matter and wishes to aid in any practicable way. But it is idle to make suggestions which arouse false hopes and are so impracticable that they cannot bear fruit.

On the other hand, there lies open a broad avenue of opportunity if those whose voluntary action is indispensable are willing to take advantage of it. And once this is done the avenues of American helpfulness will not fail to open hopefully.

More Propaganda

J. T. Walton Newbold, M. P., London, in an article on the Near East situation says that scarcely had the armistice become effective in the Near East than two so-called British institutions made their way—the one to Constantinople and the other to Athens. The British Trade Corporation, a state constituted and chartered bank, took over the National Bank of Turkey and established the Levant Company to develop trade throughout the Near East. The Federation of British Industries, which had fathered the British Trade Corporation on the government, appointed its first trade commissioner, significantly enough to Athens, where his address was given as c/o of British Embassy. Mr. Newbold charges that the Federation of British Industries was in its initiation very largely the creation of Vickers, the gun and battleship builders. The same was true of the Navy League; it was originated as the propaganda end of the British armament promoters. Its agents were responsible for the scheme for Canada to contribute $35,000,000 to their battleship building fund.

This is exactly the same group who frankly admitted, through Sir Trevor Dawson, they would do everything possible to prevent Canadian manufacturers making war munitions during the war and then failed so badly that it was Canadian munitions made in Canadian factories by Canadian workmen that saved the situation in one of the most dangerous periods of the war.

Many far-reaching, sinister schemes to "do" Canadian business men in particular and Canadians generally have been exposed in these columns. They work under cloaks of charity or loyalty and unless a paper like THE POST gives the leadership in exposing and opposing them, financiers are more or less politely "blackmailed" into donations. The promoters allows the chief workers to retain the money. In this way they inspire public opinion to their schemes at no cost to themselves.

EUROPE FACTOR FOR UNCERTAINTY IN COMING YEAR

Has Direct Bearing on Industrial Situation in America

THE EXPORT MARKET

January circular of the National City Bank of New York.

The well-informed observer, looking forward into 1923 in an effort to forecast the probable trend of business is forced to conclude that the uncertain factor of chief importance is the political situation in Europe. This, of course, is not because our business with Europe is more important than the volume of business at home, for it is small in comparison, but because in some respects our business with Europe vitally affects our domestic business, and because domestic conditions by themselves are comparatively stable.

Our relations with Europe are mainly through our exports of agricultural products, and in the case of the other staples are large enough to be an important factor in the value of the entire production. The income of our farming population is largely dependent upon Europe's purchases, and the prosperity of all our industries is very much affected by fluctuations in the purchasing power of the farming population.

This European demand under existing conditions is precarious and uncertain. Nobody can say whether it will be maintained or not. It has been well maintained as to foodstuffs to this time, but at declining prices, and by resort to various expedients for means of payment which are temporary and cannot be relied upon. If European countries cannot pay they cannot buy for very long, and it is evident that the situation in Central Europe is steadily growing more critical.

We have pointed out from month to month ever since the last harvest, that the world situation as to wheat has justified higher prices than have been prevailing, and that the market situation in which wheat for May delivery has been below the spot price is an illogical one. It has indicated a lack of speculative interest, an indisposition to carry wheat to meet future demands which does not exist under normal conditions. If Europe was in position to buy what it wants, prices would be higher, but nobody knows how much it will take. Italy has removed the duty on imports but gone back to the war milling requirements. France has adopted the war milling requirements. Saxony has proposed a 10 per cent. admixture of potato-flour with bread-flour and prohibition of the use of bread grains for beer. In German Silesia bread-flour will be rationed. These are symptons of the pressure to curtail consumption and avoid imports.

Of late, buying for Europe has increased, and the price of wheat is 20 to 25 cents higher than three months ago, but meanwhile the American farmer has sold a large part of his crop, at prices below what the statistical situation under normal conditions would justify, simply because there has been an incalculable risk in carrying wheat over to the late months of the crop year, when the actual scarcity, if any, will appear. And while this situation is more obvious as to wheat than other products, the prices of others are affected in like manner. The poverty and lack of purchasing power of Europe is a constant factor in our markets and a continuing menace to our prosperity. No matter how favorable our domestic conditions may appear, we cannot safely disregard the fact that agriculture must have an outlet in Europe for the usual quantity of its products.

INFLUX FROM U. S.

The New York Telegraph features an article from its Winnipeg correspondent under the heading, "Canada Expects Influx of U. S. Farmers in Spring." The article reads: Western Canada will receive a heavy influx of farmer settlers from the United States early next Spring, according to indications observed at the recent Chicago conference of Canadian immigration officials in the United States.

COAL OUTLOOK IS AN UNSETTLED ONE

Danger of New Strike on April 1 Says an Authority

A billion-dollar coal strike, a rail strike, a textile strike, the most serious transportation tie-up in years, and continuous government, state and local restrictions and legislation made the 1922 fuel situation a period of trial and tribulation, according to A. J. Casey, editor of the American Coal Journal. Remaining for 1923 is the unsettled labor outlook in the coal industry. To avert a new strike April 1 determined action on the part of the Fact-Finding Coal Board, appointed by President Harding, and other government agencies, together with a united public opposition, will be necessary.

Three important court decisions were features of the coal trade the last year. The Coronada decision of the United States Supreme Court held that a union, whether organized or not was liable for damages. No advantage has been taken of this, although some believe it could have been applied, especially in the Herrin mine case. The court also upheld the Pennsylvania State's anthracite tax, under which the Commonwealth will collect about $9,000,000 a year. Another ruling was against the Pennsylvania Mine Cave Law, which the court declared unwarranted.

The Shamokin conference of the anthracite miners in January at which the union asked a 20 per cent. wage advance, settled doubts that trouble was ahead when the wage scale expired. Few of the factors that were present in the bituminous situation existed in the anthracite field. The bituminous operators had refused to meet the miners in a joint conference. With conferences still under way, both hard and soft coal miners were called from the mines April 1.

Final settlement did not come until after the soft-coal miners were back under the armistice or victory won for them at the Cleveland conference, when an agreement with a minority of the soft coal operators was concluded and other operators were forced to accept it. The anthracite parley was then renewed. It was agreed to try to fix the next scale in joint conference and take the chance of a strike. Wages were left untouched. With nothing gained on either side, the anthracite miners began operation in September. Five months' production had been lost to operators and public and five months' wages to miners. Serious car shortages developed and rail embargoes were necessary. The strike took 155,000 men out of the anthracite pits and 450,000 men in the bituminous field.

IMPROVEMENT IN INDUSTRY MARKED YEAR'S PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

regards employment, sales and payment. Retail stocks normal with buying for actual requirements only. No unemployment; railroad payroll heavy. Improved buying as result. Retail stocks about normal.

KITCHENER.—Some slight improvement in business. Little change in retail situation. Stocks still above normal. Industrially, little change for better. Farmers have been forced to sell at unfavorable prices; some money in stock raising.

LONDON.—Improvement in some lines. Retailers for most part buying from hand to mouth. Industrial activities compare favorably and outlook even brighter. Farmers have been holding but there should now be a fair profit.

OTTAWA.—Business shows improvement. Buying by retailers improved; overstocking being avoided. Industrial activities more encouraging.

OSHAWA.—Conditions are better. All manufacturing concerns busy and no unemployment. Farmers complain of small profits; there has been money in dairying.

KINGSTON.—Conditions are generally improved and much healthier. Better retail buying. Stocks probably somewhat below normal. Industries somewhat better as shown by decrease in unemployment.

PETERBOROUGH.—About the same, perhaps a little improvement. Industries are slightly more active.

PICTON.—Not much change but good crop gives better prospects for immediate future. Retail business quiet. Stocks perhaps still too high. High taxes and rents make it difficult for tenant farmers to make money.

PORT ARTHUR.—Many men working in the bush; no unemployment. Little change in retail buying; stocks below normal.

ST. CATHARINES.—Business improving slightly but not much change. Retail buying better but still cautious; stocks below normal. Much improvement in industry.

ST. THOMAS.—Slight improvement in business. Retailers buying cautiously; stocks rather below normal. Industries about the same; some feeling of uncertainty. Farmers making little profit.

WALLACEBURG.—Business very dull. A number of farmers have assigned. Industrial activities hardly as good. Some farmers making money but some over-borrowed.

WOODSTOCK.—Some general improvement. Little change in retail lines but good Christmas trade. Stocks below normal. Textile plants busy and woodworking improved somewhat.

Quebec

GRANBY.—Better than a year ago. Factories have worked steadily throughout the year. Crops good and farmers' position much improved. Retailers' stocks below normal.

LACHINE.—Business improved. Retailers all report better conditions. Their stocks about normal; buying in small lots. More work industrially and employment better.

QUEBEC.—Moderate improvement over a year ago. Retail business better. Stocks in retailers' hands still below normal. Industries better occupied and outlook encouraging.

SHERBROOKE.—Business improved. Retailers' stocks approaching normal. Industrial conditions are better.

ST. HYACINTHE. — Business slightly improved. Better buying from retailers whose stocks are below normal. Industries doing fairly well.

New Brunswick

FREDERICTON. — Business has improved slightly. Improved demand for forest products. Wages higher and less unemployment. Money circulating more freely. Buying power of individual seems to be still curtailed. Retail stocks about normal.

ST. JOHN.—Improvement noted over a year ago. More confidence indicated by booking orders. Lumber industry reviving. Little or no unemployment. Export traffic shows expansion. Retail stocks still below normal. Prices are showing a tendency to advance.

Prince Edward Island

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Business not regarded as quite so good as a year ago. New U. S. tariff has affected markets for agricultural products and for fish. New England States' cities formerly extensive purchasers of produce. Fox industry now bringing considerable revenue to the island. Retailers holding stocks down and not buying more than for immediate requirements; stocks normal to slightly in excess.

Nova Scotia

AMHERST.—Slight improvement in business. Retailers buying slowly and stocks considerably below normal. Industries working to greater capacity than last year.

NEW GLASGOW.—Considerable improvement in business. Retailers cautious but buying a little better. Stocks probably about normal. Considerable industrial activity and little or no unemployment.

SYDNEY.—Business in general improved but still not satisfactory. Industrially things are better. Steel company employing about 3,000 men, full time. Coal mines have for some time been producing practically at capacity.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—Process of liquidation and adjustment has continued throughout year and with exception of clothing and shoes has been virtually completed. Business has been keenly competitive and largely devoid of profit. Lumbering, fishing and mining all show improvement and this should be reflected before long in the general situation. Prospects for new year fairly encouraging and slow but steady improvement looked for. Small manufacturing industries should do better. Business as a whole should show more confidence and enterprise than during 1922.

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending December 31, 1922 were $5,321,000, an increase of $408,000.

A nation-wide syndicate managed by the Continental & Commercial Securities Corporation of Chicago, Chase Securities Corporation, New York, and Blair & Co. of New York, is being organized to distribute $60,000,000 Armour & Co. of Delaware 7% guaranteed preferred bonds.

DIVIDENDS

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, in Toronto, on Wednesday, 31st January, 1923, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th November, 1922.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking house of the institution, corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the tenth day of January next, the chair to be taken at noon.

JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, November 21st, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1922, payable January 15, 1923, to shareholders of record December 30th, 1922.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 17th November, 1922.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS Limited

Common Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock (being at the rate of 6% per annum) of the HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1922, payable on the 20th day of January, 1923, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of January, 1923.

By order of the Board.

HAROLD CRABTREE,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 26, 1922.

Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited

Preferred Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock (being at the rate of 8% per annum) of the HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1922, payable on the 20th day of January, 1923, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of January, 1923.

By order of the Board.

HAROLD CRABTREE,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 26, 1922.

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited

Announce the closing of their issue

January 15th, 1923

Offering price is $15 per share

1011 Royal Bank Building
Toronto

Annual Review and Outlook

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Special Section 17-32 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JANUARY 5, 1923 Special Section 17-32

Over Half a Billion Dollars of Canadian Bond Issues During the Year That Has Just Ended

Total Only Exceeded in Three Previous Years

U.S. BIG BUYER

Ontario Total Over $70,000,000—Price High at Beginning of Year Sagged in Fall

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS,
Associate Editor "The Financial Post"

CANADA'S BORROWINGS in 1922 were the largest since 1919. The permanent financing of Canadian governments, municipalities and corporations reached a total of $507,028,243 which has only been exceeded in the war years of 1917 and 1918 and the demobilization year of 1919. If short term financing during the year were added the total would be brought to $525,678,247.

These figures compare with $387,975,245 in 1921, and $327,290,000 in 1920. The highest figure on record is $900,952,000 reached in 1919.

The figures include $220,000,000 representing borrowings by the federal government, which had not appeared in the bond sales of the previous two years. A loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the Dominion Minister of Finance in New York in the spring and in the fall a domestic loan was avoided by offering holders of maturing 1922 Victory bonds the privilege of converting their investments into new bonds maturing in 1927 and 1932. This is the equivalent of new financing by the Dominion and therefore is included in the total. The amount of conversions has not definitely been announced. At the end of the allotted time limit for conversion it was announced as "over $100,000,000." The figure of $120,000,000 is approximately correct.

The provinces were not as large borrowers on capital account as in the previous year, although Ontario borrowed another $73,875,000, as compared with $58,300,000 in the previous year.

Provincial Borrowings

The provincial borrowings in 1921 and 1922 are here compared:

	1921	1922
Ontario, (Inc. Hydro)	$58,300,000	$73,875,000*
Alberta	24,766,000	13,430,000
Manitoba	11,975,000	6,684,000x
New Brunswick.	1,667,000	4,190,000
Saskatchewan ..	17,029,000	2,600,000
Nova Scotia	3,858,000	2,000,000
British Columbia	15,000,000	2,000,000
Prince Ed. Island	125,000	175,000
Quebec	10,800,000	......

* In addition to $10,000,000 of treasury bills.

x In addition to $550,000 of treasury bills.

Municipalities showed no indication of a contraction in public spending which had begun to reach a degree unwarranted either by the expansion of the country or the general financial position. The 1921 municipal bond sales had reached $83,395,100, as compared with $62,200,000 in 1920, and $31,000,000 in 1919. Last year's figure was $89,755,743.

The most important activity during the year was in industrial issues. All over Canada there were companies that found themselves with heavy bank loans that had been piled up during an era of greater expansion. The banks required curtailment of the loans. Bond issues provided the solution. Most of the bond issues made by industrial concerns during the year were to reduce floating liabilities and to provide working capital. Comparatively few were for actual present expansion.

Industrial and similar bond issues in 1922 totalled $83,428,400, as compared with $58,870,145 in 1921, and $35,300,000 in 1920.

Canada got more capital from the United States in 1922 than in any previous year. This was in spite of the disappearance of the premium on New York dollars which had previously given a boost to borrowing across the line. At the same time that Canada turned in an increasing degree to the United States to supply the capital for our national development, borrowings in the British Isles dropped to nothing. In the past eight years Great Britain has spent but little money for investment in Canada, although indications are that there will be some movement along that line soon. The pound sterling is only a few per cent. under par. It is this difference in exchange that has made it unprofitable for Britain to loan to Canada.

American investors recognize in Canada a profitable field for their dollars. To-day 56 per cent. of the money in Canadian industry is American capital. And 14.6 per cent. of the outstanding bonds of Canadian people are held in the United States.

It will be an interesting situation when Canada has again the choice of borrowing in London or New York.

The Market During the Year

Price movements in the Canadian bond market during 1922 have not

(Continued on page 28)

CANADA'S BORROWINGS

1914	$272,935,067
1915	341,892,871
1916	316,917,362
1917	757,808,966
1918	767,530,000
1919	900,952,000
1920	327,290,000
1921	398,975,245
1922	507,028,243

DOMESTIC DEMAND AND EXPORT BIG FACTORS IN 1923

Good Business Dependent on Keeping Labor Cost Nominal

MONEY NOW EASY

Securities Are Nearing Stabilized Condition and Buying for Investment Seems to be the Order

By National Bank of Commerce, New York.

The outlook for 1923 is for fairly staple business. Improvement during the year has been primarily the result of domestic demand. Stocks both of raw materials and of finished goods, in process of reduction throughout 1921, disappeared so rapidly that during 1922 demand had to be met from current production. Despite labor troubles of the worst sort industry passed rapidly from a condition of curtailed output and widespread unemployment to downright labor shortage. A tremendous construction program has been carried out with consequent activity in industries producing building materials and accessories. Crops have been good, they have moved fairly rapidly despite car shortage and prices for some agricultural products have improved materially. Wholesale and retail trade is satisfactory.

The situation as to money and credit is not far different from that as to goods. Much foreign gold has come into the Federal Reserve system, swelling reserves already too large, and slow liquidation of frozen credits has continued. So efficiently has the United States banking system functioned, however, that the credit needs of expanding business have been fully cared for without the development of the tendency to inflation which has been so much feared. The American money market has probably been more staple during the last twelve months than in any year of the last decade.

During 1922 the United States made great progress toward a condition of industrial, mercantile and credit stability. The course of business in 1923 depends on two factors: domestic demand and the situation in other countries. Maintenance of domestic demand is conditional upon preventing the increase of labor costs to the point which will force prices out of reach of large classes of the buying public. If conditions abroad improve during 1923, business in this country should show substantial gains. At the worst it ought not to fall materially below the levels of the latter part of the year just closed.

Money Rates

The outstanding characteristic of the New York money market is its relative stability. The peak of requirements for fall and winter has been passed and it seems probable that money will be fairly easy until the spring demand for credit begins to be felt. Changes in money rates during 1923 will likely be through a relatively narrow range unless fundamental changes in underlying economic and business conditions which cannot now be foreseen should occur during the year.

During the last twelve months the bond market has passed through three distinct phases: a rapid advance, a period of relative stability, with a moderate upward tendency, and a period of moderate decline.

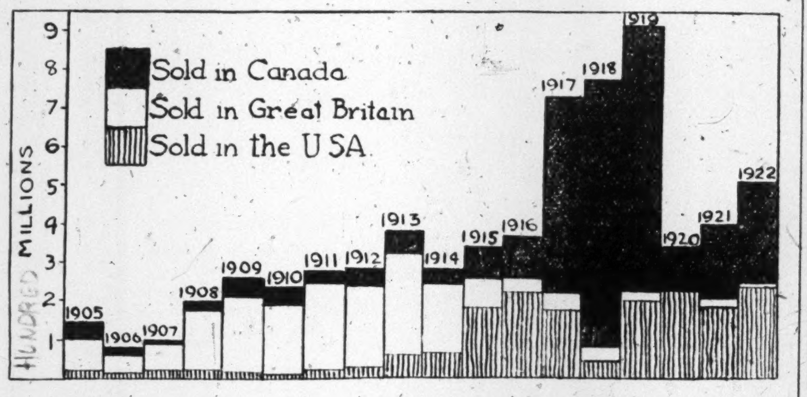
The two major causes which explain the movement of the bond market during 1922 are of great significance in relation to its probable course in 1923. As a result of general business unsettlement in 1920 and the earlier months of 1921, many excellent bonds had declined below what they were worth for permanent investment. This situation was certain to be corrected as soon as business stability was regained.

The second factor was the diversion into the bond market of funds ordinarily employed in commercial and industrial enterprise. During the long period of liquidation, many businesses accumulated funds which were not immediately required for their current operations. In the interim, it was necessary to employ this money, and many turned to the bond market, at first because the yields on many issues were very attractive and later because of the expectation of profits on a rising market.

Thus in 1923 the general business situation will exert only its ordinary influence on the bond market. Stable business ought to be reflected in a corresponding stability in good securities. Political conditions will continue to be the dominant factor for some foreign bonds and money rates will exert their customary effect upon the course of security prices. It seems probable that for the first time since 1914 the American bond market will again become primarily an investors' market. It will be increasingly discriminating and will be affected to a lessening degree by temporary and speculative influences.

The outlook for New York as a market for foreign securities is of importance. Of late not only the total but the proportion of foreign issues to aggregate offerings has declined greatly and there have been evidences of the recovery by London of its old dominance of the markets for foreign bonds. So great are the opportunities for investment in North America that partly as a result of competition of other forms of investment and partly as a result of growing dissatisfaction with political uncertainty and reckless public finance, investors of the United States are becoming more and more critical of foreign offerings. The conclusion is not to be drawn, however, that New York will be eliminated as a market for foreign securities. New York will continue to be a good market for first class foreign bonds but issues not so desirable will meet with lessened interest from American investors.

Where Canada Gets Its Capital



Where Canada gets the capital to finance the operations of its governments, railways and corporations is indicated in this chart. The permanent borrowings of Canadian corporations in Canada, Great Britain and the United States are shown in the black, white and shaded areas respectively.

Borrowings in Britain — as shown in the white area — were important before the war. For some years past though the capital Canada has obtained in London has been negligible. In 1920 the white area disappeared. Last year only one Canadian loan was arranged in Britain.

Borrowings in the United States increased last year — in fact were the highest on record. But the percentage of United States borrowings to total borrowings, changed but little from 1921 and was smaller than in 1920.

The 1922 borrowings were as follows:

	United States	Britain	Canada	Total
Government..	$182,900,000		$135,929,000	$318,829,000
Municipal	11,635,883		78,119,860	89,755,743
Railway	14,790,000		225,000	15,015,100
Corporation	30,224,000	1,437,600	51,766,800	83,428,400
	$239,549,983	$1,437,600	$266,040,660	$507,028,243
1922	47.2%	[illegible]%	52.5%	
1921	46.5%	4.5%	48.4%	

PROMOTERS MUST GIVE ALL DETAILS

B.C. is Drawing Strings Tighter on New Stock Offerings

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICTORIA.—The B. C. Companies' Act is being amended to provide greater protection for investors. It will compel promotors to furnish information about the position of any flotation.

"Very often we have those least able to bear it, subscribing to stocks that are valueless," the attorney-general said. "This will go at least some distance to eliminate conditions that lead up to that sort of thing, as it will make it obligatory on those behind the companies to give the information the investors should have."

Extra-provincial companies are also included under the attorney-general's amendments.

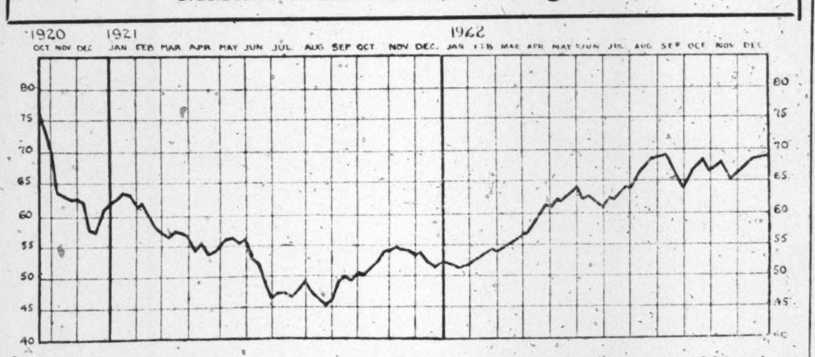
One amendment provides that "where the public are invited to become members of a company or the debentures of a company are being offered to the public for subscription or purchase and no prospectus is issued in relation to such membership or debentures, and where any person calls at any house, office or other place and invites and obtains on application or subscription for any such membership or debentures, he shall forthwith deliver to each person from whom he obtains such application or subscription a statement in writing, as is by the act required to be contained in a prospectus."

TO FAR EAST

F. E. Mutton Will Make Business Tour of the Orient

F. E. Mutton, vice-president and general manager of International Business Machines Company, Limited, Toronto, sails from Vancouver shortly on an extended trip to the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Hong-Kong, China and Japan, with the view to enlarging the export business of his company. His itinerary includes the principal cities and trade centers of the above countries and will extend over four or five months. Mr. Mutton feels that the Canadian plant of International Business Machines Company, Limited, with its extensive equipment for the manufacture of scales, cheese cutters, meat slicers, time recorders, etc., is in an exceptional position to secure a big share of the business of these countries.

Market Fluctuations During 1922



The chart indicates the prevailing upward movement of the stock market during the year 1922 following the slump of 1921. The diagram is based on the prices of twenty representative active securities: Abitibi, Asbestos Corporation, Brompton, Brazilian, Breweries, Dominion Bridge, Canada Cement, Canada Steamship Lines, "Canadian Car" preferred, Laurentide, Montreal Power, Quebec Railway, British Empire Steel 2nd preferred, Shawinigan, Smelters, Spanish preferred, Steel Company of Canada, Atlantic Sugar, Dominion Textile, Dominion Glass.

The high of the chart was in October, 1920, slightly over 75, with a drop to 45-46 in August, 1921, since when an upward trend, with fluctuations, ensued. After a fairly steady advance to the first of June, a dip followed, and then a rise in July and a sharp one in August, culminating in the early September market, when 69 was reached. Then occurred the "war scare" in the Near East, and a sharp drop for the rest of the month, with a recovery in October. This, in turn, was met by the reaction in New York late in October and all November. December showed a steady upward movement to over 68, almost returning to the high of September. The average weekly prices are based on figures supplied by O'Brien & Williams.

Stock Exchange Trend During 1922 A Complete Reverse From 1921: Gains Almost General

HOOVER SEES BRIGHT DAYS IN THE OFFING

We have made a remarkable business recovery the last year, says Herbert Hoover, U. S. Secretary of Commerce. Unemployment has been reduced to a minimum. The only important fraction of the whole nation which has not fully participated in the return to prosperity is the farmer. His position has partly improved and I am convinced that it will show steady further improvement. The business prospects for the new year are bright indeed.

COAST PROVINCE HAS WEATHERED A TRYING PERIOD

Success Achieved Has Left Tone of Optimism in Air

British Columbia has come through one of the most trying years, commercially, in the history of the province, and with a large measure of success. The first half of the year with its continued declines in commodity prices, carrying with them increased losses on account of stocks bought at higher lists, was decidedly the hardest, but as the year wore on, and goods were gradually disposed of, the position as far as the coast was concerned, steadily improved until today, there is a tone of optimism abroad for a banner year in 1923.

Eastern advices tell us that during 1922, business failures were the greatest on record in Canada and while the actual figures are not yet available, it is stated that British Columbia's proportion is approximately 150, which is an increase of about fifty per cent. over last year. In addition there have been a number of extensions and there is every hope that the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act will not have to be resorted to.

Business houses in Vancouver report a gradual improvement in collections which, from the beginning of the year have changed from "slow" to "fair to good." Coast cities are said to be in better shape than outlying districts such as the Okanagan and Vancouver Island where fruit and industrial conditions during periods of the year were none too good, having an important effect upon prompt payments of commitments.

Price conditions in the Okanagan, as affecting fruit, have been anything but rosy. In 1921 with a big crop the growers received small return for their fruit and in some instances the returns were so slow that trade generally suffered, necessary betterments and repairs being postponed to the detriment of business. This year the crop was larger and with increased shipping to market on consignment, prices again broke. This situation affected the merchants to such a degree in some instances that at least during a portion of the year, certain travellers were taken off payrolls and placed on a commission basis in this territory.

However, with the growers taking a greater interest in the selling of their product and new plans of a major character in process of formation, the outlook is considered much brighter and the future is looked forward to with much less misgiving than for the last couple of years.

The wholesale grocery trade in Vancouver will close the year at least on a par with 1921. Last year business in this line started out strong but gradually eased off but the reverse is true of 1922, the last six months' sales making up for the slack opening. In fruit and produce lines, dealers say that although the tonnage was fully up to 1921, the margin of profit was much less than the preceding year.

Although timber products were hampered in movement, for a couple of months during the latter half of the year, the mills have been more busily engaged than in 1921 and it is authoritatively stated that orders are in hand sufficient to keep them occupied for the next six months. Export firms are busy and expect to maintain a steady output for some time to come. Shingle mills were seriously handicapped by the shortage of rolling stock for American delivery, in the fall, as a result of which most of them were forced to close. This situation has since nearly righted itself and there is an abundance of cars for all requirements. The disastrous forest fires of the summer closed and burnt a lot of the logging camps and snow closed more but it is believed that early in January, all will be operating at full time.

Canneries in the province put up 1,290,326 cases of salmon this year which is more than double the pack of last year. Up to the present there

(Continued on page 25)

Price Enhancement of 67 Issues Totals $171,160,000

LOSSES WERE FEW

C.P.R. Provided Largest Gain in Dollars While Ogilvie Led in the Points Advance

By H. H. BLACK,
Associate Editor, "The Financial Post."

The records of Stock Exchange movements during the year 1922 show a sharp reverse from the trend of 1921: huge gains as contrasted with the losses of 1921.

Comparisons between the opening and closing prices for the year show a surprisingly high percentage of net gains. In a list of 58 stocks whose activity is confined mainly to the Montreal Exchange, all but 8 showed gains for the year, and the 50 which did ran into impressive gains for the shareholders in the aggregate of no less than $161,000,000. The losses on the eight fell below $3,000,000, leaving a net gain of $158,000,000. Taking in nine other stocks whose trading is confined chiefly to Toronto, the total of gains among 67 reached $171,160,000.

This big increase in valuations through rising prices on the Exchange compares with a loss of $54,000,000 on 60 securities in 1921, and losses of $140,000,000 on a similar list in 1920, a combined loss for the two years of nearly $200,000,000. It will be evident, then, that the gains during the year just closed all but wiped out the heavy losses in the two previous years, and will win for the 1922 market a fair claim to stand as a major "bull" movement. Elsewhere there is presented a chart indicating the main fluctuations in this movement.

C. P. R. the Leader

The largest gain came to C. P. R. of over $44,000,000, with Brazilian second with $17,000,000 advance.

Other securities showing over $10,000,000 advance were Abitibi, Mackay common, and Montreal Power.

The credit for the largest advance in the matter of points goes to Ogilvie Flour, over 100—103. The next is Dominion Textile which is placed in the table at 220, allowing for the "rights" as worth $37 each, while the closing price of the stock, ex-rights, was only 183. The Spanish River stocks, common and preferred, and Abitibi stood with nearly 40 each.

Below is given a list of the chief advances:

Leaders in Point Gains

	Up—Points
Abitibi	40¾
Canada Cement, com.	24
Canada, preferred	22
Converters	24
Canada Cottons, com.	31
Dominion Bridge	27
Dominion Glass, com.	30¾
Dominion Textile, com.	85
Kaministiquia	23
Lake of Woods	35
Laurentide Co.	21
Mackay, com.	26
Montreal Tramways	27
Ogilvie Flour	103
Ottawa Power	20
Penmans	30
Spanish, com.	38
Do., pref.	35½
Twin City	23
Wabasso	22½
Wayagamack	22

Leaders in Market Value Gains During 1922

Abitibi	$10,187,000
Brazilian	17,318,000
C. P. R.	44,200,000
Dominion Textile	6,375,000
Laurentide	6,048,000
Mackay	10,778,000
Montreal Power	11,306,000
Price Bros.	4,695,000
Twin City	5,060,000

Mail Order Business Steadily Declining

The mail order business is declining. Toronto's two large houses which feature this trade report this, and the conclusion has been reached that the day of the mail order house is "passing." On the other hand the retail trade of these same houses is splendid, Simpson's reports. In a few weeks this firm will start the erection of a new building on the short private right-of-way to the west of the store and running from Queen to Richmond St. The new building will be carried to the full height of the main building.

CANADIANS IN MEXICO

Washington dispatch says Canadian capitalists are negotiating with Mexican government relative to oil exploitation, intending to invest $50,000,000 if conditions are satisfactory. W. S. Rowe and five others said to represent syndicate are in Mexico City. Preliminary investigations satisfactory and British and Canadian geologists may be sent to make detailed technical study.

Partial Restoration of Crow's Nest Agreement and Appointment of Sir Henry Thornton, Rail Events of 1922

Reduction of Freight Rates Has Made Serious Inroads on Earnings

COSTS ARE LOWER

Deficit of Government Railways Continues to Add to National Debt

By W. G. CATES.

CANADA'S RAILWAY DEFICIT ADDS MATERIALLY TO DEBT

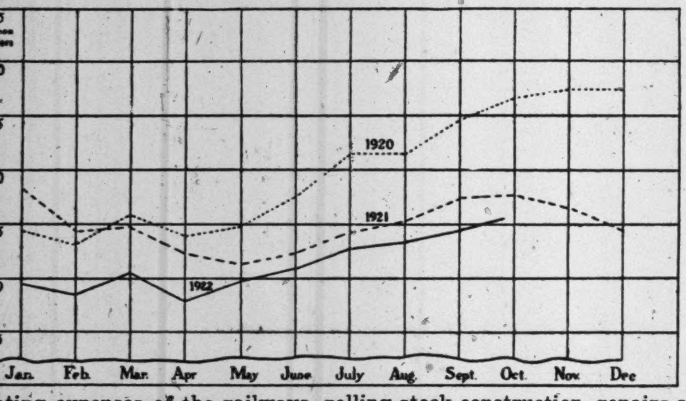
Sir Joseph Flavelle's assurance that the Canadian National Railways would earn operating charges during 1922 was reassuring. During the year 1921 the operating deficit was $16,000,000 and the taxpayers of the country had to shoulder that burden in addition to heavy interest charges. Adding the two items together the total deficit was $72,345,693.

These deficits will continue and will probably be met by borrowing. Few people realize the extent to which railway deficits have added to the debt burdens of Canada. THE FINANCIAL POST estimates that to the end of the last fiscal year railway deficits were responsible for an addition of nearly $475,000,000 to the national debt. In all the years from Confederation on to the beginning of the war the national debt increased by $260,000,000. Yet in a few years since the end of the war railways have added nearly twice as much to the nation's net debt.—Editor.

Two developments stand out beyond all others in the Canadian railway situation during the past year. The first of these is the enquiry into freight rates by Parliament that resulted in the return of the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour; the second is the co-ordinating and placing under one new Board all the railway mileage owned by the government with Sir Henry Thornton as president. The action of Parliament on the rates question is given precedence, for after all the matter of revenue is more vital to the solution of the railway problem than anything else. The big question confronting the National Railways, for example, is not that merely of getting more business, but of getting it at profitable rates.

From the beginning of the year it was evident that reductions in rates were inevitable. A reduction of 10 per cent. had gone into effect in December, 1921, but this was not considered sufficient. Moreover the demand for further reductions gathered force through the realization that the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass rates would automatically come to an end in July if the suspension were not continued by Parliament.

The government was thus confronted by an embarrassing situation. In 1897 the government of the day entered into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of a line from Lethbridge to a point in Eastern British Columbia, the company to receive a subsidy aggregating $3,400,000. In return it agreed to reductions in the rates on certain commodities of a kind used largely by settlers. There were to be reductions ranging from 10 to 33 per cent. on the movement of these from the east to the prairies. In addition there was to be a reduction of three cents per 100 lbs. on grain and flour moving from points in the prairie provinces eastward to Fort William or Port Arthur. In 1918 it was found necessary to increase railway rates to such an extent as to cover the greatly increased wages and operating costs, but the Crow's Nest Pass agreement stood in the way of action, beyond a certain point, by the Railway Commission. So in order to give that body power to increase the rates generally to a point that seemed adequate, the Governor in Council, under the authority of the War Measures Act, suspended the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Subsequently the Railway Act was amended so as to give the Commission power to disregard all agreements controlling rates, this power to be effective only to July 6th, 1922.



Operating expenses of the railways during the past year have followed lower levels than during the past two years, the cuts being chiefly in maintenance expenses. It is evident that 1923 will see much more activity in rolling stock construction, repairs and general efficiency work than has been evident for the past two years. It is stated that the year's supplies already propsed for the National lines will run over the fifty million mark.

Would Cut Earnings

The government was desirous of meeting the demand for general rate reductions; but it realized that if the full effect of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was restored, it would cut so deeply into railway earnings that but comparatively slight reductions could be granted to other portions of the country other than the prairie provinces. Moreover, to cut deeply into earnings might even increase the operating deficit on the Canadian National Railways. On the other hand the rates provided under this agreement would automatically come into effect on July 6th, unless Parliament took action. To make matters worse, the government was not assured of a majority in the House.

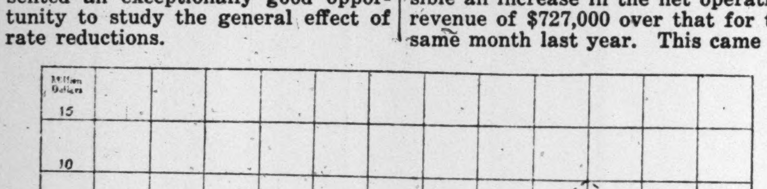
The government decided that the best course would be to have a committee of the House of Commons conduct a thorough enquiry on the subject of rates generally, with special reference to the effect of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, believing, no doubt, that with all the resulting evidence before it, and with the benefit of attendant developments it would be in a better position to formulate a policy.

The hearing developed into a general enquiry of railway rates and resulted in a recommendation "that the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour should again be put into effect and that basic commodities which may be afforded reductions should have the earliest possible consideration by the Board of Railway Commissioners." This was accepted by the government and adopted by Parliament, and the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour went into effect on July 6th.

Parliament's action, in a measure, tied the hands of the Railway Commission in the matter of rate reductions. The question arose as to what percentage of reduction could be granted on other basic commodities. Accepting the figures of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which it said, are "taken as the standard in rate discussions," the Commissioners came to the conclusion that on the basis of the crop movement in 1921 the adoption of the Crow's Nest Pass rates would reduce that company's revenue by $7,159,537, which left $1,178,932 for other reductions which the company felt justified in offering, and caused it to fix the reductions on stated basic commodities at 7½ per cent.

How It Worked Out

There is much eagerness to know the effect of the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass grain rate, and of the lower rates on other basic commodities. It may also be observed that a 10 per cent. general rate reduction having gone into effect on December 1st, 1921, the year has presented an exceptionally good opportunity to study the general effect of rate reductions.



Canadian Railway deficits for past three years are shown above. The figures represent 1922 as making a stronger showing. The year finished with the tendency towards a higher peak.

Through these, together with the decrease in business, the Canadian Pacific suffered most during the first six months. To a very large extent this was probably due to the fact that having been uniformly well managed, it was more difficult for it to effect savings than was the case on the Canadian National. The result was that while up to June 30th there was a decrease of $8,169,461, or 9.5 per cent. in its total revenues, the reduction in operating expenses was only $4,965,663 or 6.9 per cent., so that net operating revenue was reduced by $3,203,798.

On the Canadian National the reduction in rates and traffic cut revenues by $6,731,806, or 11.1 per cent. However, there was a decrease of $7,409,270 in the payroll, the number of employees having been cut by 7 per cent. This, together with increased efficiency generally, reduced operating expenses by $13,602,259, or 18 per cent., and the operating deficit was cut by $7,230,452, as compared with that for the same period last year, the figures being respectively $8,938,998 and $16,169,450.

On the Grand Trunk Railway the revenues for the first six months were reduced by $2,000,151, or 5.5 per cent., as compared with those for the same period in 1921; but as the operating expenses were reduced by $4,874,362, or 14 per cent., there was a net operating revenue of $4,200,946, as against $1,326,734 for the same period in 1921.

In September the full effect of the reductions on grain was seen, the grain and coal movement having been very large. Taking all roads into account, there was an increase of $374,427,779 in revenue ton miles over that for September, 1921, but the freight revenue decreased $718,908. There was also a falling off of $1,440,789 in passenger traffic revenue. But operating expenses were cut by $2,426,868. It is to be noted that this was done almost entirely out of maintenance, transportation expenses being $668,038 over those for September, 1921. The Canadian National's freight traffic increased from 863 million ton miles to 1,161 millions or 34.6 per cent; its expenses were two per cent. higher than during the same month last year, and there was an increase of $570,278 in revenue. The result was that while there was a decrease in revenue from other branches of the service, the greater freight tonnage produced a net operating revenue of $602,709, or $135,025 greater than in September, 1921. The Canadian Pacific had an increase in revenue freight ton miles from 763 millions in August to 1,277 millions or equal to 67 per cent.; it was also equal to over 9 per cent. over that for September, 1921. As compared with those for the latter month, the revenues decreased $4,549,159, or 7.8 per cent.; on the other hand expenses were cut by $1,591,388, an increase in net of $842,229.

The returns for September lead to the following conclusions:

Bumper Crop Need

First, that only the bumper western grain crop saved the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific from very serious reductions in earnings, which, indeed, in the case of the former, might have wiped out very nearly all that had been saved in operating expenses during the first part of the year. It is evident that the much better showing made by the eastern sections of the National system enabled it to counterbalance to a large extent the loss in revenue through the important reductions in grain rates.

Secondly, the rate reductions during the year have not been accompanied by anything like proportionate reductions in wages. Indeed, nearly all the anticipated wage reductions of last summer were stayed by arbitration proceedings in which the employees won out.

Thirdly, it is to be observed that the savings effected during September were from maintenance. It is also worthy of note that on the Canadian National, whose earnings were most affected by the lower grain rates, the average receipts per ton mile were only .769 cents as compared with .969 for the same month in 1921; indeed, they were practically back to the average for the whole of 1913, when they stood at .758.

The Grand Trunk, whose earnings are not affected by the Crow's Nest Pass rates, has had a much better time during recent months. It is true that it has lost revenue through the reductions in basic commodities that went into effect on August 1st; but it has also benefited greatly through the large amount of American business that has been diverted to it through the strike and blockades in the United States. The total revenue decreased $209,838 as compared with September, 1921, but cuts in expenses totalling $937,328 made possible an increase in the net operating revenue of $727,000 over that for the same month last year. This came almost entirely out of maintenance. On operating account the Grand Trunk, during the nine months ending September, had improved its showing by $4,030,985, as compared with that for the same period in 1921.

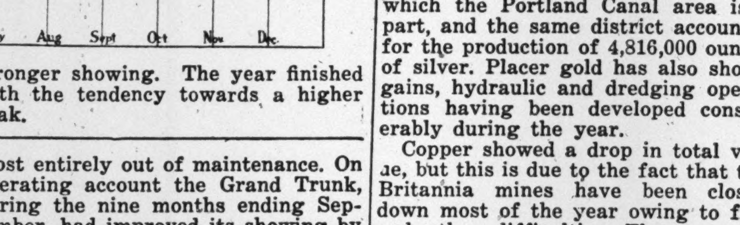
On the operations of the Canadian National for the nine months ending September, as compared with those for the same month last year, the showing is as follows:

	1922	1921
Operating deficit—		
June 30	$8,938,998	$16,169,450
July	1,633,001	1,334,568
August	829,847	....
Total deficit	$11,401,846	$17,504,018
Credit August and September..	602,709	484,789
	$10,799,137	$17,019,229

The Total Deficit

The annual statement of Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, showed that on all government lines, that is the Canadian National and Grand Trunk, the total deficit was $72,345,693, as compared with $74,052,302. In 1921, on the Canadian National lines the operating deficit was $16,092,901, a reduction of $20,750,068 within the year, which all things considered, was a good showing in spite of the fact that it took 112.7 cents to earn a dollar. But while the operating deficit had been cut considerably over one-half, fixed charges were $7,583,672; in other words they had eaten up one-third of what had been saved through operating. The Grand Trunk had made a disappointing showing, its net gross income being only $3,573,443, as compared with $7,498,393 for 1902. On the other hand its fixed charges had increased from $14,025,637 in 1920 to 19,245,583 in 1921, so that the net loss on this road for the year was $15,672,299, as compared with $6,527,244 in 1920.

During the summer the Grand Trunk shareholders carried an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the majority award of the Grand Trunk Board of Arbitration, to the effect that the preference and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway had no value, but lost out. In this connection it will be remembered that Hon. W. H. Taft held that these stocks had a value which he placed at $48,000,000.



Railway Revenues in 1922 were lower than in 1921 and materially lower than 1920.

CANADA'S EXPORTS OF FLOUR

Of the 1,119,425 barrels of flour exported from Canada during November to the United Kingdom, and countries other than the United States, 821,143 went out through Canadian ports and 298,182 through American. The United States took 188,087 barrels during the three months ending November, or 41,000 more than the same period last year. Total exports of flour for the quarter ending November were 2,767,073 barrels, or 890,990 more than for the same period in 1921.

$32,167,463 WAS 1922 PRODUCTION OF COAST MINES

Substantial Increase in Production Indicated by Figures

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICTORIA.—British Columbia's mining output was worth $32,167,463 in 1922, as compared with $28,066,641 in 1921, an increase of $4,100,822, according to an estimate announced by Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines.

This increase indicates that there has been a substantial recovery both in production and prices. The revival of the demand for copper, cut short following the termination of war, has been slow in gaining headway, but during the year just passed notable improvement has been noted. Continued betterment of conditions is looked for in 1923.

The increase in gold and silver values is considered one of the features of the year's mining situation. Gold output was valued in Mr. Sloan's estimate at $4,116,816, which is $1,079,462 better than the previous year. Silver output is put down at $4,084,154, or $2,442,953 in excess of 1921. Much credit for the advance in gold production as well as silver is attributed to the Premier Mine, which gained fame this year for its phenomenally heavy dividends, and the other mines in the Portland Canal district. Over 170,000 ounces of gold were taken from the Cassier section, of which the Portland Canal area is a part, and the same district accounted for the production of 4,816,000 ounces of silver. Placer gold has also shown gains, hydraulic and dredging operations having been developed considerably during the year.

Copper showed a drop in total value, but this is due to the fact that the Britannia mines have been closed down most of the year owing to fire and other difficulties. The company will be back in the producing column next year. In spite of the invasion of imported fuel oil, the province's collieries reported a good year. The minister's estimate follows:

	Production 1921 Quantity	Production 1921 Value	Estimate, 1922 Quantity	Estimate, 1922 Value
Gold—				
Placer	11,660	$ 233,200	....	$ 297,000
Lode	135,663	2,804,154	184,800	3,819,816
Total gold		$ 3,037,354		$ 4,116,816
Silver, oz.	2,673,389	1,591,201	6,278,840	4,034,154
Copper, lbs.	39,036,993	4,879,624	30,300,300	4,042,060
Lead, lbs.	41,402,288	1,693,354	48,231,000	2,483,896
Zinc, lbs.	49,419,372	1,952,065	59,010,000	2,407,608
Total metalliferous ...		$13,153,598		$17,084,534
Coal	2,483,995	12,419,975	2,559,414	12,797,070
Coke	59,434	416,038	40,837	285,859
Total collieries		$12,836,013		$13,082,929
Miscellaneous and building material		2,077,030		2,000,000

Past Year One of Improvement; Some Progress Was Painful

(Bradstreets' Review of Business Year).

Nineteen-twenty-two may be properly styled "a year of fulfillment," in that its early promise of being a "fair" year in trade and industry was abundantly verified. It was irregular enough, including periods of belated liquidation of previous years' troubles, of apparent downward reactions alike in sentiment, in production and in prices, and although business in most lines was conducted at a much higher level of values than in the preceding year, it is probable that the margin of profit was slimmer than expected. Prices of commodities, some few farm products excepted, continuing the improvement begun in midsummer of 1921, ruled higher all around, this being true in other countries than this, by the way. Production generally expanded over the preceding year's aggregates, in some instances new high records being set up, and trade volume was undoubtedly larger than in 1921. Retail trade proved better than expected, considering the claimed reduction of purchasing power on the part of the agricultural interests. Throughout the year collections appeared rather backward and never averaged better than fair, with slowness marked and long continued in many sections. Many measures of movement showed gains over 1921, although but few exceeded those of some earlier flush years. Following two years of liquidation, the progress made, as a whole, was encouraging, and a good normal level was reached in many lines. Frozen credits were pretty well melted, but the record number of failures and next to largest volume of liabilities ever recorded were evidences alike of continuing strain in many lines of business and of cumulative effects of past mistakes, over-buying, under consumption and other evils revealed by the slump following after-war inflation. By and large, the year will probably be remembered as a year of improvement (though some of this was rather painful progress) in most lines, and, all things considered, a far from unsatisfactory twelve months.

THE
CANADA PERMANENT
TRUST COMPANY
TORONTO STREET
TORONTO

Directors:
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President
E. R. C. Clarkson,
Vice-President
George H. Smith
General Manager
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George W. Allan, K.C.
Col. A. E. Gooderham
William Mulock, K.C.
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William Stone

Manager, Ontario Branch:
A. E. HESSIN

In every Trust and Agency Capacity

this company is equipped to render trustworthy service to you.

As trustee, we administer the estates of those dying intestate, execute wills, act as guardian or committee for the estates of minors or incompetents, liquidate the indebtedness and wind up the affairs of a closing business, and administer property mortgaged for the security of a bond issue.

As agents, we transfer properties, collect rents, buy and sell.

And in every transaction we place at our client's service the varied experience of a large and highly trained staff, and the wide facilities of branches all across the Dominion.

It will be our privilege to retain your own services in connection with any business which you are able to direct to us.

We can assure you skillful and economical handling of your affairs.

CANADA
PERMANENT
MORTGAGE
CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET
TORONTO
Established 1855

Deposits Received

in sums of one dollar and upwards, and interest allowed compounded half-yearly.

Accumulative Bonds

are a medium of investment especially attractive to those having a sum of money on which they are prepared to allow the interest to accumulate. We issue these Bonds for $100, or any multiple thereof. They bear interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, COMPOUNDED HALF-YEARLY, and the following table shows the amounts required to purchase Bonds for specified sums payable at the end of five years:

$ 76.24 will purchase a Bond for $100
$152.48 " " " $200
$381.20 " " " $500
$762.40 " " " $1000

Money invested to return simple interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, will double itself in a little over 18 years, whereas if invested to return the same rate compounded half yearly it will double itself in less than 13 years.

We particularly recommend these Bonds to those not in need of an immediate return on their investment or to anyone wishing to provide an amount for a specific purpose at some future date.

Any further information desired will be gladly furnished on request.

CAPITAL (Paid-up) - - $7,000,000
RESERVE FUND (Earned) $7,000,000

ALDRED & COMPANY
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
604 ROYAL TRUST BUILDING
NEW YORK MONTREAL LONDON

Government and Municipal
BONDS
School debentures of the Province of Quebec
ST. CYR, GONTHIER & FRIGON
103 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
MONTREAL

Steadying Influences Have Been at Work in Hardware Lines; Trade Well Prepared for Excellent Year

Price Fluctuations During 1922 Have Been on Narrow Margins

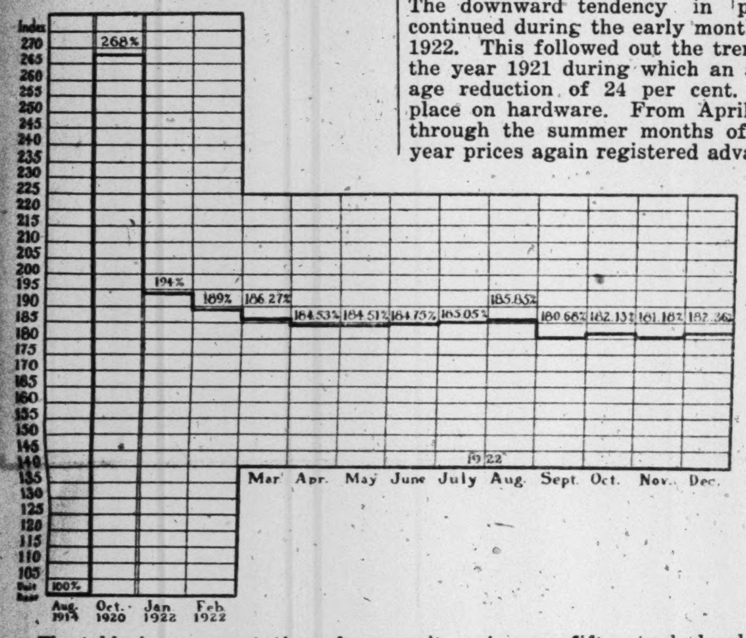
STOCKS ARE LOW

Manufacturers Report That Heavy Orders Are on Hand—Some Working Overtime

By H. C. SOUTHALL,
Managing Editor, Hardware and Metal.

The past year has seen a steadying of various influences at work in the hardware industry, fluctuations in business and prices have been within narrower margins than in 1921 and with some shaking down it is felt that trade is on a more solid foundation for gradual progress toward bigger volume business at a fair margin of profit. The exact situation is difficult to outline because of the fact that improvement is based to a very large extent on local conditions and the ability of the individual merchant to solve his own particular problem. Thus we find greatly varying reports of business. A summary of reports from retail hardwaremen indicates that business in the last three months has been rather spotty. In Quebec the volume seems to be about equal to the same three months of last year. In Ontario the majority of merchants report business increases, many others are about equal and there are of course those who report a less volume. In the prairie provinces business appears to be holding its own without any serious fluctuations and in British Columbia the average is a higher volume of business than in the same period of 1921.

Increased industrial activity in the central provinces of the Dominion has made for improved movement of hardware and the building activity of the past year, particularly in this section of the country, has helped considerably.



The table is representative of composite prices on fifty staple hardware lines and indicates the fluctuations which occurred in the average trend of quotations during 1922. Those prices in effect early last January are taken as the basis and given the unit figure of 100. The recession for each relative month in comparison with that line is easily depicted.

In the prairie provinces a bountiful crop has created more confidence and business is holding its own. The necessity of meeting long standing indebtedness will render unlikely the usual boom which would ordinarily follow such a large harvest. In British Columbia there has been an improvement in activity in the lumbering and mining indutry and this has helped hardware trade.

Stocks at Low Levels

Stocks of hardware have been kept at fairly low levels throughout the year and there has been little response to movement to inflate prices for stimulation purposes. The steady trend of prices has imparted more confidence to buyers and with basic conditions more setled there is more of a tendency to book orders now than for some time. Manufacturers of certain hardware lines report active booking now for spring delivery. Some factories are working overtime to meet requirements, particularly in various household utensils, and builders' hardware. Inventories had been well written down by these manufacturers at the commencement of the year and business was consequently done on a fairly close margin. It is doubtful if many such manufacturers have profited in the usual proportion from such a volume of business but the policy of encouraging bigger business on a closer margin is one which must be followed throughout all branches of the trade before better conditions will prevail.

There have been few failures in the retail hardware trade during the year but there has been considerable tendency for inexperienced persons to enter the business and thus unduly increase the number of stores serving certain communities. The tendency of this practice has been to increase the efficiency of the older established merchants and the situation will undoubtedly solve itself. The tendency is toward less costly distribution and for this reason the chain store and other trades have been bulking larger in connection with hardware distribution this year than before.

This is a considerable problem in the United States and is gradually being felt here. Hardware merchants realize that service and personal connection are the two basic factors which must govern their business to stand against such competition. In this connection there has been noted more of a tendency for hardware stores to go on the cash basis of doing business, in order that overhead costs might be reduced to minimum. There is also a tendency toward more direct marketing of hardware direct from manufacturers to the trade in certain parts of the country with the idea of lowering distribution costs. Many of these ideas for reducing costs of distribution are in the experimental stage but they are in the interests of the business as a whole and indicate that only those with the most efficient methods will survive a prolonged spell of this nature. The wholesalers' position is not being threatened, however, it being realized that he has a distinct function to perform, particularly in fields more distant from the source of supply. The tendency outlined is merely one of the phases of the current business situation.

The coal strike encountered last summer has had its effect upon the hardware trade. Wire, wire nails, and other finished steel goods increased as a direct result of higher production costs during the strike and in line with the increases in pig iron and other basic materials. Pig iron has since declined but this has not yet been reflected in finished products.

Price Level Still High

An analysis of the price trend on hardware during the year indicates an average price decline of 5.26 per cent. Behind this figure lies a story of many advances and reductions following in rapid succession. Prices are still about 82 per cent. above prewar levels. Since the high peak of prices in October, 1920 a very substantial reduction has been recorded. The downward tendency in prices continued during the early months of 1922. This followed out the trend of the year 1921 during which an average reduction of 24 per cent. took place on hardware. From April and through the summer months of this year prices again registered advances and for a time there was thought to be danger of undue inflation which would of course be followed by much more acute depression. The average price of hardware declined somewhat during the last four months though this period was marked by a number of outstanding increases. The tendency has been to keep the market generally on a fairly even keel.

Raw materials are registering firm price levels and little in the way of easier prices are thought likely to be experienced during the first quarter of the year. Problems of production and distribution may be rendered somewhat less acute by more stability and confidence in the trend in the immediate future.

FORD BUILDS IN CHICAGO

For manufacturing and assembling motor cars, Henry Ford will build a $6,000,000 factory in Chicago. It is expected that this in time will rival the Detroit works. First of the proposed four units costing $1,500,000 it is expected will be employng 4,000 men by next May.

MILLIONAIRE CHUCKLES OVER SAVING A FEW DOLLARS

Millionaires hate to be "easy marks." They bitterly object to being fleeced simply because they are rich. I talked the other day with a business leader who once was private secretary to the late Ogden Mills, the multi-millionaire financier. Mr. Mills had a valuable watch which he always carried. Oftener than once he broke the mainspring. He was always careful personally to take the watch to have it repaired. He felt that he was overcharged every time. So one day he told his young secretary to take the watch and have a new mainspring put into it.

"Don't tell them the watch is mine," he warned the secretary.

When the watch was brought back he asked very eagerly, "How much did he charge?"

"Four dollars," he was told.

"Ha! ha!" he chuckled, as gaily as a school boy, "I got the better of them this time. This is the first time I have had a mainspring put in this watch for less than twenty dollars."

The ex-secretary added that Mr. Mills was more tickled over thus saving a few dollars than he would have been over making $50,000 in an ordinary business deal.

A bootblack complained to me the other day, "The people that has a lot of money hold on to it." "Maybe that's why they have a lot," I replied. "Gee!" he exclaimed, "maybe there's something in that!"—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

Saskatchewan

Prairie Leader in Production

Fastest Growing Province

Home of Livestock and Dairying

Developing in Industrial Importance

Sound in Provincial Finance

Home of Prosperous Citizens

SASKATCHEWAN in 1922 harvested the largest crop in its history, bigger than the bumper crop of 1915. Nowhere in the province was there an extensive area of crop failure.

Saskatchewan's 1922 crop totalled 497,600,000 bushels counting only the four principal grains:

Wheat	240,480,000	bushels
Oats	200,010,000	bushels
Rye	18,244,000	bushels
Barley	18,775,000	bushels

In 1922 the province again demonstrated its leadership among Canadian provinces in field crops production.

In this prospering province mixed farming is on the up-grade. Horses and cattle from Saskatchewan have won blue ribbons in competition with the continent's best. Dairying is growing in importance.

Industrially the province is developing rapidly. Consider one important asset; clay.

Ceramic experts predict that the Province of Saskatchewan will become the leading clay-producing area of the Dominion because it has a greater variety of clays than any other province of Canada, and that with development Saskatchewan should, in the manufacture of pottery and clay products, attain first importance. These clays range all the way from the lower grades used in the manufacture of bricks and tiles to a kaolin, which burns as white as, if not whiter than, the best British product. As soon as financial conditions warrant it, the provincial authorities are bent on taking steps for the development of these deposits, which will give Saskatchewan its rightful place in ceramic manufacture.

For some time it has been known that Saskatchewan possesses clays which give it a peculiarly distinctive place in Canadian industrial life. To promote a knowledge of these deposits and encourage their develpoment a course of ceramics was included some time ago in the curriculum of Saskatchewan University and a ceramic engineer secured who had a wide experience not only in tuition but also in field work among clays and in designing and constructing plants for the manufacture of brick, tile and other clay products. This accomplished a definite step forward in rendering available for commercial enterprise some of the valuable and extensive clay deposits of the province.

The classes of clay found in Saskatchewan are fireclay, brick and tile clays and earthenware clay.

Saskatchewan also has coal, timber and other valuable natural resources in abundance and there are openings for industrial establishments in every line. By the establishment of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, Saskatchewan has a government department devoted to the investigation of the natural resources of the province, with a view to developing industrial establishments in the province. With a population exceeding three quarters of a million, a vast purchasing power exists that should insure success to any sound industry established in the province. An indication of the purchasing power of the people of the province is the fact that there are more automobiles per capita in Saskatchewan than in any other country with the exception of the United States, and more telephones per capita than in any other country with the exception of Sweden. These varied resources and uniformly good crops are the security behind the bonds of Saskatchewan. A stable Government issues the bonds and they rank high in the investment markets of Canada, England and the United States.

Financial Report—April 30, 1922

AREA—251,700 square miles—161,088,000 acres.

POPULATION:	Census 1911		492,432
	Census 1921................		757,510
PUBLIC DEBT:	Gross Debt ......$		51,192,777.44
Less debt created for utilities, etc., which carry public debt charges $25,547,388.96			
Sinking Funds created for the redemption of debt incurred for purposes other than utilities, etc.		1,355,107.55	26,902,496.51
Net Debt ....$			24,290,280.93
Debt per Capita: Gross $67.58 Net $32.06			
Sinking Funds ....$			3,113,562.01
Provincial Assets			87,436,750.69
REVENUE ACCOUNT 1921-22: Receipts including balance brought forward from 1920-21			13,269,519.89
Dominion Subsidy $1,753,075.00)			
EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO REVENUE ACCOUNT: For fiscal year 1921-22			13,322,119.48
PROVINCIAL RAILWAY GUARANTEES			28,582,011.99
The Canadian Northern Railway (guarantee 15,370,879.99) part of the Canadian National Railways; The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines (guarantee $13,211,132.00) are also being acquired by the Dominion Government.			
GUARANTEES—Given in advancement of Agricultural interests			2,834,255.47
ESTIMATED ASSESSABLE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY WITHIN THE PROVINCE ....$			1,200,000,000.00

LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, REGINA

Government of the Province

HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING, Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Railways. HON. A. P. McNAB, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones. HON. S. J. LATTA, Minister of Education, Minister in charge of the Bureau of Publications and King's Printer's Office. HON. C. M. HAMILTON, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Municipal Affairs. HON. JAMES A. CROSS, Attorney General and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Child Protection. HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, Minister of Highways and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries. HON. J. M. UHRICH, Provincial Secretary and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Public Health.

Province of
SASKATCHEWAN
Treasury Department
Legislative Buildings
REGINA

INSURANCE VOLUME WRITTEN IN CANADA CONTRACTED MATERIALLY DURING 1922: FIRE LOSS HEAVY

Loss Mortality, Heavy Lapses Featured Life Business

FIRE COS. SUFFER

Northern Ontario Fire Took Heavy Toll---Casualty Business Should Show Fair Margin of Profit

By G. D. FINLAYSON,
Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa.

The tendencies manifest in the principal classes of insurance at the end of 1921 continued during the year 1922. Both life insurance and fire insurance continued to contract somewhat in volume of business written. Fire insurance losses continued unfortunately to increase, while life insurance mortality decreased even below the extremely favorable mortality of 1921. The result will be for life insurance companies increased surpluses with consequent increased possibilities for larger dividends to participating policyholders. For fire insurance companies the result will be decreased profits, or rather a wiping out of profits and the showing of a net loss on the year's business. For casualty insurance companies the year brought better fortunes and all of the now numerous classes embraced under this heading will be found to have realized a reasonable profit.

One of the most striking features of Canadian life insurance has been the remarkably low and decreasing mortality during the period that has elapsed since the end of the war. This is readily seen from a comparison of the death rate per thousand for the last 15 years as approximated to from the official statements of the companies by substituting policies for lives:

Year	Death rate per thous.	Year	Death rate per thous.
1907	10.2	1915	8.8
1908	10.2	1916	10.6
1909	10.3	1917	11.1
1910	10.4	1918	14.1
1911	9.7	1919	8.3
1912	9.3	1920	8.2
1913	8.6	1921	6.7
1914	8.6		

The decreased rate during the last three years may be accounted for in part by the larger proportion of new business written during those years as compared with the pre-war period. In 1910 the increase in policies exposed to risk of termination was about 6 per cent. of the total amount exposed the previous year. In 1920 the increase was 16 per cent. and this larger influx of newly selected lives has no doubt induced a lower mortality. After making allowance for this, however, it would appear to be established that there is at the present time a reduction in mortality due to better conditions of living and better methods for prevention of disease. The records of companies paying most attention to this aspect of life insurance go far to establish this fact beyond dispute.

A further improvement in the mortality record for the year 1922 will go to produce still further increases in surplus for the year. This result will be increased by the reduced volume of business written in 1922. During the year 1921 the gross amount of insurance issued bv life insurance companies was $577,207,829 and the amount paid for in cash $514,654,111. A preliminary estimate of the writings in 1922 will probably show a reduction of 10 per cent. in the former figure and nearly 15 per cent. in the latter. Assuming these percentages, the gross business written for 1922 will approximate $520,000,000 and the business paid for in cash $440,000,000.

The volume of life insurance business written in any year is coming to be regarded as a fair indication of the financial and industrial conditions prevailing throughout the country and judging of these conditions by this indication it is apparent that readjustment is not yet completed. Another indication is to be found in the demand for policy loans, a sharp increase in which has marked the last two years. The new loans made since the first of 1918 by six months periods are as follows:

Period		New Policy loans made
Jan.—June,	1918	$ 5,360,094
July—Dec.	1918	6,014,803
Jan.—June	1919	5,461,529
July—Dec.	1919	6,933,446
Jan.—June	1920	6,962,033
July—Dec.	1920	9,432,678
Jan.—June	1921	10,661,222
July—Dec.	1921	12,764,254
Jan.—June	1922	16,131,146
Total		$79,721,205

See Improvement in European Situation

Looking to the future business situation much depends on the European situation. Despite reports to the contrary, Hayden Stone & Co. believe this is steadily improving. The problem is not nearly so complex as many would seem to believe. It has now simmered down to a financial question. Though evidently quite a small minority, we are still of the opinion that settlement could be greatly hastened by some remission of debts; even without that, however, if this country will but give some encouragement by initiative and assurance of support—definite reparations, definite steps in payment of debts and deflation will follow and the first and hardest step in the problem will have been taken; the working out of the details is a practical matter between business men.

Outstanding Loans

The figures for the period January 1st, 1918 to June 30, 1922, showing the total new loans made and the amount and mode of repayments may be summarized as follows:

Policy loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1917			$ 42,648,858
Total loans made			79,721,205
			$122,370,063
Loans repaid—			
On surrender of policy	$13,030,514	(24%)	
On maturity by death	3,251,649	(6%)	
On maturity otherwise	6,639,928	(12%)	
Prior to maturity	31,233,239	(58%)	
Total repaid		(100%)	54,155,330
Policy loans outstanding June 30, 1922			$ 68,214,733

Still another indication is to be found in the rate of lapse and the figures for the year will probably show that in this respect the situation is far from satisfactory. The increase in business for the year will probably be found to be little more than one half of the net amount of business written during the year, by far the larger part of the balance of the business written being accounted for by premature lapse.

The valuation of securities of all companies is being proceeded with as in previous years. At the end of every year the bonds, debentures and stocks owned by or pledged to all insurance, trust and loan companies in Canada are submitted to security experts for valuation and the average of these valuations is taken by the department as the values to be attached to the securities in its annual reports. It is interesting to note that the valuation of bonds and debentures at the present time will show a substantial increase over the values prevailing a year ago, the increase being on the average three or four points due to the gradual lowering of the interest rate yielded on this form of investment.

Insurance Investments

Notwithstanding this reduction in the rate yielded by bonds and debentures, this class of investment appears to have been the most favored by the companies generally. During the first six months of the year Canadian companies acquired bonds and debentures to a total book value of about $41,000,000 and advanced on mortgage in the same period $16,300,000, the figures for the corresponding period of 1921 being respectively $20,000,000 and $16,500,000. It must, however, be pointed out that the bonds acquired in the year 1922 include approximately $9,000,000 taken over as consideration for the reinsurance by Canadian companies of foreign business of certain United States companies which are retiring from the foreign field. The figures for both periods also include substantial balances paid on the subscriptions to the last Victory loan.

These investments have included government and municipal bonds and debentures, loan company debentures, railway and public utility debentures as well as a substantial amount of first mortgage bonds of industrial concerns. In other words, the premiums paid by the public to insurance companies are being used to provide the machinery of government, federal, municipal and provincial, as well as to provide capital for the public utilities and industrial establishments which minister to the needs of the community.

FIRE LOSS RATES 70%: EXPENSE 40%

An indication of the trend of fire insurance business during the year is obtainable from the premiums reported by fire and casualty insurance companies for taxation under the Special War Revenue Act, 1915. The amount so reported for the first nine months of the year was $50,128,521 as compared with $52,700,376. These figures would indicate a reduction in the premium income of the year of about 5 per cent. and assuming that the reduction affects fire insurance premiums equally with casualty insurance premiums, the fire insurance premium income for the year will be approximately $45,000,000. Unfortunately the tendency has been otherwise in respect of the losses incurred. The companies in 1921 experienced a loss ratio of just under 60 per cent. The ratio for 1922 promises to be nearer 70 p. c. than 60 per cent. and with an expense ratio of approximately 40 per cent., it is easy to see that the companies will have to draw upon past accumulations to square the account for the year just closed. The losses from the beginning of the year from what might be called ordinary fires have been unusually high, and during the latter part of the year there have been exceedingly heavy losses from churches and other institutional buildings. There have also occurred throughout the entire country large losses from mercantile risks which have gone to swell the impressive figures indicating the cost of national carelessness.

The companies suffered severely from the conflagration in Northern Ontario during the first few days of October. The losses from this conflagration are indicated from the following figures:

	Dominion Licensees	Provincial Licensees	Total
Gross loss incurred.	$2,715,434	$66,021	$2,781,455
Reinsurance—			
Licensed..	107,083	..	107,083
Unlicensed	488,271	..	488,271
Tl. reinsurance	595,354	..	595,354
Net loss incurred	$2,120,080	$66,021	$2,186,101

New Statistical Move

During the year 1922 the companies contributed their experience of premiums and losses according to classes of risks on a schedule prepared by the department in co-operation with the companies two years ago. There is, therefore, available for the first time the experience of all the companies on a uniform basis, and taken over a period years this classification should be of some value as an indication of the relation between the fire hazard and premium rates. The most striking features of the classification are the high ratio on country dwellings and farm property, practically 100 per cent.; approximately the same ration on lumber yards, and the low ratio, approximately 30 per cent. on sprinklered risks. There is, however, in this as in other statistical compilations little to be gained from the consideration of the figures for a single year.

The calamitous experience of the last two years in Canada and elsewhere has been in part at least responsible for the withdrawal of several companies from the Canadian field. During the year five companies actively transacting business at the end of 1921 have disappeared, two British, two United States and one French. The National Benefit Assurance Company and the Traders & General Insurance Association, the two British companies retiring have both discontinued business; the National Liberty Insurance Company of America while retiring from Canada is continuing its business in the United States, while the Vulcan Fire Insurance Company of Oakland, California, has reinsured its entire business. The French company, the Urdaine Fire Insurance Company, is continuing its business although discontinuing its Canadian business. In all cases the Canadian policyholders have been protected by reinsurance with other responsible companies.

At the same time other companies have made their first appearance. One British company appears for the first time, the Cornhill Insurance Company, Limited; three United States companies, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Imperial Assurance Company; three United States reciprocal exchanges, the American Exchange Underwriters, the Lumbermens Indemnity Exchange and the Sprinklered Risk Underwritters; one Swiss company, the Baloise Fire Insurance Company, while one Canadian company the Ensign Insurance Company has commenced business. There have also been licensed during latter part of the year three United States companies limiting their business to reinsurance only, the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Fire Reassurance Company of New York and the Russia Insurance Company of America.

CASUALTY BUSINESS PROFITABLE

Casualty insurance will on the whole show a more favorable experience for 1922 than fire insurance and more favorable also than that of 1921. Most of the fire insurance companies in Canada now transact one or more of the casualty lines, and the gains from the casualty branches will in many cases come as a welcome offset to the losses in the fire branch. This tendency towards diversity of classes has been quite marked during the last few years, particularly among Canadian and British companies, the result being an added stability as well as increased accommodation to the agents and the public. United States companies have been heretofore somewhat restricted by their charters from engaging in multiple-line business, the laws of many of the States limiting the business of any company to one line or closely allied lines, but it is interesting to note that this policy is being gradually abandoned in favor of the British system so that we shall probably see in the future a gradual widening of the powers of these companies.

One of the most uncertain of the casualty classes, hail insurance, has this year shown a substantial profit, the premiums of companies licensed by the department being $4,500,000 with losses of $1,750,000 or a loss ratio of 39 per cent. compared with a ratio of 108 per cent. in 1921. Approximately twenty-five per cent. of the hail insurance in Canada is written by companies operating under provincial charters, so that the foregoing figures should be increased by this proportion to show the entire business for the year.

Automobile fire and theft which was so unfavorable to the companies with a loss ratio of about 80 per cent. in 1921 will show a decided improvement this year due in part to an increase in the premium rate and in part to a greater care in the selection of risks and decrease in moral hazard. Automobile liability, employers' liability, personal accident and sickness, guarantee, plate glass and the other smaller lines will be found to have yielded a profit. Crop insurance which produced $12,000 of premiums and $40,000 of losses in 1921, has been abandoned in 1922, although it will doubtless reappear. Forgery insurance, the benefits of which are becoming better understood, will show an expansion, several new licenses for this class of business having been issued during the year. Sprinkler leakage and explosion insurance are now written largely in combination with fire insurance, additional facilities for obtaining the necessary authority having been granted about one year ago. Rain insurance which made its first appearance in 1921 has continued to increase in popularity and it is safe to say will occupy a permanent place in the casualty field.

Three new casualty companies have appeared during the year, one a Canadian company, the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada whose business is so far limited to guarantee insurance, and the other two United States companies, the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America transacting the usual casualty lines and the Co-operative Casualty Company of American transacting personal accident and sickness insurance.

(Continued on page 24.)

LOWER INCOME RATE

Fall of German Mark Forces Another Cut

Berlin.—German income tax rate, lowered last July, will be again reduced soon owing to progressing inflation. Rates were reduced on December, 1921, when maximum income on which only 10% income tax was to be paid was fixed at 50,000 marks. In July maximum was advanced to 100,000 and after January, 1923, will be advanced to 400,000 marks. Instead of 120,500 marks, or 30.13%, which was to be paid from a taxable income of 400,000 marks according to December, 1921, rates, only 40,000 or 10% will be paid in accordance with new bill to be brought before the Reichstag.

Reductions reflect depreciation of the mark and decrease of internal purchasing power. While in December, 1921, dollar rate was 192 and cost of living index 1,746, dollar rate in June, 1922 was 317 and cost of living index 4,147. Last October dollar rate was about 8,000 and cost of living index 22,066. If reductions of internal purchasing power are considered, contemplated reduction of income tax rates are in fact an increase of taxation.

CUT 30,000,000 FEET

ST. JOHN, N. B.—In the district along the International Railway between Campbellton and St. Leonards it is expected that the lumber cut this season alone will amount to thirty million feet. Last season between ten and twelve million feet were cut in that section of the province.

POWER

From the new 168,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant of the Manitoba Power Company, Limited

NOW AVAILABLE

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES planning to establish in GREATER WINNIPEG

have now assured to them in addition to all the advantages of favorable location an

adequate POWER SUPPLY at a very Low Price.

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Practical financial co-operation afforded suitable industries.

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What of 1923?

While 1922 was not a year of buoyant business in Canada, the process of deflation continued on a sound and conservative basis, and the general outlook at the opening of 1923 is much healthier than that at the 1st of January, 1922.

It is confidently hoped that this year may bring some slight improvement in business conditions throughout the Dominion, but whatever the year 1923 holds, the Imperial Bank of Canada will offer to its customers a strong constructive banking service, consistent with the economic movements.

This Bank has been a factor in Canadian progress for 47 years. It has branches throughout the Dominion, and its strength is indicated by the resources at its command, totalling $115,950,005, with $7,000,000 Paid-Up Capital, and Reserve Fund of $7,500,000.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.
G. D. BOULTON, Asst. General Manager.
H. T. JAFFRAY, Asst. General Manager.

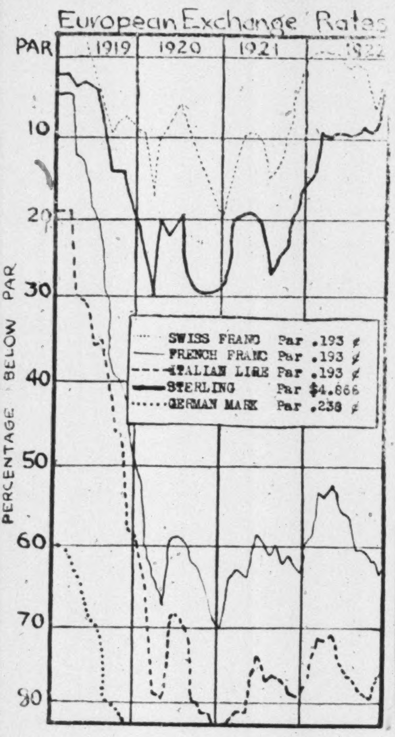
HEAD OFFICE: - TORONTO

MANY IMPORTANT EVENTS FEATURED EXCHANGE SITUATION DURING 1922; OUTLOOK TODAY RATHER PROMISING

Prediction is That Sterling Will Shortly Reach Par

EUROPE UNSETTLED

Continental Funds Still at Material Discount, Thus Aggravating Trying Situation That Exists

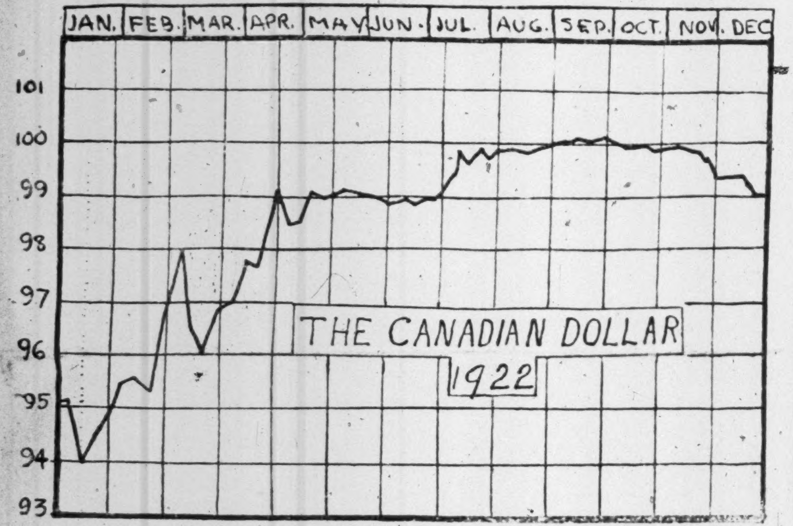


The exchange situation in 1922 was one of many features. In Canada, the most interesting was the recovery of the Canadian dollar and its ultimately attaining a position where it commanded a premium at New York. The rise of sterling, a steady one throughout the year, until it got within striking distance of par, was heralded as a great world-wide event and serves as a great stimulus to world trade.

Another exchange feature of the year was the rapid decline of the German mark to a point where today it is practically valueless. Quite an interest has been taken in the mark in Canada, not so much as a trade factor, as a speculation. Many misguided ones have been induced to purchase marks and to-day possess considerable worthless paper instead of their good Canadian dollars.

Taking them on the whole the world markets thave been very irregular. In this many factors have played an influencing hand. The situation in the Near East, when an effort was made to start up a new war, was one of the most unfavorable of these. It struck the world at a time when its struggles to get back to normalcy were beginning to bear fruit. This situation sort of knocked the props from under the feeling that was beginning to take hold, that after all, Europe might have peace for a time.

The wrecking of the German mark has also stood out prominently. It made France worry over the reparation funds which she was building on considerably.

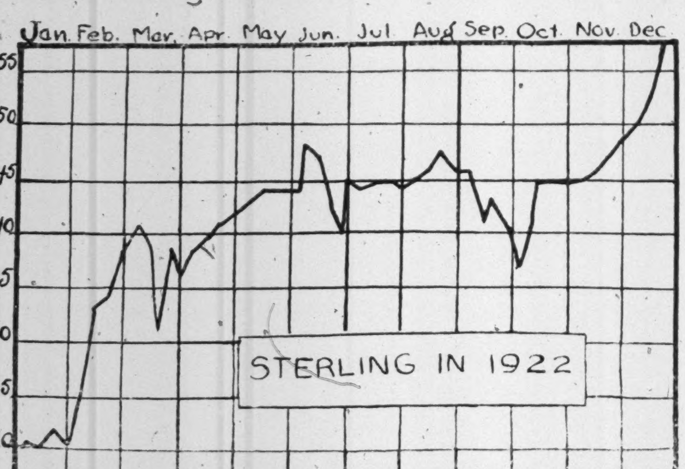


BY FOUR WEEK PERIODS

Practically all the continental exchanges sank to new low levels during the year. The more important of these being Greece. The lack of purchasing power of the funds of these countries is undoubtedly responsible for most of the world trade stagnation that exists to-day. The situation is most complicated and it is impossible to see daylight. Huge debts face practically all these countries, their money has practically shrunk to the point where the price of commodities imported from this continent or Great Britain is prohibitive. The result is that it is a grim battle at home production to garner necessities to keep body and soul together. This means that these countries are standing still. How long such a situation can continue none can tell. At present no one is declaring that they can see an end to the situation. The year 1922 launched with European currency in a chaotic state, the unit of currency in every country of the continent being at a discount. Sterling only showed signs of improvement. Francs and Lire continued very weak. Early in February Sterling moved to a new high since July, 1919, on a report of a much more favorable trade balance. Other continental exchanges moved up in sympathy, particularly French, Italian, Dutch and Scandinavian. February was a most favorable month for the Canadian dollar also. One factor was a rumor that got abroad of possible Federal financing in the U. S., the purchase of a Canadian bond issue in the U. S. and wheat shipments to that country, all united to see the short month end up with the dollar only a fraction away from par. Then came a new rumor that the Canadian financing would be carried out within the Empire, and at the same time a political crisis sprang up in England. France was reported to have a big deficit, all of which drove the exchange rates back considerably. Better trade conditions and a general improvement in business helped Canada materially. Early in May there was a material improvement in Sterling because of the Genoa Conference, while the half-year saw the pound at 4.50, the best since July, 1919. Then the U. S. coal strike threw a scare into both Canada and the U.S. and there was a great rush to purchase coal in England. This has proven an important stabilizing influence. It was in August that the Canadian dollar got back to par for the first time since January, 1918, and in September the value of the dollar rose above par in New York, continued so in October and went back to par early in November. Towards the end of the year Canadian funds were again at a discount.

The Mark's decline has been as steady as has been the rise of Sterling. In August, 1921, Marks were 75c per 100 as compared with $23.80 per 100 in pre-war times. This was one-thirtieth of normal. They quickly sank, and in August, 1922, were one-three-hundredth of normal.

The spurt of Sterling towards the end of the year was of decided interest, it having reached 4.69½ at New York just before Christmas. Then there was a sharp reaction to the neighborhood of 4.60. This latter move has been described by London as "a natural sequel to the vanishing of the pleasing mirage of an American plunge into Europe with offers of virtually unlimited financial assistance." Quite evidently it was the Christmas spirit of "good-will-to-man" on a world-wide basis but the bubble broke too soon. The cessation of remittances of German funds from New York to London was also a factor in the decline.



What of the future? Exchange experts are predicting that the world may awaken any morning to find Sterling at par. They say it is coming soon. They may be right and they may be wrong. It should be remembered that for the most part the exchange experts have been wrong for a couple of years now. They may continue wrong or the worm may turn in their favor—for a change. There is every reason to believe that the 1922 improvement in Sterling should continue in 1923.

London Daily Express says late Lord Northcliffe's estate understood to be £5,500,000.

Exchange Rates Review From Before War to Date on Basis of the Pound Sterling

	Parity to £	Prior to War	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Belgium Franc	25.207	25.25	..	37.60	52.50	58.95	70.20
France Francs	25.207	24.95	25.98	39.26	57.74	56.80	64.32
Italy Lire	25.207	25.80	30.30	49.10	95.25	96.75	94.60
Spain Pesetas	25,207	25.97	23.97	20.52	26.59	28.80	29.48
Finland Marks	25.207	25.39	..	121.	178.	236.	181.
Switzerland Franc	25.207	25.18	23.34	22.10	22.25	21.03	24.19
Greece Drachmar	25,207	25.15	24.90	24.	42.	100.	315.
Holland Florins	12,0687	12.15	11.33	10.62	11.42	11.25	11.41
Scandinavia, Krs.	18.13⅛	18.31	17.18	18.52	25.69	28.09	24.42
Sweden Krs.	18.13⅛	18.71	16.65	17.96	18.05	16.94	16.79
Denmark Krs.	18.13⅛	18.33	17.79	19.96	25.68	21.50	22.13
U. S. Dollar	4.8744	4.95	4.76	4.03	3.48	3.99	4.60
Canadian Dollar	4.8744	4.95	4.83	4.24	3.95	4.37	4.62
Germany Marks	20.60	20.62	37.45	173.	247.	995.	34.750
Austria Krs.	24.02	24.55	70.		1135.	13,500.	317,000.
Czecho-Slovakia Krs.	24.02				280.	375.	143.
Roumania Lei	25.207				235.		700.
Poland M.	20.418				1775.	13,500.	82,500.
Hungary Krs	24.02	24.60					10,500.

All quotations are from Nov. 30 of the year in question.

PULP MILL FOR ALBERTA

Foley, Welsh & Stewart plan to erect a pulp mill, valued at about $3,000,000 in the Grande Prairie country. Frederick Chase, field manager for the timber interests of the big contracting firm, has reached Edmonton from the North, bringing the foregoing information, and states if timber limits they are seeking are granted the company will erect mills capable of shipping out 5,000 cars of pulp per year, while the enterprise would give employment to approximately 1,000 men.

TO REDEEM PROPERTY

The Thompson-Krist Co. will try and redeem its property from Porcupine Crown. Not only will the payment of $40,000 relieve the Thompson-Krist property and make it available for promotion in its own way, but such a settlement will leave the Porcupine Crown free to map out a more definite course in the general plan to bring that mine back to the producing stage. The prospective solution is generally accepted with favor in the Porcupine district.

BRITISH OIL IMPORTS

More than half of the approximately 21,000,000 gallons of oil imported by United Kingdom in week ended December 4 represented gasoline and fuel oil. There were over 9,000,000 gallons of gasoline, more than half of which came from the Far East, and 4,000,000 gallons of fuel oil from Mexico, all but 300,000 gallons being British Mexican Petroleum Co. Anglo-American Oil Co. imported 8,000,000 gallons of oil, Shell Marketing Co., 7,900,000, and British Mexican Petroleum Co. 3,700,000.

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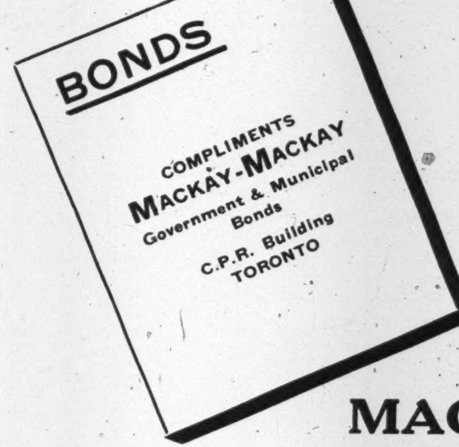

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TIME only stands still with the man who has taken him by the forelock;—he, who by wise investment of his inheritance or surplus earnings, has made comfortable the future paths of life.

With others, Time races; and no matter how hard they strive, Time is always a lap ahead. All of which causes one to reflect, at this time and Season, upon the wise policy of safe and systematic investment.

To those who embrace this policy, we offer a service that is eminently satisfactory. We deal only in the highest class of security, consequently our recommendations are always sound. But, in addition, we endeavor to fit each investment, so far as safety, interest yield and maturity are concerned, to the circumstances of the individual investor.

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BETTER CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN GROCERY TRADE AS COMPARED TO YEAR AGO: OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Firmness Has Tendency to Increase Buyers' Confidence

PRICES ARE FIRMING

Surplus Stocks Bought at Speculative Prices Have Passed on—European Buying [redacted]owering Supplies

By [redacted]YCKOFF,
Editor, "Canadian Grocer."

The situation in both retail and wholesale grocery circles, at the close of 1922, is considerably more encouraging than in the closing days of 1921. A year ago merchants had still a fair stock of merchandise, bought when the market was at the peak, but during the first few months of the year such stocks were practically all liquidated and as the year advanced the unemployment situation showed a marked improvement putting collections on a better basis. Viewing the situation as a whole, the tone is appreciably better and merchants are looking to the new year with a greater degree of confidence than at any time since the end of the war. Furthermore, the firmness, almost throughout the past year, which characterized the markets for general grocery commodities, is having its effect on merchants and consumers alike and there is a greater disposition to adopt the policy of buying in quantity for future delivery.

Of outstanding interest in the grocery markets during the year 1922 was the strength displayed in sugar and the rapid absorption of the huge carryover of Cuban raws. At the beginning of the year and shortly after the commencement of harvesting of new crop, stocks of old crop sugar in all Cuba amounted to over 1,200,000 tons and to which each week was added an accumulation of new crop sugars. By the middle of the year both the old sugars and a large part of the new had been fairly well absorbed and on December 1 the total stocks of sugar in Cuba only amounted to 27,266 tons. The diminishing of these stocks was due principally to the demand in European countries for both raws and refined sugars and also to the increased consumption on this continent. The total meltings of raws in the United States by refineries, from January 1 up to December 1, was 3,479,000 tons, an increase of 1,095,000 tons over the same period last year. Out of the former figure, 808,000 tons were exported as against 373,000 tons for the same period in 1921. Canadian refineries also participated in the export business. For the seven months period from April 1 up to October 31, Canada exported sugars to the amount of 244,292,703 pounds of which 173,891,300 pounds went to the United Kingdom, as compared with 82,540,016 pounds for the same period in 1921 and as against 64,443,889 pounds in 1920.

Production Higher

This condition in the raw sugar market created a steadily advancing price. In Canadian refined sugar the price trend was fairly steady until the month of April, when it commenced to drop in spite of the advancing market for raws. The downward movement continued until the middle of June and from then on, prices showed a gradual strengthening, reaching the highest point the first week in December. The commencement of harvesting of the Cuban crop for the season 1922-23 was greatly delayed, the first shipment of this crop not leaving Cuba until about the 15th of December. Sales of the new crop sugars for January and February shipment were made at a slightly lower basis, from 3⅜c to 3½c c. & f. New York, as compared with 4c the average price during the month of December for old crop sugars. The present estimate for the world production shows an increase of nearly one million tons over last year, but in view of the heavy consumption of the year just closing and the fact that Cuba was able to dispose of a carryover of over one million tons, makes it extremely difficult to predict the future course of the market.

Another commodity which has been watched with much interest during the year under review, was the situation in teas. The end of the war and the cessation of government control in England released an overwhelming supply of low grade tea, which for a time rendered the business of production unremunerative. Heavy stocks featured the markets and the growers decided to cease the production of common tea, which was not wanted and was salable only at a loss, and to confine their attention to the better grades for which there was an increasing demand. This concentration upon quality rather than quantity, or fine plucking, has had a twofold result. It has caused a reduction in stocks and raised the average price. Another factor resulting has been to reduce the total production in both India and Ceylon. Stocks held in London on November 30 were said to be reduced to a three-months' supply and the total production is estimated to be 75,000,000 pounds less than actual consumption.

The total Indian production for this season was about 275,000,000 pounds as against 300,000,000 pounds last season and as compared with the average season's yield of 340,000,000 pounds. The quantity available in Calcutta for shipment during the first part of November was only 16,333,000 pounds as compared with 19,250,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1921. And the total shortage in this season's crop of Ceylon tea is estimated at 151,250,000 pounds. Prices throughout the year showed an increase every week and which now show an advance of fully one shilling from the low point. As to the future condition of the market, that will depend largely as to the attitude of the growers. If they revert again to coarse plucking, it may have a tendency to bring prices down; but the experience of the last two years does not encourage such a course even if the bushes, after their drastic pruning, permitted it. In any event should this occur prices would hardly be greatly affected in this country until well into the middle of the coming year.

The trend in other commodities during 1921 was fairly steady. Price fluctuations were not numerous and were under the control of supply and demand rather than due to any speculative movement, such as occurred two years ago. Canned goods opened at a lower price basis than a year ago and consequently a larger consumer demand has resulted with probably the exception of fruits and jams. The demand for jams so far has not been large, owing no doubt to the low prices ruling this past season on fresh fruits which enabled housewives to preserve fairly large quantities.

Prices on flour and cereals held on an even level until the new crop grains were available and something could be learned about the size of the crops and probable prices for grains. After which the markets were considerably stronger in tone and prices advanced. The upward swing in rolled oats was particularly noticeable, but this was due to a large extent to the congestion of freights at the head of the lakes, making it extremely difficult for millers to get supplies. Since navigation closed and supplies coming more freely to the mills, an easier tone is manifest.

Farm Produce Down

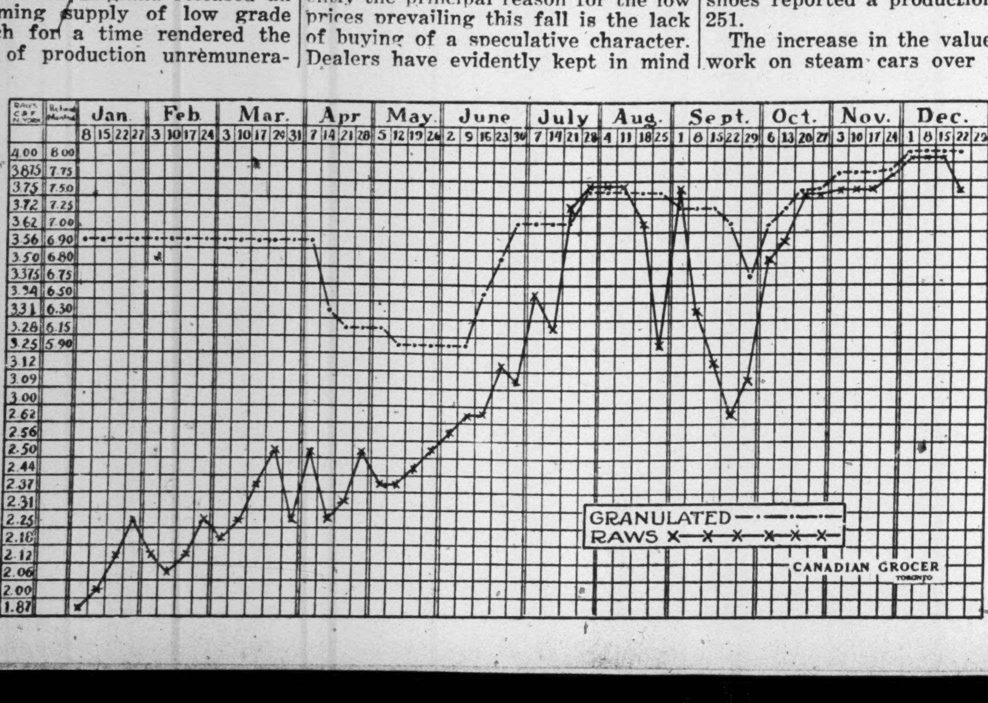
In farm product, prices generally were much lower than last year and were under the influence of seasonable demand. Butter and cheese were fairly low in price as compared with the previous two years, well into the latter part of the year. In November, however, an export enquiry for both these commodities developed, resulting in stronger markets and higher prices.

Hog prices were controlled mostly by the demand for immediate use as packers did not show any inclination to stock up. The peak price was reached in mid-summer and was attributed to the small shipments causing keen competition among buyers. As the year advanced heavier offerings were made, prices dropped and stood at the end of the year pretty much on the same level as at the beginning.

The position in potatoes is one of particular interest and the sentiment in the market was much different this fall than for many years past. Speaking generally the market has been extremely quiet and the quantity moving from producers' hands based entirely upon consumer demand. Prices, too, were very low, the average this season so far being 54c per bag as compared with $1 last year and against $1.20 the average for the three preceding years. Apparently the principal reason for the low prices prevailing this fall is the lack of buying of a speculative character. Dealers have evidently kept in mind the heavy losses of last spring and are quite content to let the farmer hold the stock and take a chance on the market improving later on.

Another factor in the situation is the large crop in the United States which is nearly a million more bushels of potatoes this year than a year ago, and nearly half a million bushels greater than the average crop during the past five years. This large crop together with the high tariff will tend to prevent heavy shipments of potatoes to the country to the south of us and will no doubt be factors in determining future prices of potatoes and market conditions.

The total crop of potatoes for all Canada this year is estimated at 2,990,250 tons produced from 683,594 acres as compared with 3,220,380 tons from 701,912 acres last year. The average yield this year is 4-1/3 tons as against 4½ tons in 1921.



CANADIAN MOTOR INDUSTRY HAS 32 MILLION INVESTED

Annual Car Production Has Now Passed Hundred Million Mark

The annual value of Canada's Motor Car production has passed the hundred million mark, according to statistics prepared by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In 1921, the automobile industry in Canada included 14 establishments manufacturing automobiles and 64 plants producing bodies and parts as compared with 17 manufacturing cars in 1920 and 62 making accessories. The total number of automobiles manufactured in Canada in 1921 was 66,246 or approximately 30 per cent. fewer than in 1920 when 94,144 were made. The passenger cars numbered 61,098, or 22,872 below the 1920 record. The decrease in the output of motor trucks was even more pronounced, the total for 1921 being 5,148 as compared with an output of 10,174 in the preceding year.

The fourteen establishments manufacturing motor cars in Canada were owned by 13 incorpated companies, and one partnership. The par value of the securities issued by the 13 companies was $21,148,441 of which 77 per cent. was owned in the United States and nearly 23 per cent. in Canada. For the 35 incorporated companies manufacturing parts and accessories in Canada, the par value of the issued securities was $11,056,695 of which 80 per cent. was owned by residents of the United States and the greater portion of the remainder by residents of Canada.

In the four-year period 1918 to 1921, motor cars to the number of 325,915 were manufactured in Canada. Of this quantity, 66,246 or 20 per cent. were produced in 1921. Adopting the output of 87,835 cars in 1919 as a base equalling 100, the production of 1920 would be represented by 107 and of 1921 by 75. The output of 1921 was 23 per cent. less than the average production of the three previous years, and 30 per cent. less than the production in 1920.

The imports into Canada of all classes of motor vehicles in 1921 numbered 7,270 cars valued at $10,504,699 and the exports of Canadian manufacture were 10,726 cars valued at $5,305,444. While the exports exceeded the imports by 3,456 in number, the value of the imports were greater by $5,199,255. The re-exports of foreign cars were 254 valued at $457,657. Making the necessary computation, the number of new cars rendered available for sale during 1921 was 62,536. The value of these cars was approximately $62,100,000.

The number of cars withdrawn from use during 1921 was 11,811 as compared with 15,675 in 1920, a decrease of 25 per cent.

LOOK FOR IMPROVEMENT

Car Industries Closed Year With Employment Over Average

The car industrial group, including railway cars and parts, as well as repair shops, made progress in 1920. The value in production and repair was in excess of $135,590,000, of which the steam railway car repair shops were credited with $70,568,913 or 52 per cent. The electric car repairs were valued at $4,661,706 or 3.4 per cent. The output of 11 car works was $53,313,260. The car wheel and parts industry, comprising seven plants, produced $6,535,000 and the three firms chiefly engaged in the manufacture of brakes and brakeshoes reported a production of $511,251.

The increase in the value of repair work on steam cars over the record of 1919 was 45.1 per cent. and the production of brakes and brakeshoes industry increased by 39 per cent. The output of the car works, on the other hand, decreased by $6,649,059, or 11.08 per cent. from 1919, reported as $59,962,319.

The employment indicated that payrolls in January carried 41,254 wage earners. An improving tendency was maintained in November when the peak was reached with 46,190 wage earners. The year closed with 43,870 under employment as composed with an average of 43,305.

An improvement in this branch of the industry is confidently expected in 1923. It is claimed that the railways can no longer ignore necessities in rolling stock repairs and replacements and important activities are looked for,

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Mine Capitalization, Issued, Stock Range

The following table shows the total par value of issued shares, bonds from 1860 to 1892 is obtained from statistics for 5-year periods compiled or other securities of all solvent mining companies owned by residents of the following countries:—

GOLDS

	Capital	Issued	Par	1921		1922	
			H	H	L	H	L
Atlas	2,000,000	1,400,000	1.00	28½	5½	42	7
Algonquin						16¼	4
Apex	2,000,000	1,800,000	1.00	2⅝	1	4	1
Argonaut	3,000,000	2,900,000	1.00	38	32½	60	37
Baldwin	2,500,000	2,040,000	1.00	3	3	13½	2¾
Clifton						34	30
Boston CK.	2,000,000	1,290,000	1.00	9	6	30	7
Chap. Hu.						16½	3
Dome Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	1.00	9	2	20	5
Dome Mines	4,500,000	4,290,000	9.00	24.75	12	45.75	19.75
Gold Reef	3,000,000	2,000,000	1.00	4⅜	1¼	4⅛	1¼
Hattie	2,000,000		1.00	25	20	41	11¼
Hollinger	25,000,000	24,600,000	5.00	7.95	5.55	14.35	7.74
Davidson Con.	5,000,000	4,000,005,	1.00			37¼	16
Hunton	1,500,000	1,500,000	1.00	11¾	5	12½	6
Keora	2,000,000	1,998,988	1.00	26¾	7	15½	8
Kirkland Lake	2,000,000	2,000,000	1.00	56	26¼	49	27
Lake Shore	2,000,000	2,000,000	1.00	1.43	1.03	3.05	1.26
McIntyre	4,000,000	4,000,000	5.00	2.16	1.80	22.01	13.80
Moneta	2,000,000	1,546,000	1.00	14½	7½	18	7½
Newray	3,000,000	1,318,000	1.00	9	4	30½	4⅞
Goldale						59	37
Vipond Cons.	2,000,000	1,333,334	1.00			78	54
P. Crown	4,000,000	2,600,000	1.00	29	10	31	12
P. Tisdale	2,000,000		1.00	2	½	3½	1
Preston	3,000,000	2,500,000	1.00	4	2	15	2¾
Schumacher	2,000,000	1,850,000	1.00	35	17½	77	31
T-Hughes	4,000,000	3,869,000	1.00	18½	9	98	15½
T. Krist	2,500,000	1,389,744	1.00	9	1½	8½	1½
Wakenda	1,000,000		1.00	3½	3½	14½	3
W. Dome	3,000,000	3,000,000	1.00	10¾	5¼	21¾	5⅛
Wasapika	6,000,000	4,557,000	1.00	9	3	22¼	2
W. Tree	3,000,000	2,200,000	1.00	7	3	19½	1¾
W. Hargraves	2,750,000	2,750,000	1.00	1.80	1.27	3.40	2.15
Schumacher	2,000,000	1,850,000	1.00	35	17½	77	31
S. Keora	3,000,000	2,100,000	1.00	55	14	48	17
Inspiration	2,000,000	1,100,000	1.00	5	1¼	10¼	2½

SILVERS

	Capital	Issued	Par	1921		1922	
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	1.00	4½	1½	3⅜	1¼
Beaver	2,000,000	2,000,000	1.00	41	17¼	40	18
C. Ferland	2,500,000	2,420,000	1.00	9½	4	5¼	2
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	5.00	2.18	1.14	2.10	1.00
Cr. Reserve	2,000,000	1,999,957	1.00	20	7½	31½	10
Castle	2,000,000	2,000,000	1.00			32	16¾
Kerr Lake	2,400,000	2,400,000	4.00	3.50	3.10	3.50	3.00
La Rose	1,500,000	1,500,000	1.00	38	16¼	67	20
McK. Darragh	2,500,000	2,247,692	1.00	31	18	38	14½
M. Cpn.	8,300,500	8,300,500	5.00	1.26	80	1.15	80
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	5.00	9.25	4.50	7.25	5.50
Ophir	1,500,000	1,375,000	1.00	2	1	6	1
Pete. Lake	3,000,000	2,685,000	1.00	12	4½	20	4½
Temiskiming	2,500,000	2,500,000	1.00	28	17½	47	25

MISCELLANEOUS

				1921		1922	
				H	L	H	L
Cons. Min. & Smelt.	15,000,000	10,533,700	25.00	21	15	28	18½
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	10,000,000	6,212,666	100.00	55	45	52½	47
Hillcrest Collieries	3,000,000	1,705,700	100.00	14¾	15	71	59
Inter. Coal M. Co.	750,000	717,900	100.00	50	50	80	60
Inter. Nickel Com.	50,000,000	41,834,600	25.00	15⅜	13½	16¾	13

GOOD PROGRESS ON THE WELLAND CANAL

About 2,000 Men Employed—Over 30 Millions Spent

During the year construction work on the Welland Ship Canal has been carried on vigorously on Sections 1 to 5 inclusive, which are now under unit price contracts, according to Alex. J. Grant, engineer in charge. J. P. Porter has the contract for completing Sections 1 and 2; Peter Lyall & Sons Construction Co., for Sections 3 and 4, and the Canadian Dredging Company for Section 5. These Sections extend from Lake Ontario entrance to Port Robinson, about 14½ miles in length, and include all the lift locks and most of the other important structures. No construction work has yet been done on the remaining portion of the canal extending from Port Robinson to Lake Erie.

During the current year, on Sections 1 and 2, nine of the large concrete cribs required for the docking at Port Weller harbour, Lake Ontario, were constructed and placed in position. The harbour is being dredged and the embankments on each side are being built with excavated material. Concrete is being placed at Locks 1 and 2 and their weirs, and these structures are nearing completion. Excavation work is being carried on in the canal prism south of the Queenston Road and to some extent elsewhere on the sections. About 820 men were employed during the year, but the force is now somewhat reduced owing to curtailment of concrete work with the approach of winter.

On Sections 3 and 4, excavation of the canal prism north of Lock 4 and throughout the greater part of Section 4 is being done. Concrete work is well advanced on Twin Locks 6 and a small amount has been done on Lock 7. The re-location of the Welland Division of the Grand Trunk Railway on Section 4 has been graded, ballasted and track laid, and operation over the diverted line will probably begin in April, when it is expected a couple of necessary structures will be completed. About 840 men have been employed on these sections during the year.

On Section 5, dredging operations are being carried on and the substructure of Bridge No. 12 is nearing completion. This section is nearing completion. About 170 men represent the average number employed during the current year.

The Parliamentary Appropriation for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1923, amounted to $8,000,000 and about $5,000,000 of this has been spent to the end of November.

The expenditure on the Ship Canal to the 31st March, 1922, including surveys, engineering expenses and right-of-way, amounted to $30,588,026.07, less value of plant sold and to be sold $4,254,300.24 leaving a net expenditure of $26,333,725.83 which includes some other redeemable assets.

Province of Versatile Resources

Where Energy and Enterprise Have Made Great Provincial Wealth

EXTENSIVE as are the resources of Alberta they are more interesting for their versatility.

Alberta has one of the greatest fields of coal in the world, it has thriving cities and productive farms; it has timber and petroleum and water powers. With increasing population and greater development of these assets the security behind Alberta's bonds will continually grow.

To investors Alberta offers the strength and profit of these versatile resources and the additional important security of an energetic and ambitious people who have established a stable form of responsible government.

Cereal crops in Alberta in 1922 were large in volume and value. Wheat and rye production exceeded the 1915 bumper crop although falling somewhat short of the immense total of 1920. The 1922 yield of the leading crops was as follows:

Wheat	69,237,000 bushels
Oats	42,425,000 bushels
Barley	10,337,000 bushels
Rye	3,465,000 bushels
Flax	194,000 bushels

Alberta is the leading dairying province of the west. The number of dairy cows in Alberta was 38 per cent. greater in 1921 than in 1920. In that year Alberta farmers received over $25,000,000 for their products.

Cattle raising, especially in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains is important. There are more than $136,000,000 of livestock on Alberta farms.

Large packing houses and stock yards exist in Calgary and Edmonton. The province's meat is cured at home and shipped to markets throughout the world.

Alberta is tremendously rich in coal deposits and in 1921 the province again took the lead among Canadian provinces in coal production. During the year output was 3,927,270 tons, valued at $29,458,531.90. This represents 39 per cent. of the coal mined in Canada.

Here are the figures:

COAL INDUSTRY

Total Output of Coal and Briquettes

	1920	1921
Domestic Coal	3,359,308	2,943,111
Bituminous Coal	3,419,021	2,887,185
Anthracite Coal	130,594	96,974

Total for 1920, 6,908,823 tons; for 1921, 5,927,270 tons.

Briquettes	101,922	62,466

TOTAL OUTPUT AND VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1921 BY PROVINCES

Prov.	Output	Value	Percent. of total
N. Scotia	5,734,653	$28,501,225.41	
N. Bruns.	180,358	896,379.26	
Sask. . .	332,117	1,650,621.49	
Alberta.	5,927,270	29,458,531.90	39.00
B. C. . .	2,840,870	14,119,123.90	
Total .	15,015,268	$74,625,881.96	

Extensive water powers, great timber areas and assets in oil only now being investigated all insure the future prosperity of this great western land.

To the investor the question of finances is all important. Provincial finance in Alberta is on a sound basis. Alberta's bonds rank high in every market.

Investments in the Province of Alberta demand saving certificates during the past year amounted to over Three Million Dollars and it is estimated that ninety per cent. of this amount represents investments of Alberta people, indicating the confidence of the people in their own Province. Owing to the discontinuance of selling debentures of the Province over the counter it is not possible to estimate the annual investment in Provincial bonds within the Province but a brisk demand at all times for our bonds locally evinces the fact that our own people have full confidence in the soundness of Alberta investments.

The spirit of the province's financial endeavors was shown in the budget speech of Premier and Provincial Treasurer Hon. Herbert Greenfield, who said: "We must be economical, not only because we believe in thrift, but because it is essential to the financial health of this province."

Here are the facts about Alberta that show the inherent strength of Province of Alberta bonds. They merit the study of investors and all others interested in bond financing:

PRODUCTION AND WEALTH

Coal Production (average for five years 1917-21) tons	5,673,497
Average yearly value	$ 25,100,000
Field Crops (average value for five years 1917-1921	140,000,000
Dairy Products (average value for five years 1917-1921)	25,000,000
Value of live stock in Alberta, 1921	136,000,000

POPULATION AND AREA

Population 1911	374,633
Population 1921	588,454
Increase in 10 years	213,821
Increase per cent.	57%

AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION

The total area, 158,878,500 acres, including 1,510,400 covered by lakes and rivers and 157,368,260 acres of land; of this 76,068,260 acres is rough or requires reclamation; 81,300,000 is now cultivable, of which 42,000,000 has been alienated, about 15,000,000 including soldier settlement land is available for entry. Actually under cultivation, 11,000,000 acres.

Assessed valuation of all land within the province		$725,886,535.51
Value of assets of the province (under revision)		165,648,682.57
Total Gross Funded Debt		59,010,256.75
Less: Sinking fund and special investment fund	$ 1,797,837.45	
Self-supporting debt; telephone net debt	20,678,500.82	
Advance to United Grain Growers, Limited	963,246.31	
		23,439,584.58
Net Funded Debt		$35,570,672.17

Gross Debt Per Capita, $101.39.

Net Debt Per Capita, $61.12.

Provincial Guarantees	$28,858,216.82

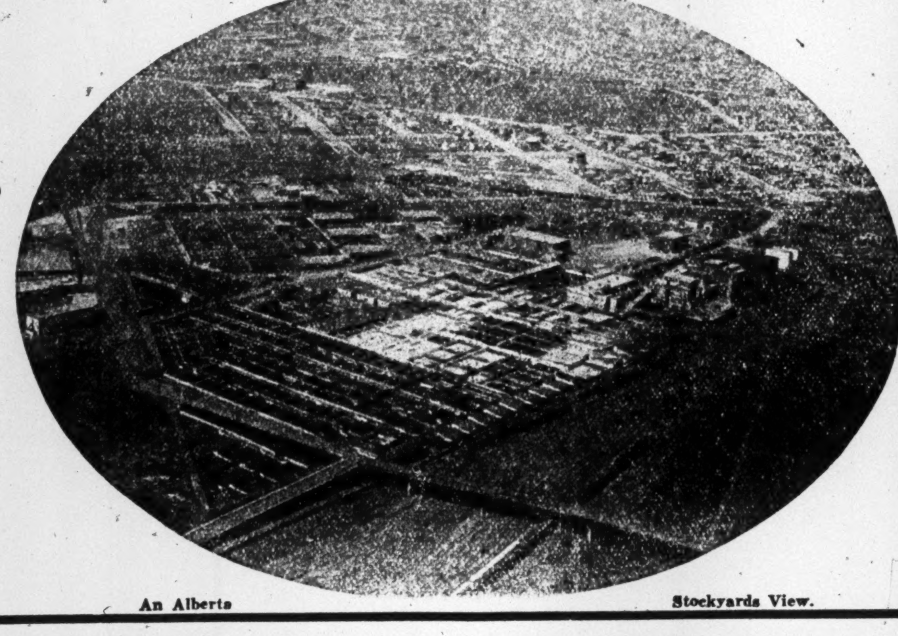
This total is excluding $22,539,957.97 debentures of the C.N.R., C.N.W.R. and G.T.P Branch Lines guaranteed by the province and now operated and under control of the Dominion Government under the Canadian National Railways System

Revenue for fiscal year ended December 31, 1921	$11,086,936.65
Expenditure for same period	13,109,303.89

A Field of Alberta Grain.

ALBERTA CABINET

HON. H. GREENFIELD, Premier, Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer.
HON. J. E. BROWNLEE, Attorney-General.
HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, Minister of Agriculture.
HON. PERREN E. BAKER, Minister of Education.
HON. R. G. REID, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Health.
HON. V. W. SMITH, Minister of Railways and Telephones.
HON. ALEX. ROSS, Minister of Public Works.
HON. I. PARLBY, Minister Without Portfolio.



An Alberta Stockyards View.

The bonded debt of Alberta and the assets behind the bonds outstanding as shown by the last published statement of the Province are as follows:

ASSETS

Cash in Bank, General Revenue	$671,204.09	
Do., Telephones	757,817.24	
		1,439,021.33
Telephone, Plant, Stock and Tools		19,795,354.77
Telephone Depreciation and Renewal Reserve Trust Fund		660,299.09
Public Buildings. Building Sites (including Stock Advance)		10,257,867.77
Bridges		4,021,675.04.
Trunk Roads and Bridges thereon, Ferries, etc.		4,770,287.96
Demonstration Farms		502,321.63
Dairy and Poultry Industry		57,362.77
Advances to Railways under Control of the Province		9,715,880.17
Lacombe and North Western Railway Purchase of Rails. Shares		48,257.01
Interest-Bearing Loans Other than Railways		968,296.16
Repayable Working and Improvement Advances (including Drought Relief)		1,624,602.71
Seed Grain Notes in Municipal and Unorganized Districts		2,836,490.76
Miscellaneous		145,078.24
Deferred Revenue, including Cash on Hand in Various Departments not turned in to Treasury Department at December 31st, 1921		5,249,992.61
		$62,082,788.02
Deposit (in lieu of Debt) in Lands of Dominion Government		8.107,500.00
Deposit (School Lands Fund)	6,638,673.33	
Deferred and Overdue Payments of Principle on School Lands	7,632,962.82	
		14,271,636.15
Unsold School Lands—6,766,563.20 acres at $12.00 per acre		81,186,758.40
		$165.648.682.57

Public Debt— **LIABILITIES**

4%	Debentures, due 1922 (Convertible), Chap. 21, 1911-12	$4,804,373.33
4%	Debentures, due 1922 (Convertible). Chap. 21, 1911-12	133,333.34
4%	Debentures, due 1938, Chap. 14. 1908	2,000,200.00
4%	Registered Stock, due 1942 (Converted) Chap. 21, 1911-1912	62,293.33
4½%	Gold Debentures, due 1923, Chap. 29, 1913 (Second Session)	3,600,000.00
4½%	Gold Debentures, due 1924, Chap. 12. 1910 (Second Session)	7,400.000.00
4½%	Registered Stock, due 1943, Chap. 21, 1913	3,925,292.73
4½%	Debentures, due 1943, Chap. 21, 1913	133.333.34
5%	Gold Debentures, due 1922 (Dec. 1st). Chap. 2, 1917	175,000.00
5%	Gold Debentures, due 1922 (Aug. 1st), Chap. 2, 1917	$1,500,000.00
5%	Gold Debentures, due 1925, Chap. 25, 1914 (as amended) . . .	4.000,000.00
5%	Gold Debentures, due 1926. Chap. 21, 1916	2,000.000.00
5½%	Gold Debentures, due 1929, Chap. 2, 1919	3,000.000.00
5½%	Gold Debntures, due 1939, Chap. 2, 1918	1000.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1923, Chap. 2. 1920	3,000,000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1928, Chap. 2, 1917	825.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1930 (Aug. 16th) Chap. 2, 1920	2,000.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1920 (Nov. 1st), Chap. 2. 1920	1.000.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1930 (May 1st), Chap. 2, 1919	1,000.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1936 (Jan. 15th) Chap. 2, 1920 and Chap. 6, 1920	2.000.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1936 (April 1st) Chap. 2, 1921	2.000.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1936 (April 1st) Chap. 2, 1921	200.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1936 (April 1st) Chap. 2, 1921	997,500.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1931 (May 1st), Chap. 2, 1921	941,700.00
6%	Five Year Serial Gold Debentures, due 1922-1926, (July 15th) Chap. 10. 1918, as amended	2,500.000.00
6%	Gold Debentures due 1931 (Sept. 1st) Chap. 54, 1921	2,100,000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1941 (Sept. 1st) Chapters 55, 56 and 64, of 1921	2,250.000 00
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1941 (Oct. 1st) Chap. 2, 1921	1.800 00000
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1941 (Oct 1st) Chap. 65, 1921	1,053,230.68
6%	Gold Debentures, due 1936 (Nov. 1st) Chap. 2, 1921	909,000.00
6%	Gold Debentures, (Refunding Issue) due 1941 (Dec. 1st) Chap. 10. 1910, (Second Session) as amended	700,000.00
		$59,010,256.75
	Less Sinking Fund	1,546,581.46
		$57,463,675.29
	Less 10-Year 1922 Debentures purchased under Section 26, Chap. 5. 1906	251.255.99
		$57,212,419.30
	Temporary Loans	2,000,000.00
	Savings Certificates	3,686.553.00
	Telephone Depreciation and Renewal Reserve	660,299.09
	Municipal Sinking Fund	63.714.87
	Balance—Excess Assets over Liabilities	102,025,696.31
		$165,648,682.57

For further particulars, maps, free pamphlets, and government publications apply to —
CHIEF PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

ANALYSIS BY MONTHS OF CANADA'S BANKING POSITION

Study of the accompanying analysis of the monthly statements of the chartered banks made during the year reveals a number of very interesting developments, the outstanding being the continued contraction of current loans. These were reduced by $104,500,000 and this following a reduction of $148,000,000 in the previous year. The decline from the peak of the period of deflation is even greater as there was a further reduction of $60,000,000 during the latter part of 1921 making a total of about $312,000,000 from the top. Nor should it be overlooked that in the past couple of months there has been a tendency to increase these loans again to some extent.

The reduction in gross assets during the year was close to $134,00,000 which followed a reduction of nearly $293,000,000 in 1921.

The reduction of nearly $85,000,000 in savings deposits was another important change, being even greater than the $40,000,000 contraction in the previous year. Then demand deposits were reduced by $130.000,000 as compared with only $11,500,000 in 1921. Foreign deposits on the other hand showed an increase of $38,500,000 while in the previous year there was a reduction of $66,500,000. During the year foreign loans were increased by only about $5,000,000 so there was a considerable increase in the surplus of foreign deposits available for loans in Canada; these deposits at $324,000,000 are more than double the total of $149,000,000 foreign loans.

During the year the bank's advances on government securities were reduced by over $25,000,000 and liabilities to the Dominion government were reduced by over $32,000,000. Circulation was reduced by $12,300,000.

	1921		1922											
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Change in year
ASSETS														
Immediately Available Liquid Resources														
Specie	$ 81,671,381	$ 78,851,283	$ 77,650,371	$ 77,659,893	$ 76,468,966	$ 75,016,164	$ 75,373,986	$ 75,344,340	$ 76,666,889	$ 75,277,993	$ 73,749,625	$ 92,304,505	$ 100,017,065	+$ 18,345,684
Dom. Notes	198,821,730	195,730,887	192,587,600	183,106,706	165,811,694	166,401,582	151,234,364	163,174,830	162,290,955	159,475,205	169,415,325	170,763,843	177,770,676	— 21,051,054
Gold Reserve	69,402,533	68,452,533	47,652,533	48,902,533	60,352,533	60,052,533	55,252,533	53,752,533	52,402,533	52,402,533	47,702,533	53,102,533	59,452,533	— 9,950,000
U. K. Banks	9,639,784	13,353,415	7,889,806	11,906,673	9,202,717	12,111,325	14,568,303	8,902,667	12,942,955	9,126,864	7,710,838	9,368,770	10,162,377	+ 522,593
Foreign Banks	58,594,594	62,324,280	53,396,683	56,535,603	55,111,374	60,246,900	121,591,621	127,345,479	113,817,079	101,887,904	107,182,662	95,523,790	101,447,479	+ 42,852,885
Gov't. Secs.	215,120,974	214,461,583	210,358,659	213,767,820	219,801,617	219,918,257	190,403,120	191,107,742	191,624,089	190,930,912	181,348,191	185,339,094	189,476,349	— 25,644,625
Call Lns. Ab'd.	193,001,119	169,859,037	157,913,228	172,530,600	163,779,882	176,169,482	186,546,931	174,613,572	175,219,091	176,838,615	172,037,983	195,750,035	204,437,459	+ 11,436,340
	$826,252,116	$803,033.018	$747,448,880	$764,409,831	$750,528,783	$769,916,243	$794,970,858	$794,241,163	$784,963,591	$765,940,026	$759,147,157	$ 802,152,570	$ 842,763,938	+$ 16,511,822
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government														
Public Sec.	$ 112,414,797	$ 109,180,482	$ 105,349,897	$ 94,130,729	$ 87,764,030	$ 79,191,067	$ 80,918,488	$ 86,020,175	$ 89,562,290	$ 97,237,143	$ 97,365,983	$ 81,929,656	$ 85,676,253	—$ 26,738,544
Rly. Secs.	44,648,640	44,021,051	45,155,996	44,478,203	46,097,520	43,879,471	42,168,956	41,625,393	42,234,543	42,478,380	43,295,169	42,613,733	42,107,444	— 2,541,196
Can. Call Lns.	104,392,115	113,071,089	102,630,461	100,379,637	103,638,801	102,055,932	101,239,898	99,804,892	96,770,236	99,939,844	106,982,836	105,083,013	98,984,090	— 5,408,025
Current	1,210,101,634	1,174,053,434	1,138,151,455	1,143,538,489	1,149,187,869	1,162,975,332	1,140,425,500	1,117,844,707	1,104,122,176	1,102,446,692	1,114,678,735	1,122,840,458	1,105,630,178	— 104,471,456
Loans Abroad	144,340,080	145,343,054	148,733,747	155,706,861	151,969,504	150,715,088	144,896,130	148,225,105	144,071,730	145,119,753	145,609,779	153,088,583	149,244,165	+ 4,904,085
Prov. Loans	9,577,073	7,913,135	7,407,430	5,362,770	6,830,088	8,391,823	7,689,391	6,916,613	6,975,340	7,288,264	12,076,070	12,100,101	14,270,163	+ 4,693,090
Municipal	80,094,483	64,618,935	68,048,223	75,002,741	75,766,338	80,902,762	81,255,650	83,701,008	77,475,949	75,330,339	77,280,415	73,860,695	69,889,587	— 10,204,896
	$1,705,568,822	$1,658,201,180	$1,615,477,209	$1,618,599,430	$1,621,254,150	$1,628,061,475	$1,598,594,013	$1,584,137,893	$1,561,262,264	$1,569,840,415	$1,597,288,989	$1,591,516,240	$1,565,801,880	—$139,766,942
Other Assets														
Overdue Debts	$ 7,499,683	$ 8,444,145	$ 8,980,763	$ 9,070,475	$ 7,711,841	$ 7,529,253	$ 7,564,147	$ 7,474,098	$ 7,950,481	$ 7,549,234	$ 7,789,374	$ 8,776,819	$ 6,608,230	—$ 891,453
Real Estate	4,510,611	4,582,328	4,651,731	4,627,155	4,537,621	4,818,647	4,803,540	4,849,346	4,812,851	5,038,555	5,217,493	5,233,039	5,521,796	+ 1,011,185
Mortgages	3,273,120	3,284,916	3,307,613	3,312,838	3,199,157	3,155,689	3,141,093	3,098,186	3,265,162	3,317,639	4,548,730	4,674,975	4,594,538	+ 1,321,418
Premises	67,566,899	69,480,648	70,439,578	70,832,517	69,702,986	70,101,986	70,158,544	70,494,814	70,959,349	71,367,986	71,595,202	71,909,153	71,529,704	+ 3,962,805
Lets. of Credit	26,126,123	22,985,738	19,889,981	18,874,795	17,006,674	16,537,969	19,624,856	18,350,332	14,343,317	15,485,788	18,852,478	20,507,182	20,564,139	— 5,561,984
Other Assets	3,789,216	4,323,482	3,667,894	3,680,366	4,424,058	4,304,445	4,178,535	3,765,915	3,933,842	4,202,587	4,048,587	4,120,503	4,083,046	+ 293,830
	$ 112,765,652	$ 113,101,257	$ 110,937,560	$ 110,398,146	$ 106,582,337	$ 106,447,989	$ 109,470,715	$ 108,032,691	$ 105,265,002	$ 106,961,789	$ 112,051,864	$ 115,221,671	$ 112,901,453	+$ 135,801
Total	$2,644,586,590	$2,574,335,455	$2,473,863,649	$2,493,407,407	$2,478,365,270	$2,504,425,707	$2,503,035,586	$2,486,411,747	$2,451,490,857	$2,442,742,230	$2,468,488,010	$2,508,890,481	$2,521,467,271	—$123,119,319
Note Civ. Dep.	6,521,128	6,529,310	6,527,858	6,527,858	6,538,249	6,534,020	6,534,020	6,614,463	6,435,605	6,435,605	6,441,430	6,441,991	6,441,991	— 79,137
Int. Bk. Bal.	173,022,789	165,867,840	145,718,622	145,678,770	137,852,981	152,864,731	151,407,167	150,474,564	149,923,293	126,389,371	144,515,254	165,268,467	162,525,561	— 10,497,228
Gross	$2,824,130,507	$2,746,732,605	$2,626,110,129	$2,645,614,035	$2,622,756,500	$2,663,824,458	$2,660,976,773	$2,643,500,774	$2,607,849,755	$2,575,567,206	$2,619,444,694	$2,680,600,939	$2,690,434,823	—$133,695,684
Liabilities to the Public														
Liability to Government and Circulation														
Circulation	$181,953,001	$184,602,546	$ 162,645,115	$ 164,490,301	$ 162,651,367	$164,724,476	$155,652,145	$166,085,839	$161,887,327	$158,086,569	$176,918,869	$ 178,623,690	$ 169,626,264	—$ 12,326,737
Dom. Gov't.	138,996,968	121,190,191	97,114,278	102,451,318	98,796,974	113,889,895	64,726,589	59,610,454	57,046,402	68,349,067	84,569,833	$ 102,642,415	106,809,084	— 32,187,884
Prov. Gov't.	33,921,476	28,970,522	33,502,883	29,264,289	25,902,232	31,863,123	31,685,719	29,414,114	30,499,759	24,246,075	24,417,791	29,688,849	24,953,254	— 8,968,222
Deposits by Public														
Demand Dep.	$ 555,901,712	$ 540,942,522	$ 487,153,169	$ 488,079,674	$ 484,233,074	$ 502,370,799	$ 494,185,496	$ 505,757,856	$ 492,442,491	$ 475,415,834	$ 490,185,205	$ 531,491,428	$ 544,446,720	—$ 11,454,992
Savings	1,252,227,394	1,240,807,268	1,233,208,401	1,231,349,001	1,230,628,840	1,218,195,262	1,197,789,747	1,181,404,188	1,175,781,711	1,164,069,400	1,158,462,380	1,156,442,453	1,167,609,065	— 84,618,329
	$1,808,129,106	$1,781,749,790	$1,720,361,570	$1,719,428,675	$1,714,861,914	$1,720,566,061	$1,691,975,243	$1,687,162,044	$1,168,224,202	$1,639,485,234	$1,648,647,585	$1,687,933,881	$1,712,055,785	—$ 96,073,321
Foreign	285,217,706	270,721,507	254,777,696	267,435,578	265,747,914	279,525,143	367,434,235	365,770,651	347,529,412	339,985,302	336,746,970	331,969,200	323,644,944	+ 38,427,238
Due to Banks Abroad, etc.														
U. Kingdom	$ 8,835,216	$ 8,182,816	$ 8,[illegible]84,004	$10,896,954	$10,053,731	$10,279,739	$ 8,841,614	$ 8,234,111	$11,786,681	$ 8,952,778	$ 9,502,135	$ 9,073,525	$ 12,912,691	+$ 4,077,475
Foreign	31,070,129	30,235,785	29,987,[illegible]72	33,386,193	35,721,029	35,332,540	28,329,534	27,259,468	22,496,826	26,120,052	24,203,987	24,733,540	27,419,048	— 3,651,081
Bills Payable	12,409,746	11,167,844	11,550,634	10,250,239	6,554,098	6,421,566	6,134,074	6,171,595	7,528,828	6,750,755	7,469,015	5,902,357	6,570,304	— 5,839,442
Acceptances	26,126,123	22,985,738	18,889,981	18,874,795	17,006,674	16,226,853	19,624,856	18,350,332	14,343,317	15,485,788	18,852,478	20,507,182	20,564,139	— 5,561,984
Other Liab.	4,189,694	2,319,043	2,118,241	3,519,127	2,546,282	3,012,432	4,182,374	2,963,431	2,328,416	3,756,253	2,643,580	2,624,375	4,344,608	+ 154,914
Pub. Liab.	$2,530,849,165	$2,462,125,782	$2,340,231,774	$2,359,997,469	$2,339,842,215	$2,381,841,838	$2,378,586,383	$2,371,022,039	$2,323,671,170	$2,291,217,873	$2,333,972,243	$2,393,699,014	$2,408,900,141	—$121,949,024
Due bet bks.	10,487,113	10,224,642	11,362,901	10,545,429	8,828,369	9,714,257	8,793,657	9,973,902	9,378,889	8,348,388	9,008,420	11,311,923	10,158,570	— 328,543
Gross	$2,541,336,278	$2,472,350,424	$2,351,594,675	$2,370,542,898	$2,348,670,584	$2,391,556,095	$2,387,380,040	$2,380,995,941	$2,333,050,059	$2,299,566,261	$2,342,980,663	$2,405,010,937	$2,419,058,711	—$122,277,567

BRITISH EXPORTS TEXTILE MACHINERY

The extent to which the leading countries are building up their equipment for textile manufacture is measured by their machinery purchases from Great Britain, the world's chief source for textile machinery. British India and China, the largest importers of cotton cloth, are among the principal buyers of machinery for making it. Japan, which has been rapidly expanding its textile industry, ranks second only to India. The rebuilding of the French industry is also reflected in the British export figures.

NEW MACHINERY

KIRKLAND LAKE. — Additional machinery is to be installed on the Bidgood Gold Mines, including a 100-h. p. boiler. The equipment is already in course of transportation, while a carload of brick to be used in construction has arrived at Swastika Station. In the meantime, lateral work is proceeding at the 600-ft. level with encouraging results.

Insurance in 1922

(Continued from page 20.)

FRATERNAL INSURANCE ADJUSTMENTS

Under the Insurance Act all foreign fraternal benefit societies operating in Canada are required to show a solvent position by March 1st, 1925, as a condition to their continuing to transact new business in Canada, and it is gratifying to note that substantial progress towards that goal is being made by a number of societies whose entire business still shows a deficit. Readjustment plans are being presented for the approval of the members by the executives, and in practically every case the recommendations have been adopted. In the case of these societies their Canadian members who have joined since the date of the issue of the Dominion license are fully protected by deposits in Canada set aside for the protection of their certificates. While some of the societies have still many obstacles to overcome it appears probable that all societies now licensed will be able to fully qualify by 1925. With every additional society which changes from the insolvent to the solvent class an impetus is given towards solvency which delinquent societies will find it hard to resist if they desire to remain as active participants in the fraternal field.

A considerable proportion of the fraternal benefit insurance in Canada is written by societies operating under provincial charters, although all foreign societies are required to have Dominion licenses. It is encouraging to note that many of these provincial societies are also readjusting their rates, and while some still remain actuarially deficient, progress is being made through the operation of provincial acts which have adopted in the main the provisions of the Dominion legislation of 1919.

LEGAL DECISIONS RE INSURANCE

The record of litigated claims for the year is not materially greater than that of previous years. A number of interesting points in all classes of insurance have been decided. In fire insurance, by the decisions in McCoy vs. British Traders Insurance Company, Ltd., 22 O. W. N. 505 and Cloaks, Limited, vs. Columbia Insurance Company, Ltd., 22 O. W. N. 619 it is established that the insured may by agreement or by unequivocal acts of acquiescence waive the statutory conditions prescribed by the Insurance Act for his protection. In life insurance, two decisions in the Province of Quebec are of special interest as bearing upon the provisions of 1029 of the Civil Code respecting acceptance of a benefit by a beneficiary. In the case of Carbonneau vs. the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the insured's right to divert the benefit from an ordinary beneficiary to a preferred beneficiary under a policy in which this right was reserved in express terms was recognized even where the ordinary beneficiary originally named had joined in signing the application thereby accepting the benefit. In the other case a decision of Mr. Justice Latourneau establishes the fact that testimonial proof of acceptance by the original beneficiary will not be accepted to prevent the diversion by the will of the insured of the benefit from the original beneficiary to another beneficiary. In automobile insurance, the most interesting decision is that in Rockmaker vs. Motor Union Insurance Company, 22 O. W. N. 553 which holds that section 194 of the Ontario Insurance Act and therefore the statutory fire conditions apply to a policy insuring an automobile against fire. This decision would appear to make it necessary either to prescribe automobile statutory conditions or to have the various provincial acts amended to make it clear that fire conditions shall not be held to apply to automobiles and other property to which it is assumed they were not originally intended to apply.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION OF 1922

During the year the Insurance Act was amended to take account of changing conditions and to remedy defects revealed in the existing Act. The most important amendments were those further removing the restrictions upon the combination of various classes of insurance by any company and the permission granted to companies to combine the business of life insurance with other classes subject to the maintenance of separate and distinct life funds; prescribing a basis for the valuation of securities of insurance companies as the market value at the date of the statements with authority vested in the minister to relax this requirement in times of financial crises; removing certain ambiguity in the conditions prescribing machinery for the better prescribing of statutory conditions required to be incorporated in life insurance policies; permitting the increase in the number of directors of companies. Provincial legislation passed during the year included the enforcement of the provisions of the Act respecting rebating and violations thereof by agents of Dominion life insurance companies to 21 and for automobile insurance by the legislature of the Province of Ontario. Provision is also made in the same Act for statutory conditions for accident and sickness insurance, but as these conditions would destroy the uniformity which has happily prevailed in accident and sickness policies throughout Canada for the last five years and as they materially detract from the rights of the insured as compared with the existing conditions, the coming into force of the Act has been postponed. The ill-advised and ill-considered Act respecting reciprocal insurers has also not been proclaimed, and the attempts made to debar from the Canadian field reciprocal insurers willing to enter Canada under the existing conditions have apparently ceased or failed to prove effective.

With the return of normal, industrial and financial conditions evidence of which is at hand, the year 1923 should prove less disturbing to the business of insurance generally. There is apparent already a revival of the demand for life insurance and the increased building operations undertaken in 1922 which appear likely to continue through 1923 will probably produce an increased volume of fire insurance for the coming year. The reduction in amounts at risk and cancellations of undesirable business should produce an effect on the loss ratio and, barring conflagrations, should produce more satisfactory underwriting results for the companies.

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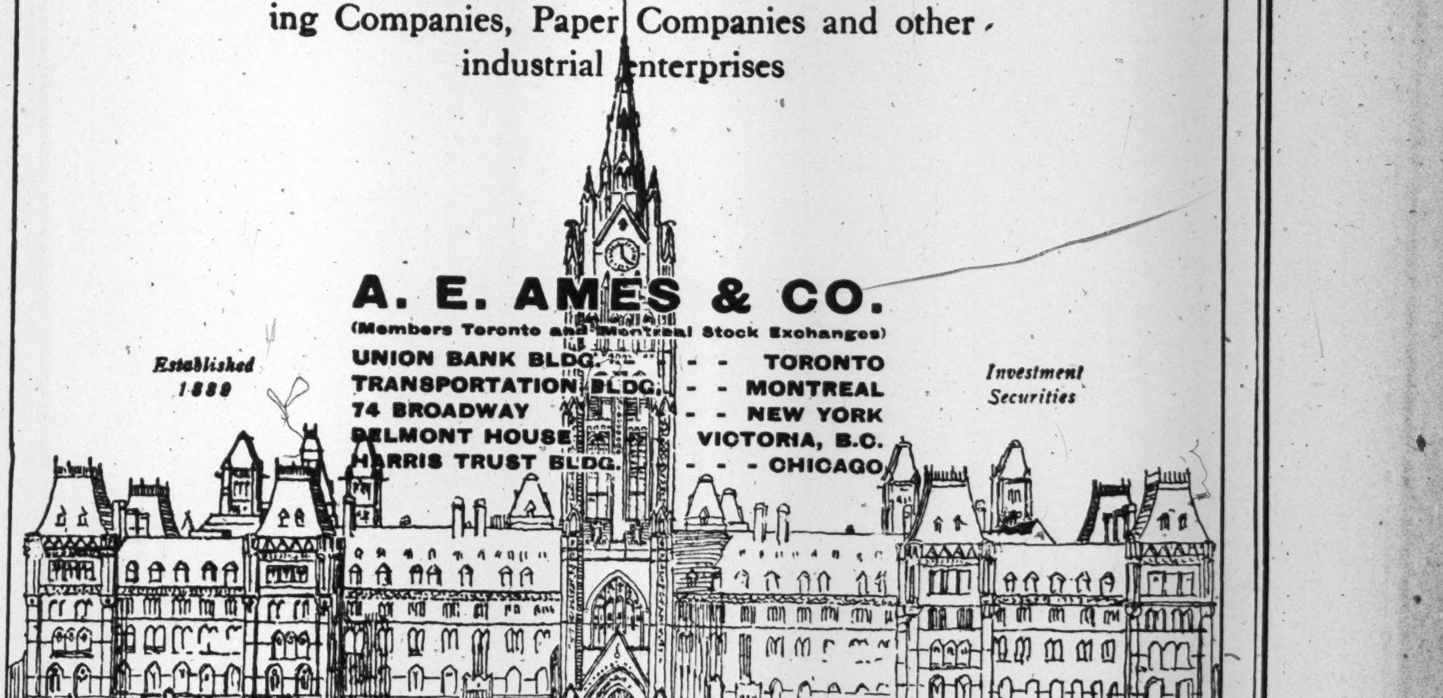

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IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY HAS LEFT BEHIND A TRYING YEAR; 1923 PROSPECTS GIVE HEART

Great Railway Equipment Orders an Immediate Prospect

BUILDING TO HELP

Has an Important Bearing on the Industry and Much Activity is Being Looked for

By **S. S. MOORE,**
Managing Editor, "Canadian Machinery"

There appears to be no room for argument in the statement that the Canadian iron and steel industry, on the whole, has come bravely through a year that demanded the highest kind of courage. Problems that could only be solved by way of drastic liquidation were among the leftovers from 1921. The latter had been a year of readjustments, of very cautious buying and of careful merchandising. The salvation of the situation was the courage and confidence with which industry generally took the matter in hand. That Canada must come through and eventually assume a healthy normal stride was the background to the main consideration. Subsequent events and developments indicate that the conviction was well based.

While Canadian steel plants and furnaces have not been as active as in a normal year, 1922 ends with more definite prospect. It is felt that the building industry, which has helped so materially during the past six months, will continue its activity well into the coming year. Railroad buying has been at a standstill. Many plants that are equipped to depend upon this source of business have been idle, or nearly so, during the past year. What orders did come through, indicated only immediate necessity, and no estimate of the future. There is an improvement in sight; important additions to rolling stock are proposed. The Canadian National lines are calling for tenders on a large amount of equipment. This includes 40 locomotives of the Santa Fe type, 8 Mikados, 16 mountain type passenger locomotives, 150 refrigerator cars, steel frame; 2,150 40-ton box cars, steel frame; 800 automobile cars; 276 50-ton coal car bodies; 5 locomotive cranes; 200 general service cars and much other minor equipment. This business, which, it is expected, will be released shortly, should go a long way toward improving the condition of those plants that specialize on the class of work required. It is stated, taking all roads, upwards of 10,000 box cars are to be built in Canada within the new year. Statistics show that the value of production and repairs in car shops during 1920—the standard year—was in excess of $135,000,000.

Prospects such as these go a long way toward heartening the Canadian iron and steel industry. It means greater activity for mills, furnaces, foundries and machinery plants. The past six months would indicate that developments are in the right direction. One thing is certain, the industry and the trade generally are on a more stable basis and more definitely in line with the normal requirements of the country. There has been price fluctuation during the past year, but this has been due largely to conditions emerging from the coal and rail strikes. Commercial pig iron prices in the first quarter of the year ranged from $27.15 to $29.15. The full effect of the strike was seen in August and September when there was an advance that stopped within seventy cents of the $40 mark. After the strike settlement came a series of declines which reached a low of $30.80 early in December. This firmed a week later to $31.80, at which figure the year closes. The market is stronger, foundries are placing with greater confidence and there is a tendency to accumulate a reasonable amount of stock. It may be that prospect of a coal strike next spring has something to do with this, but, on the other hand, it is known that stocks are low and likelihood of better prices in the first quarter are somewhat remote. It is notable that, while production of Canadian pig iron, including basic pig, used for steel making, declined 37.4 per cent. as compared with last year, the output of foundry pig iron in November increased to almost double the October record. This indicates improving foundry conditions.

Production of steel ingots in United States in 1922 was about 34,000,000 gross tons, as against 19,000,000 tons in 1921. Here labor troubles curtailed production, but there was a sharp recovery from October to December, equal to a gain of 15 per cent. over the period from April to October. Following the strike there was a great stiffening of prices. The market stood at a base of $1.60 at the middle of July. From this point there was an advance to $2 and this price has held. During the strike, premiums on early delivery brought this price, in some instances, to $2.50. Wages at steel mills and furnaces were advanced 20 per cent. Sept. 1, and thus production costs have jumped until 1922, while a good year in point of tonnage, was by no means correspondingly good in profits. Considerable tonnages on old and low-priced orders had to be filled at higher costs, involving a loss in many cases. While the U. S. Steel Corporation made moderate profits throughout the year, some producers lost in the first half and made sufficient in the second half to close the year with a slight margin. This latter condition fairly well describes the Canadian market.

Employment Review

Review of employment during the past year indicates, in an interesting way, the comparative standing of important industries. Taking January, 1920, as representing a base index of 100, agricultural implements in Oct., 1922, stood at 54.2; machinery, other than vehicles, 65.2; motor cars, 90.4; steel shipbuilding and repairing, 23.2; heating appliances, 93.9; iron and steel fabrication, 89.2; foundry and machine shop products, 72; crude, rolled and forged products, 56.1; mining operations, 104.5. The employment index on heating appliances and steel fabrication reflects the prosperity in the building industry.

An important gain in imports and exports of iron and its products is recorded for the seven months ending October, 1922. Canada exported in that period to the value of $25,778,093, against $15,907,847 in the same period of 1921. Canada imported $79,552,197 in iron and its products, against $68,860,923 in the periods referred to.

The building industry has an important bearing upon iron and steel. Taking 35 municipalities as a basis, it is shown that the value of permits in 1920 and 1921 amounted to about $100,680,000 and $94,508,000 respectively. During 1922 there has been a noticeable improvement. The value of permits for the first ten months of 1922 was $105,501,000.

There are outstanding facts, therefore, in a review of the past year that may be considered as unmistakable signs of much better things in the iron and steel industry for 1923.

A shipment of 1,800 pounds of ore from the Abitibi Mines, Lightning River, to the Temiskaming Testing Laboratories, Cobalt, yielded $52.90 a ton. The shipment was brought out to the railhead by sleigh.

Canada's Mineral Production in 1922 Was $6,000,000 Over 1921

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces that its preliminary estimate of the mineral production of Canada during 1922 shows that the total value amounted to $180,622,000, an increase of practically $6,000,000 over the production of the previous year.

The value of the metals produced was $61,731,000 as compared with $49,343,232 in the preceding year, fuels and other non-metallics dropped $4,000,000 to a total of $83,891,000 and the production of structural materials and clay products has been estimated at the same valuation as last year, namely, $35,000,000.

In the metals the outstanding feature was the production of gold which for the first time since 1902 was above the million-ounce mark and was 31 per cent. above the production of the preceding year, reaching a total of 1,200,000 ounces.

Silver was 2,000,000 ounces higher than in the preceding year and the total production of 15,726,000 ounces was valued at $10,634,000.

Lead output increased 50 per cent. to a total of 98,738,000 pounds with an estimated value of $6,141,000.

Copper rose about 3,500,00 pounds to a total of 51,229,000 pounds valued at $6,833,000.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during the past year was 14,210,000 tons, having an estimated value of $68,349,500 as compared with an output in the preceding year of 15,057,493 tons valued at $72,451,656.

The output of asbestos in 1922 reached a total of approximately 139,000 tons of all grades valued at $5,200,000, as compared with 92,761 tons valued at $4,906,230 in 1921. The increased production was due almost entirely to the activity about the mines during the past few months.

The increase in the production of metals during the past year amounting to approximately $12,000,000 in value marks a resumption of progress in the metal mining field and points the way to greater prosperity. The slight decline in the production of non-metallics including coal amounted only to about $4,000,000 in value and since the greater part of this decrease was due to loss of production caused through labor troubles, the slight setback may be regarded as negligible. In the successful marketing of structural materials and clay products the revival of the building industry has played a great part and during the past year the production of these materials has been considerably increased, but owing to the fact that prices have at the same time declined the value of the output in 1922 was only maintained at about the same level as in 1921.

The recovery in mineral productions as a whole then to a total of $180,349,000 may be considered as most propitious. Comparison with preceding years shows that 1920, 1918 and 1917 were the only years in which this valuation was exceeded.

The work of the Bureau on mineral statistics is carried out in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch under the direction of Mr. S. J. Cook.

W. E. Sanford Co. Has Made an Assignment

The W. E. Sanford Co. of Canada, with headquarters in Hamilton, has assigned. This marks the failure of one of Canada's oldest manufacturing concerns which was founded by the late Senator Sanford. This firm, besides manufacturing, formerly operated the Oak Hall stores, but these were not long ago placed under different control. Details of the assignment are not as yet in the hands of the Trustee, G. T. Clarkson. It is reported that the firm lost heavily on large stocks of expensive cloths.

BRAZILIAN SITUATION

President Bernardes of Brazil finds the financial situation of the government, "most serious." He says the deficit will be at least 200,000 contos of reis (current value of one conto is $118.) Floating debt is over 700,000 contos, says the Wall St. Journal.

Paper money in circulation totals 2,226,000 contos of reis. This comes as a surprise. The former administration hinted at 1,700,000 contos, which was to be reduced. Estimates at the time of greatest inflation were for 2,000,000 contos.

This mass of paper at par of exchange is equivalent to $1,215,356,000. At the pegged rate sustained for some years before the war it would be $721,224,000, at current rate it is $262,668,000.

Maximum estimate of existing gold reserve places this at equivalent of $60,000,000. Thus, ratio of gold to paper at par is 5%. At pre-war rate of exchange it would be 8.4%.

Among proposals for increasing revenue are: raising the gold quota on customs duties from 35% to 65%, heavy import duties on articles of luxury, increased taxation of foodstuffs and reorganization of fiscal service.

"SUCKERS"

"There are 'suckers' of all kinds," a railroad executive said, "but the biggest 'suckers' I ever heard of are the shopmen on my road.

"They went out on strike at the instigation of Jewell and lost. Now they come back to work without seniority at the same wages as when they quit, and, in addition, turn over about $10 a month out of their salary to this same Jewell to help him fight the strike on other roads where the men are still on strike, with no chance to win."

COAST PROVINCE HAS WEATHERED TRYING PERIOD

(Continued from page 17)

has been a disappointing demand for sockeye but conditions are expected to show an early improvement. Altogether the season has been satisfactory from the standpoint of the canner, after the failure of last year.

Mining companies have had a very good year and with the resuming of operations by the Britannia early in 1923, it is expected that the value of mineral production will break all records. This opinion has already been expressed by several well posted authorities. Developments of an important nature are promised and with the steady approach to par of sterling, it is expected that British capital will be more readily available for investment in this province.

Mercantile houses have had no easy time. Those concerns which took their loss last year when the price slump came, as advised by their bankers, have had a much better time in conducting their operations. With high priced stocks, they were unable to buy as needed and were ultimately forced to sacrifice gradually to meet competition. This applies more particularly to boots and shoes and dry goods lines. However, this period has largely passed and retailers are buying more carefully and for seasonable needs.

The advancing price of downtown real estate is one of the outstanding features of the year. This is exemplified in the recent sale to the Bank of Montreal of the Foster property on Granville street which realized $3,750 a front foot, approximately the high price of the boom days of 1919. With contemplated development for 1923 and work already under way, a year from now will see important changes in the business appearance of Hastings and Granville streets.

Department stores have had a good business year, reports having been issued that the Christmas trade, although delayed a couple of days by unfavorable climatic conditions, eclipsed all records, the Saturday immediately before the holiday setting a new high mark for a single day's sales. Smaller retailers on the other hand, have had a harder time, grocers and to a slight extent, hardwaremen, having been affected by the inroads of the Chinese stores.

Bankers who, during the last few days have been making up periodic reports for their head offices, express surprise at the results accomplished during the twelve months ending to-day. They say that the future holds every promise and that with close attention to sound business practice, there should be no cause to worry over 1923.

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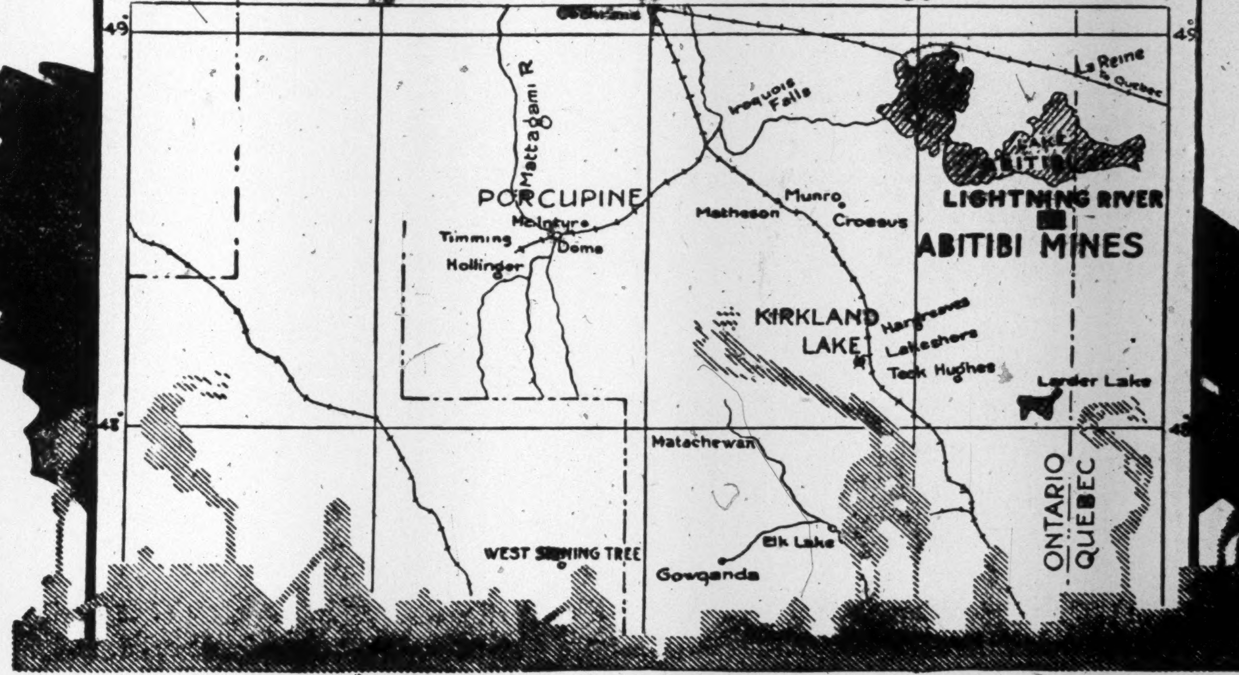

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Lumber Movements are Freer Than Past 18 Months: Industry is Off to a Good Start in 1923

Economic Position Favorable With Leaders Optimistic in Outlook

MAY STRENGTHEN

Considerable Good Stock Has Been Shipped out of the Country—Building Demand Likely to Increase

By G. B. VAN BLARICOM,
Editor, Canadian Lumberman.

The lumber industry gets off to a good start in 1923. There is a more hopeful feeling prevailing than at any period during the past two years. The outlook is getting brighter and conditions more stable, prices firmer and manufacturing costs more standardized. Economically and fundamentally, the prospects are promising and things are likely to proceed in an orderly way.

The movement of lumber has been freer during the past few months than at any time during the previous year and a half. The open fall weather was favorable to building operations and activity in structural work continued unabated right up to the snow fall. The majority of sawmills ran much later than they did in 1921 in order to replenish their rapidly depleting stocks and take care of the demand which had been a steady one, particularly in softwoods, for many months.

Advices from manufacturers in various parts of the Dominion show that stocks are lower, in many cases much more so than they were a year ago. In spite of the car congestion and embargoes which prevailed at a number of shipping points, a great deal of material has been sent out and is still going forward. Transportation is gradually improving and it is hoped in the next month or two that the last complaint will have been heard with regard to the car situation.

Everyone Confident

The industry as a whole is in a favorable economic condition, and the mental attitude of most of its exponents is quite different from that which prevailed a year ago. To-day everyone is quite confident that 1923 will be a year of steady business, increasing volume and firm, if not augmented prices. There will be more profit for the retailer, the wholesaler and the manufacturer, for the past twelve months have not from a monetary standpoint been wholly satisfactory. The first few months, up to July or August, when the new dry stock came on the market, were required to liquidate the high-priced product of the previous year. When the new lumber was turned out at the lessened cost of manufacture and values had got down to a definite basis so that the operator knew where he was at, no longer had he to absorb a loss but was able to turn over his output at a fair profit. The change came, however, rather late in the season.

In hardwoods, it was not until the last four months that any decided demand developed locally. What business was transacted, came principally from automobile concerns and the large consuming centres across the border. With the gradual industrial revival, a number of concerns began buying and, while they have not contracted for supplies for the coming year, still they are making inquiries and everything portends to improved conditions in the hardwood arena.

One of the leading operators sizes up the situation by saying that there has been a lot of first-class stocks shipped out of Canada, more than the consuming public dreams of, and there may be a shortage along certain lines, especially in first quality stocks. This winter's operations, it is declared, are going to be materially higher than last year's, not only in output but in cost, and it will be, perhaps, reflected in the price of lumber. It is believed that the hardwood men are on the verge of a few years of pretty fair business and they look for 1923 to be one of normal activity.

Look to Building

Residential building during the past year was the greatest on record, particularly in the larger centres, being from 25 to 33-1/3% over the totals of 1920. The outlook for a continuance of structural operations is bright and it is reported that, in every section of the community, architects are looking forward to a busy season and are preparing plans for many structures, particularly in the line of modern homes at a medium price. The lack of houses has by no means been met in the cities and the spring should witness a revival of home construction on a basis comparable with a similar period in 1922. The first eleven months witnessed residential building permits in Canada to the extent of nearly $100,000,000, which is practically double the amount spent in 1920.

1922 saw a larger volume of trade in the lumber business than the previous twelve months. Conditions were healthier and sounder and as each month rolled by trade got better. Nearly all the lumbermen took their losses on the high-priced stock in a sportsman-like manner, maintaining a cheerful disposition through all the months of inactivity and deflation, but confident that all would come out right in the end. Home-building, as already stated, is on a large scale and gradually the period of shifting, indefiniteness and uncertainty, which characterized the lumber market, began to disappear and business grew steadily.

One of the woods which has rapidly come to the front in demand and will be turned out in record quantities in the bush this season is spruce. It was rather late in the year when quotations began to move upward and buying set in in real earnest. Then it was realized that dry stocks were getting very low. Now, both from overseas and across the border, the demand is strong.

Cutting by means of portable mills is proceeding at many points in Quebec and New Brunswick during the winter. In the East it is reported that, during the past summer, there was a disposition on the part of certain retailers to cut prices, and do business on a dangerously low margin in order to secure turnover. This resulted in some rather severe financial reverses and heavy losses to wholesaler and manufacturer.

Export Trade Good

The export trade was on the whole good, having regard to the industrial conditions which prevailed in Great Britain. The shipments from Quebec and the lower ports in Canada were increased while Montreal held its own.

One of the outstanding features of 1922 was the B. C. timber trade which developed on the St. Lawrence via shipments through the Panama Canal. A large quantity of lumber was brought East for this work particularly for the Montreal harbor improvement, and a considerable saving was effected in freight. It looks as if a lot of coast stock will be coming east in the future through the cheaper water transportation.

Regarding the cost of production and price levels for the coming year, these are rather difficult to analyze. Estimates vary a great deal according to locality, character and accessibility of the timber, stumpage dues, towing, rafting, etc. In the early fall season there was a scarcity of help in many centres, but as soon, however, as outdoor construction on railways and the western harvest activities were over, the situation improved and now nearly all the camps are sufficiently manned. Wages this year are from $30 to $35 a month with board, while a few concerns have been paying as high as $40. Last year $26 to $32 was the ruling figure and the year before $65 to $75. Wages are now about the same as they were in 1914 and 1915. Men are being boarded a little cheaper than they were last winter owing to lessened food charges. Logging equipment has gone down some in accordance with the trend of the times and some concerns declare that these decreases will about balance the augmented pay that the men are receiving. Others assert that the cost of making logs will be from 10 to 25% higher than a year ago.

Shantymen are Poor

Each season seems to develop a greater absence of experienced men in the bush. It would appear as if the old generation of woodsmen had practically disappeared and the new one does not as readily adapt itself to the life and its surroundings as the men of other days. Prior to the war a gang of old-time log makers turned out from 165 to 175 logs per day and enjoyed it. Two years ago when peak prices were being paid to this class of woods labor they turned in only from 75 to 100 logs a day.

It should be remembered that in lumbering overhead is an item which goes on all the time and is ever to be taken into consideration. If the production is cut down through the inefficiency of woods labor, the overhead goes on just the same and mounts higher all the while. To produce lumber at a low cost and to market it at a fair figure, it is necessary that the operator give careful attention to his woods forces and aim to get the maximum production during the period he operates his camps.

At the present time lumber prices, generally speaking, display a firmness which amounts to stability. While during the last month or two, the upward trend seems to have halted, one significant feature is that all the gains recently effected have been retained and there is nothing to indicate the beginning of a move toward lower levels. Steady demand is easily holding at the prices lately obtained, and it is believed that some lists, especially in the thicker stocks and higher grades, will undergo several upward revisions before next summer, and its attendant heavier production arrives.

In conclusion, it may be said there is every reason to believe that the fundamental demand for building materials still remains and that it will continue for some years with, of course, ups and downs, great activity alternating with periods of semi-stagnation until the building shortage is substantially overtaken. Men who have viewed the lumber trade from all angles, rest their predictions on years of experience. While not caring to prophesy, they believe there will be a continued basic demand for structural requisites for a considerable period of years and that lumber will have its full share of prosperity in the days that are ahead.

Wood Demand Increases

Someone may ask, will not production be overdone when seemingly everyone who owns a patch of bush is considering getting into the logging game? It does not appear that there will be any over-production. The uses of wood are increasing all the while, the supply is steadily growing scarcer and its situation more remote with each succeeding year. Should the overseas trade suddenly develop, a shortage in certain lengths and thicknesses may be witnessed in a number of woods such as spruce and white pine and the upper ends of birch and maple.

Another thing which will likely contribute to the prosperity of the lumber business during 1923, is that the Canadian National Railways will, it is understood, enter the market for an unusually large number of stock cars. Automobile, furniture, musical instrument, wagon and the cabinet trade will from present indications be much busier during the coming year than they have in the past. This will mean that the hardwood business will share more largely in the market expansion than it did during 1921 which, owing to comparative inactivity and unprecedented building undertakings, was distinctly a softwood year.

Auto Industry in Canada—1910-1921

	Year	Establishments No.	Capital	No. of Employees	Wages Paid	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
Auto. Mnfg.	1910	8	4,699,256	2,204	733,558	3,808,139	6,251,885
	1915	8	14,019,455	3,619	2,669,333	16,739,643	24,357,627
	1917	11	28,192,858	5,015	4,862,779	35,585,820	54,466,273
	1918	10	31,550,353	4,668	5,558,042	37,058,645	66,814,266
	1919	11	34,949,739	5,839	8,152,155	51,690,715	80,619,846
	1920	17	53,906,506	7,192	10,688,657	77,157,045	101,465,846
	1921	14	40,080,269	4,449	6,484,637	45,119,345	67,050,209
Supp., Accessories	1917	24	3,155,893	1,527	1,198,596	3,795,308	6,519,868
	1918	25	3,386,271	1,147	961,958	3,636,453	6,278,431
	1919	42	8,364,991	1,378	1,462,144	5,221,439	8,571,890
	1920	62	15,332,887	2,764	3,747,149	10,603,632	19,361,882
	1921	64	15,700,288	1,824	2,254,636	8,229,855	14,783,017
Repairs	1910	11	361,272	109	55,332	40,893	170,930
	1915	120	3,540,441	1,233	944,561	2,434,197	4,329,938
	1917	497	4,431,926	1,542	1,200,958	1,961,773	5,091,066
	1918	675	5,832,710	2,022	1,853,450	1,835,989	6,461,262
	1919	1,236	13,628,288	3,375	3,389,794	4,368,810	12,004,970
	1920	2,503	19,943,913	4,688	4,932,203	6,671,767	16,592,623

DANISH FAMILIES COMING

Two hundred Danish families, all farmers, from the north of Jutland, intend emigrating to Canada. The Government, it is reported, has promised to place land andf acilities for farming at their disposal.

ECONOMISTS EXPECT STEADINESS IN 1923

Reactionary Tendencies on Business Predicted—Commodity Prices Likely to Move up

The American Economic and Statistical Association members met at the close of the year at Chicago to study the 1923 outlook.

There was general agreement as to the main elements of the outlook, although the speakers differed considerably regarding details.

In the main, the views expressed pointed to reactionary tendencies in business, with slight recession or, at most, stability in general security values, with higher interest and discount rates and probably a slight further advance in commodity prices, although only perhaps for the first months of the new year. On wages, it was predicted that there must be a standstill, pending the time that prices "catch up," since otherwise money profits of producers cannot be sufficiently restored.

Fears of inflation, due to failure to restrict credit, were expressed by nearly all of the speakers. Another opinion prevailed that discount rates at Reserve banks ought to be raised in the near future in order to have any real effect upon credit conditions.

The situation in U. S. foreign relations was spoken of as very doubtful, due to the possible effect on domestic conditions that might grow out of a resumption of foreign financing. Such resumption it was noted, might easily help a return to inflation and to exert an important influence on the domestic situation.

Hiding Our Light Under Bushel—Lord Shaughnessy

In stressing the need for immigration Lord Shaughnessy in a recent speech, stated: "We have been hiding our light under a bushel, with the result that we have lost to other countries thousands of excellent settlers, who should have come to us. Indeed, it is worse than that, because the census returns show that in 1922 Canada had a population of 7,200,000, and the census returns for 1921 show a total population of 8,700,000. But in that period the vital statistics show that there was a natural increase of 1,836,000, and immigration into Canada from other countries of 1,975,000. Had we received no immigrants at all the natural increase should have given a population of 9,000,000."

LIVING COSTS DECLINE IN 1922

During the past twelve months, the cost of living has substantially declined. The dollar purchases quite a good bit more than it did this time last year. In 1921, the average cost of the family budget was $11.82 as against $10.28 to-day. We freely admit that it is still a far cry from even the last-named figure to the 1914 figure of $7.83, but it is happily, even a farther cry from the present-day figure to the 1920 monstrosity of $15.95.

BETTER BUSINESS IS HIS PREDICTION

Hide Expert Presents Views on the Trade of the Future

By GEO. H. RASCH,
General Director, By-Product Interests Morris & Company, Chicago Packers.

Looking back over what transpired on our hide markets during the past year, perhaps the most interesting disclosure is the consistent lack of proper balance between hides and skins and the equivalent classes of leather. During the period under review, we have seen much sole and other classes of leather cheerfully sold at prices that, without respect to any profit in the transaction, yielded an amount of money which, re-invested in hides and tanning to re-create the same leather, would not reproduce as much as had just been sold. True, much of this leather was either old stock or was made of hides purchased months before on a much lower market; so, therefore, its sale may have shown a profit on its cost while still being substantially short on its cost of replacement.

There is plenty of profitable employment, which assures a good demand for beef products as well as for leather goods of all sorts. All present signs are indicative of a good leather business, and experience of the past has clearly taught us tanners, while selling leather, will always buy hides, to replace that leather in their vats, especially so where money to finance the undertaking can be borrowed by responsible parties at reasonable rates. At the close of 1922, an optimist can see plenty of bright promise in 1923:—will those in the hide, leather and leather goods trades make the most of the opportunity:—only time, after 1923 has past before it, can tell.

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SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY IS ON WAY BACK TO GOOD BUSINESS; THE NEW YEAR PROMISES WELL

Shaking Down Process Has Taken Considerable Time and Losses

END STYLE CRAZE

Rush to Present New Lines to Improve Business Has Died Out—Stability is Now Watchword

By T. S. TURNER,
Associate Editor, "Footwear in Canada."

The shoe industry has been in a state of flux for the past two years. Like all the others, it has had its "morning after the night before." The era of extravagance and excess had to come to an end and the after-effects, generally speaking, have been measured by the degree of indulgence in that most popular of war-time sports, chasing buying profits, or, in other words, speculating in commodities.

However, it is probably true that the shoe industry was no worse an offender in this regard than any other. It learned its lesson about over-buying and took it very much to heart—so much so that there has been a decided tendency to go to the opposite extreme and buy from hand to mouth. "Buy only when you have to and then buy as little as you can," became the motto of the trade after the tide turned. The buyer of the "morning after" was a fellow full of caution and hesitancy. No longer did he take what was set before him asking no questions—he began to ask very many questions and developed a nibbling habit very unpleasant to the salesman. This attitude, on the part of the retailer, was first induced as a result of top-heavy stocks and a declining market, and he hasn't got over it yet. The original source of the trouble has largely disappeared, but other factors remain which continue to influence the retailer against buying ahead.

When the manufacturers found that business was sick abed—that the milch cow was going dry and failing to come across with her usual pailful of profits, while overhead maintained a hearty appetite and threatened to eat them out of house and home—they resorted to stimulants and began dosing the business with "style" in the effort to inject a little life into it. The stimulant worked all right, but unfortunately its effects soon wore off and it became necessary to give it in larger and more frequent doses in order to keep the animal alive. And so everybody has been busy mixing drinks for the old cow and she's kept up appearances by responding spasmodically to their efforts—but the deuce of it is that the cost of the fancy medicines has often run into more money than the value of what has been got from her in the pail in the way of revenue.

Style Cost Heavy

The fact of the matter is that "style" has been costing the shoe industry heavily. We've not gone to the same extreme in Canada as has been the case in the States, where government statisticians recently estimated that there were over a million different styles of shoes on the market—but we've gone far enough. Our course has been largely influenced by the American trend. It is true that the number of U. S. shoes imported into Canada within recent years has been practically negligible, but that is largely due to the fact that Canadian manufacturers have been following Dame Fashion's vagaries so closely that retailers have had no need to go beyond our own borders to seek the products of her latest pronouncements. If Canadian manufacturers had not emulated their American friends in the matter of rapid-fire style changes, they would undoubtedly have lost business, but whether their financial losses might not have been less is another question.

The frequent style changes have had the effect of causing the retailers to hold off buying till the last moment. This has created a crop of troubles for the manufacturers' sales staffs. Whereas the travellers formerly made two trips a year—spring and fall—they've now got to keep out digging for business right along and picking up what offers. Naturally this means that the travelling expenses are greater in proportion to the business done. The factory organization has its troubles also. Rush orders come in bunches, so that one month they can't all be handled in the time allowed, while next month the staff may be idling. From the retailer's viewpoint, the over-dose of styles means heavy depreciation of stock, broken lines and bargain sales.

Weeding Out Process

So much for the troubles of the shoe industry—which have been very frankly presented. But there's another side to the story. The industry has been having a strenuous time and it has done it good. It has worked off a lot of superfluous weight and is right now in good fighting trim. In the boom times, a lot of excess baggage accumulated. Pseudo business men came into the field by the score and the hundred in the hope of making easy money. For a while they flourished and spread themselves, but when the time of testing came, they weren't there, and to-day they are among the missing. The manufacturers and wholesalers have learned a very valuable lesson, too, with regard to the extensions of credit. At the beginning of the decline, they were so anxious to get business that many of them extended credit without sufficient investigation of the dealer's financial stability and business. They got their fingers badly burned and to-day it's not being done. The weaklings have, for the most part, been weeded out, and others of their kind will not find it so easy to enter the shoe business for some time to come.

In the matter of stocks, too, it is probably true that the industry never was in better shape. Right from the tanner to the shoe retailer, in every branch of the trade, there are practically no surplus stocks, and when there's a spurt of buying on the part of the public, the whole industry feels the effect of it almost simultaneously.

Furthermore, the raw materials of the industry have been steadily strengthening. Hides, which were one of the first commodities to herald the decline, have advanced in some cases as much as 80 per cent. from the low point of 1920, and leather has advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. The hide market held on its upward course until the beginning of December, when the tanners decided to try and check its advance and laid off buying for a time. As a result there was a reaction of from two to three cents, and in that week there were 570,000 hides sold on the Chicago market. The Central Leather Co. alone made a clean-up of 230,000 hides. That shows how the tanners are thinking about prospects. They have done better in 1922 than the year previous and expect to do still better business in 1923. The outlook for export trade has improved on account of the more favorable sterling exchange and the outlook for domestic trade has improved on account of the low stocks throughout the industry.

Change for Better

It is a great matter for encouragement when the first branch of the industry to be hit by the depression shows such a genuine change for the better. It indicates there is genuine revival in store for the industry, and that the improvement is radical and not merely superficial. It seems safe to say that the corner has been turned, and while no one expects a boom during 1923, the probabilities point toward easier going.

The increases in the prices of hides and leather are being reflected in the shoe market. Manufacturers are being forced to make some slight increases in their quotations—there are indications that it's no game of bluff either—and this in itself will have a salutory effect upon the trade, as there will be less hesitancy about buying. The style situation will probably readjust itself during the year, as both manufacturers and retailers have had their fill of the continual changes and the most exclusive class of consumer trade has tired of "gingerbread" designs.

Summing up the situation, it may be said that the shoe and leather industry has taken its medicine and is already beginning to feel some of the beneficial effects. Nineteen-twenty-three looks like a year that will offer but little encouragement to the weakling, but which will reward the efforts of the man who knows his job and works at it.

CANADIAN EXPORTS

1922 Yr. End. October	$815,530,510
1921	926,654,122
To United Kingdom	193,755,967
1921	166,746,900
To United States	200,812,638
1921	166,654,122

In total exports, October showed an increase of $22,733,665 over the same month of 1921.

CANADIAN IMPORTS

1922, Yr. End. October	$740,261,771
1921	859,710,152
From United Kingdom	77,914,841
1921	63,349,105
From United States	282,534,114
1921	304,882,272

In total imports, October showed an increase of $7,356,953 over the same month of 1921.

MORTGAGE FUNDS FOR CANADA PILE UP IN ENGLAND

Return of Pound to Par Would Make it Available

RATES ARE STIFF

Heavy Building Programme of 1922 Provided Steady Call for Mortgage Loans—Scarcity in Some Lines

The demand for mortgage money during the past year was the heaviest since pre-war days. The main reason for this was the building boom which visited practically every centre of the Dominion. So great was the demand for funds that there were numerous requests turned down because of the shortage which made itself manifest in early fall, when several mortgage companies, especially those featuring building loans, drew out of the market that they might take stock of their already heavy commitment. For high class residential loans on improved property there were always funds available. The head of one company said he could always get such funds to loan.

For the general mortgage business the rates have been stiff, 7 and 7½, with the latter generally accepted as the prevailing one. This rate will likely continue in 1923. Especially if the building demand is on anything like the scale of 1922.

There is still a good portion of the 1922 building funds tied up. Many builders are carrying their property over. This is said to be due to the scarcity of ready cash on the part of would-be purchasers, and their inability to make a substantial down payment. This is a contrast to the housing situation. Towards early fall there was quite a rush on the part of the builders of medium-priced houses to unload. No matter the down payment. One mortgage man, who confines his business to the large centres, declared this to be a sign of the times presaging a decrease in realty values and rent. He said he was already discounting values in anticipation of a decline.

Companies dealing with Trust funds however, do not face such situations as they generally keep their loans to a 50 per cent maximum, while other lenders in some cases go up to 70 and 80 per cent.

Farm loans in the West have continued high. The new crop has helped to take care of some of the commitments, but for the most part they stand, partial payments only having been made.

The burning question seems to revolve around new funds, and naturally everyone turns to Great Britain. No class wishes to see the pound back to par more than the mortgage companies. Many of them with established connections in England say there are goodly sums of mortgage funds awaiting an improved sterling before they will cross the Atlantic. One large company had a very substantial amount of bonds come due. They left the funds in England. They are at present losing money on the proposition, but figure on an early enhancement in sterling which will give them a good margin of profit. Then this large sum will be available as well as other funds. There is an unlimited amount of British money ready to come to Canada for high class first mortgage propositions, is the way one leader sized up the situation.

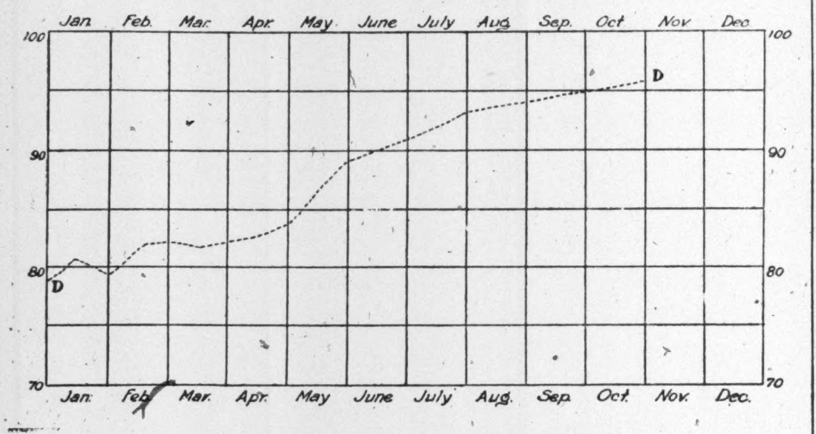
Forged His Pardon

A most unusual case of forgery is that of a Tennessee man who was convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years and six months in state's prison. He had been in jail but six months when a confederate of his presented a forged pardon to the warden. The crook was soon released. He had forged the pardon.

EXPERIMENT ON OIL SHALE

An experiment is being made in St. John to try out a method of extracting oil from the oil shales of Albert and Westmorland counties. If it should produce satisfactory results there are unlimited possibilities for the industry, including the production of gasoline for the local market.

VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT, 1922



D - - - - - - - - - - D Variations in employment, calculated by the Employment Service of Canada from the reports of about 6,000 employers of labor. Base = 100 = condition of employment in mid-January, 1920.

The volume of employment reached its lowest level exactly twelve months ago, when it is probable that about 435,000 fewer persons were employed in Canadian industries (excluding agriculture) than at the peak of the trade boom, midsummer, 1920. Between the end of January, 1922, and the end of October, the recovery has been continuous. Particularly marked has been the expansion in the iron and steel industry (about 40%). Though the facts are not yet available, it is more than probable that a decline has occurred in the last two months.

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Canadian Industry Launches 1923 in Excellent Position

Great Impetus from 1922 Advance Should Carry Dominion Along to Much Greater Expansion of Trade in Practically All Lines

Canada's outlook for 1923 is good business. This is the general opinion held and those who preach this gospel point to the steady upward swing of trade in 1921 as an evidence that they are not unduly optimistic. Reviews of 1922 and forecasts for 1923 from experts in the United States are along the same lines and it is generally accepted that when business is good across the line it generally travels with the same swing in Canada.

Through the productivity of her own industries and the heavy investment of American capital in 1922 Canadian industrial and commercial operations received an impetus that will carry business well into next summer. The great 1922 crop came along with a huge tonnage just at a time when the railways most needed it and at the time the crop movement was at its height the pay roll of the roads totalled 160,000 persons. The reportable tonnage is far from being handled as yet so the roads have enough grain to handle to keep them busy for some months. This gives prospective tonnage during the winter and spring far beyond that of the same seasons in 1922.

The wheat crop, together with a strong demand for lumber, pulp and paper and for certain mineral products, resulted in an increase of $100,000,000 in export trade in 1922, equal to 10 per cent. in excess of 1921. An increase in favorable trade balance from $17,000,000 in 1921 to $150,000,000 has put the country in a much better position for buying. Pulp and paper exports are now $2,000,000 a month greater in value than a year ago and, with the increase in prices effective January 1 they will be still more enlarged.

The mining industry should have an especially good year, for many of the new developments of the last year or two will be bearing fruit.

The outlook for business in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick seems brightest, with Nova Scotia and the prairie provinces coming in the order mentioned. The variety of their industrial life gives Ontario and Quebec a great advantage over the other provinces.

The lumber industry should keep New Brunswick busy, while greatly increased activity in the operations of the British Empire Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries will aid business in Nova Scotia largely. Mining in British Columbia should do well, while the same may be said of lumber and pulp and paper.

Much will depend on the extent to which American capital comes in. If the volume is anything like that of 1922 things cannot but go ahead. It is probable that the Dominion government will be quite as heavy a borrower as in 1922, but if sterling continues to advance it may divide its borrowings between London and New York. For industrial capital, save possibly in few industries, the bulk of outside capital is almost sure to be drawn from the United States.

Half a Billion Dollars of Canadian Bond Issues

(Continued from page 17)

been as interesting as during the previous year. It will be recalled that the beginning of 1921 saw bonds at almost the lowest levels on record. The end of that year saw them experiencing a sensational rise that was suggestive of stocks rather than bond movements. This upward movement continued during the early months of the year and by midsummer Ontario town bonds were in some cases selling to yield the investor 5.25 per cent. The larger provincial issues were being placed in New York leaving the Canadian bond market free to absorb the smaller issues that came out. But the price level that was reached was too high, the result of momentum rather than fundamental conditions. The inevitable reaction came in the early autumn and bonds moved off from two to five points within the next three months. Even the repayment by the Dominion of about $60,000,000 to those holders of 1922 Victory bonds who did not go into the conversion scheme was of little effect. But the year closed with prospects bright for a long and slow upward movement in bond prices. The most important bond issues of the year are listed in connection with this article.

CANADIAN BOND ISSUES FROM 1915 TO 1922

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Government	$214,814,133	$208,621,933	$674,374,500	$696,000,000	$773,147,000	$121,790,000	$143,560,000	$318,829,000
Municipal	66,508,073	49,893,763	28,375,000	59,000,000	31,000,000	62,200,000	86,395,100	89,755,743
Railway	37,915,665	15,920,000	22,566,666	5,000,000	35,355,000	96,500,000	102,700,000	15,015,100
Public Service	14,605,000	22,950,000	15,425,000	2,375,000	20,950,000	11,500,000	15,450,000	
Miscellaneous	8,050,000	19,531,666	17,067,800	5,155,000	40,500,000	35,300,000	58,870,145	83,428,400
	$341,892,871	$316,917,362	$757,808,966	$767,530,000	$900,952,000	$327,290,000	$398,975,245	$507,028,243

PRINCIPAL BOND ISSUES DURING THE YEAR 1922

PROVINCIAL BOND SALES

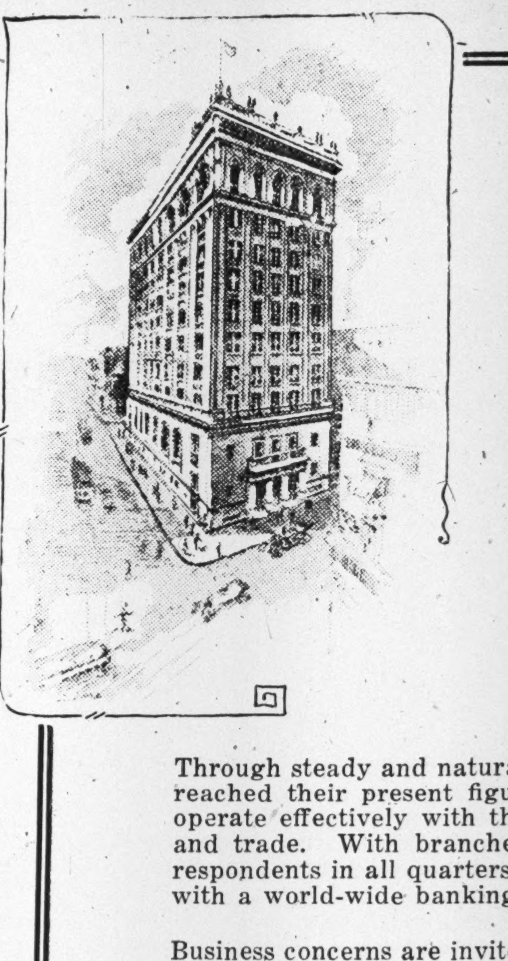
January,	Ontario	Jarvis Syndicate	5½%	15 yr.	15,000,000	101.453*	
	Alberta	Dominion Securities	5½%	25 yr.	3,480,000	102.666*	
	New Brunswick	United Financial Corporation	5½%	10 yr.	1,890,000	102.267*	
	Ontario, (Hydro)	A. E. Ames & Co. and Wood Gundy and Company	6%	40 yr.	500,000	107.65	5.52
	Manitoba	Dominion Securities Corp.	5½%	15 yr.	500,000	par	5.50
March	Manitoba	A. Jarvis and Co.	5½%	20 yr.	2,250,000	100.28	5.47
April	Alberta	Dillon, Read & Co., and Syndicate	5½%	30 yr.	3,000,000	*	
	Ontario	Dominion Securities Syndicate	5%	30 yr.	15,000,000	97.409*	
May	New Brunswick	Dominion Securities & Dillon, Read and Company	5-5½%	17&40	2,300,000	var.	
	Manitoba	Dominion Securities Corp.	5%	3 yr.	3,934,000	98.70	
June	Alberta, (Irrigation)	Seattle National Bank	5½%	30 yr.	450,000	102.227*	
July	Alberta	Dillon Read & Co., Wood. Gundy & Co. and Dominion Securities Corp.	5½%	5 yr.	3,500,000	99.14*	
	British Columbia	Miller & Co.	5%	2 yr.	2,000,000	99.14*	
	Nova Scotia	Eastern Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co. and Guaranty Co.	5½%	2 yr.	2,000,000	99.546*	
August	Prince Edward Is.	National City Co.	5½%	15 yr.	175,000	100.673	5.43
Sept.	Saskatchewan	Dominion Securities Corp., Dillon Read & Co.	5%	20 yr.	2,600,000	97.652*	5.19
	Alberta	National City Co.	5%	20 yr.	3,000,000	97.334*	5.22
October	Ontario	Kuhn, Webb & Co.	5%	20 yr.	20,000,000	97.67*	5.19
November	Ontario, (Hydro)	Housser, Wood & Co.	6%	40 yr.	375,000	109.03	5.44
December	Ontario, (Hydro)	Dominion Securities Corp.	6%	22 yr.	3,000,000		
	Ontario	A. Jarvis & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co. and Dominion Securities Corp.	5½%	20 yr.	20,000,000	99.59	5.55

CORPORATION BOND SALES

January	Mount Royal Hotel	W. A. Mackenzie & Co.			$4,000,000
February	Dominion Textile	United Financial Corp.	6%	30 yr.	1,407,500
	Imperial Steel Corp.	Continental Bond Corp.	8%	25 yr.	300,000
	Galt Brass Co.	Rogers Securities Corp.	7½%	20 yr.	150,000
	Birks Bldg.	Privately			4,000,000
	La Corporation d'Energie de Montmaguy	Le Credit Industriel			250,000
	Westmount Industrial Corp.	H. R. Wood & Co.	7%		325,000
	Brantford Scales Corp.	Housser, Wood & Co.	8%	20 yr.	200,000
March	Howard Smith & Co.	A. E. Ames & Co.	7%	20 yr.	400,000
	Can. General Electric	Guaranty Trust	6%		5,000,000
	Municipal Bankers' Corp.		6½%	20 yr.	2,000,000
	Booth Buildings	Royal Securities Corp.	6½%	15 yr.	750,000
	Tooke Bros.	Hanson Bros.	7%	20 yr.	350,000
	K. & S. Tire Co.	Richardson Sheppard & Thorburn	7%	15 yr.	230,000
April	Can. Paperboard Co.	Canadian Debentures Corp.	7%	15 yr.	800,000
	Provincial Paper Co.	United Financial Corp.	6%	20 yr.	600,000
	Wayagamack Co.	R. A. Daly & Co., R. C. Mathews & Co. and McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.			
	Chas. Fawcett, Ltd.		7%	20 yr.	150,000
	East Kootenay Power	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	7%		2,000,000
	Nova Scotia Trams	Royal Securities Corp.	7%	30 yr.	1,250,000
	Mathews Steamship	Goldman & Co.	7%	10 yr.	300,000
May	Mercury Mills	Housser, Wood & Co.	6½%	20 yr.	800,000
	Wabasso Cotton	Royal Securities Corp.	7%	20 yr.	750,000
	Lincoln Mills, Ltd.				2,029,170
	Carson Bros.	Versailles, Vielricarie & Boulais	7%	12 yr.	1,250,000
	Hanover Cement	Canadan Bond Corp.	8%	20 yr.	340,000
	Canada Flour Mills	McParland Barrett & Co., and Rice, Gitson & Co.	6½%	20 yr.	150,000
	Consolidated Smelters	Shareholders	7%	20 yr.	6,000,000
June	Carleton House	W. F. Mahon, Ltd.	6½%	20 yr.	79,000
	Transportation Bldg.	G. H. Bun & Co.	7%	25 yr.	1,000,000
	Stetson, Cutler Co.	Royal Securities	7%	20 yr.	2,500,000
	Firestone Tire	Otis & Co.	7%	15 yr.	1,500,000
	Canada Polishes	Council & Englert	8%	15 yr.	90,000
July	Professional Offices	Stewart, Scully & Co.	7%	21 yr.	275,000
	Brunette Mills	Westminster Trust Co.	7%	10 yr.	150,000
	Canada Salt Co.	Royal Securities Corp.	7%	20 yr.	140,000
	Great Lakes Transportation	Newman Sweezey Co., and McLeod, Young, Weir	7%	10 yr.	1,000,000
	Fort William Paper	Peabody, Houghteling & Co.			2,000,000
	Federal Building	Otis & Co.	7%	15 yr.	550,000
August	Acadia Sugar	Shareholders			1,000,000
	Abitibi Lands	Peabody, Houghteling	7%	15 yr.	200,000
	Avalon Telephone Co.	Royal Securities Corp.	6½%	20 yr.	115,000
	Montreal Medical Bldg.		8%		900,000
	Lower St. Lawrence Power	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. and Newman, Sweezey & Co.	7%	25 yr.	650,000
	Lower St. Lawrence Power	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., and Newman Sweezey & Co.	8%	10 yr.	350,000
Sept.	Grant, Holden, Graham	H. C. Monds & Co.	7%	20 yr.	100,000
October	Montreal Trams	Greenchilds, Ltd.	5%	Perp.	500,000
	Belgo, Canadian Paper	Newman Sweezey & Co., Wood Gundy & Co., & McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	6%	25 yr.	1,500,000
	Parish & Heimberke & Co.	Minnesota Loan & Trust	6½%	11 yr.	200,000
	Nova Scotia Steel	Goodbody & Co.	6%	Perp.	100,000
	Pacific Burt & Co.	A. E. Ames & Co.	6½%	15 yr.	350,000
	Bathurst & Co.	Royal Securities Corp.	6½%		1,500,000
	Mt. Royal Hotel	Throckmorton & Co.	8%	1923	1,000,000
	William Davies & Co.	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.			
		Otis & Co., and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.	6%	20 yr.	2,500,000
November	Montreal Public Service Cpn.	Geo. Beausoleil & Co.	5%	20 yr.	500,000
	Methodist Bookroom		5½%	5-10 yr.	600,000
	Great Northern Power		6%	15 yr.	800,000
	Montreal Board of Trade	Sun Life	6½%	20 ins.	300,000
	Nova Scotia Tramways	J. C. McIntosh & Co.	7%	30 yr.	250,000
	Silverwoods, Ltd.	R. C. Mathews & Co.	7%	15 yr.	250,000
	Toronto Athletic Club		8%	3 yr.	100,000
	Ogilvy Realty Corp.	A. E. Ames & Co.	6½%	30 yr.	800,000
December	Dominion Iron and Steel	Hayden, Stone & Co.	5%	30 yr.	4,645,000
	Camaguey Electric	J. C. McIntosh & Co.	6½%	30 yr.	1,500,000
	Wm. O'Neil Co.	Royal Financial Corp.	7%	9 yr.	50,800
	Sisters of Misericordia	R. T. Leclere	6%	20 yr.	200,000
	St. Lawrence Pulp Co.	Truax & Co.	7%	12 yr.	50,000
	Saguenay Pulp	Becker's, Ltd.	7%	5 yr.	1,437,600
	Windsor Hotel	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Hanson Bros. and R. T. Leclerc			2,500,000

RAILWAY BONDS

March	Canadian Northern	Dillon, Read & Co.	5%	3 yr.	11,000,000
April	C. P. R. Debentures		4%	Perp.	2,000,000
May	Great Trunk Western	Dillon, Read & Co.	6%	1935	1,790,100
Sept.	Lacombe & W. W.	W. L. McKinnon & Co.	5%	28 yr.	225,000



The Service We Give

FIFTY years of uninterrupted growth mark the record of The Dominion Bank. During that time it has rendered an important and useful service to the development of Canadian trade and commerce. The position it holds to-day has been attained through sound banking practice, combined with an assured faith in Canada's future.

Through steady and natural progress the resources of the Bank have reached their present figures. The Bank is fully equipped to cooperate effectively with those engaged in every branch of industry and trade. With branches advantageously situated and with correspondents in all quarters of the globe, it can provide its customers with a world-wide banking service.

Business concerns are invited to confer or correspond regarding their affairs.

Sir Edmund B. Osler, President.
A. W. Austin, Sir Augustus M. Nanton, Vice-Presidents.
Clarence A. Bogert, General Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO
London, England, Branch—73 Cornhill, E.C.
New York Agency—51 Broadway.
Capital paid up .... $ 6,000,000
Reserve Found 7,000,000
Total Assets 125,000,000

A 2-Year Old Advertisement

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED
THE WONDER MINE OF CANADA

$38,000,000 in Gold Bullion has been produced
$13,360,000 has been paid in Dividends
$ 3,500,000 in surplus has been accumulated
$ 3,000,000 has been expended for Plant
$40,000,000 worth of ore is now in reserve.

This great mine has made this splendid record in less than ten years of operation, during the development and construction period of its history and under the stress of war-time conditions—short labor supply, high costs of materials, etc.—which have made it impossible to operate the plant at its maximum capacity.

But these conditions have changed. Labor is now in plentiful supply. Costs of materials are declining. This means that the splendid plant can now be operated at capacity; that costs of treatment can be expected to decline and profits to increase accordingly.

An analysis of the past performance shows that profits have amounted to about 50% of the gross production. This makes it entirely reasonable to assume, under the improved operating conditions now in sight, that the present ore reserve can be handled at a profit of at least 50% of its total value—say, $20,000,000.

When the existing surplus and the value of the net current assets are added to this prospective profit we have an amount fully equal to the outstanding capital—namely, $24,000,000.

These figures show conclusively that the purchaser of Hollinger at present market levels—$5.50 to $5.75 per share—pays $5.00—its par value—for definite, intrinsic value, and from 50c to 75c per share for future possibilities.

WHERE IN THE FIELD OF SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT IS THERE A BETTER OPPORTUNITY THAN THIS?

Homer L. Gibson & Company
Toronto

The above advertisement was published by us just two years ago. It is reproduced verbatim at this time to show just how conservative our ideas with regard to this "WONDER MINE" have been, and how profitably the advice contained therein could have been acted upon.

The Situation Now

$60,000,000 is now the production total.

$19,756,000 the total of Dividends paid.

$7,000,000 now at credit of Surplus.

$40,000,000 worth of ore still in reserve.

The stock is now selling at from $12.00 to $12.50 per share, an advance of over 100% in two years.

This great mine is just at the beginning of its profit-making career. Why not participate in the profits being earned?

Information concerning any Northern Ontario mining company gladly furnished.

Homer L. Gibson & Company
Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto

Cost of stopping average size freight train on level grade computed to be 24 cents at 5 miles, 69 cents at 10 miles, and $1.44 at 15 miles an hour.

Argentine ministry of agriculture institutes inquiry into methods and profits of local meat packing companies.

French silk worm production in 1922 2,571,821 kilograms, increase 47,000 over 1921, 659,000 less than 1920 and only 40% of 1911 production.

GREAT EXPANSION IN BUILDING WAS A FEATURE OF 1922; LEAD ALL LINES IN QUICK RECOVERY

Contracts for Year Totalled Over Three Hundred Million

ONTARIO LEADS

Practically Half the New Work Centered in This Province —Highway Expenditure Heavy

The Canadian construction industry has enjoyed in the year just ended an almost epochal improvement. Not only has it witnessed a remarkable expansion in the volume and value of work accomplished, but it has seen the restoration, after two uncertain years, of conditions as nearly normal as may be anticipated for some time to come.

Total building contracts, as estimated by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were awarded to a value of $331,843,800 compared with $240,133,300 in 1921. Even in 1920—a year of feverish activity and inflated costs—the monetary value of fresh work was seventy-five millions less than last year. Going further back, the figures for 1917, 1918 and 1919 look very small in comparison. Not since 1913, in fact, when the whole

country was undergoing a phase of fall, there was a pronounced rush to erect moderate priced dwellings. The movement spread as costs declined, till by the spring of 1922 the sound of hammer and trowel rang as never before on suburban fringes, and in the larger Canadian cities whole new streets sprang up almost overnight.

Among the provinces, Ontario's total of $166,628,000 of new work stands out conspicuously, as being slightly greater than the aggregate for the whole of the remainder of the Dominion. The boom in house building was most pronounced here, claiming over $60,000,000, while public works absorbed an almost equal sum. Quebec, with $103,291,800, ranks second only to Ontario. Its advance of 65% over the previous year's showing is the largest made by any of the provinces. In Maritime provinces a slight improvement occurred in every type excepting industrial building. Western Canada was only territory to return a smaller total than in 1921. At $50,770,000 the aggregate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was down 10%. British Columbia, moreover, takes credit for the largest share. While crop prices proved very disappointing, affecting the prairie provinces, there is fair activity developing along the Pacific Coast. By districts the precise figures for the year are:

District	Residential	Business	Industrial	Engineering	Total
Maritime	$ 3,260,000	$ 3,556,700	$ 819,000	$ 3,518,300	$ 11,154,000
Quebec	35,660,600	24,425,700	5,497,400	46,708,100	103,291,800
Ontario	60,718,000	39,610,100	10,244,600	56,053,300	166,628,000
Western	14,562,700	12,793,200	9,194,800	14,219,100	50,770,000

unwonted prosperity, has any aggregate been recorded to equal that of last year.

What accounts for this remarkable revival? A glance at the following table, showing classification of work undertaken, draws attention to the importance lately assumed by residential and engineering construction.

Two factors have contributed most to the year's satisfactory showing—increasing efficiency of labor and a steadier tendency in material prices. In the Toronto district, to take an important instance, the big contractors assert that the productivity of labor, which two or three years ago was about 60% of the pre-war standard, rose during 1922 to 85 or even 90%. The Toronto district, incidentally, yielded 13% of the Dominion's whole building total.

FIVE YEAR RECORD FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF BUILDING

Year	Residential	Business	Industrial	Engineering	Total
1918	$ 14,661,800	$26,196,800	$38,975,200	$ 20,008,300	$ 99,842,100
1919	47,015,100	59,606,400	57,091,300	26,315,500	190,028,300
1920	54,891,100	86,073,200	64,625,900	50,015,300	255,605,500
1921	76,655,400	84,721,700	16,503,700	62,252,500	240,133,300
1922	104,201,500	81,385,700	25,758,800	120,500,800	331,843,800

The steady increase in residential building was not unexpected, but the actual extent of the advance greatly exceeded anticipations. The above table reveals a seven-fold increment in the output of dwellings during the last five years. The explanation is not far to seek. During the war, and for some time thereafter, this type of construction gave precedence to the more important demands of industrial expansion. A genuine shortage of homes developed, and was accentuated as building costs rose precipitously. Thousands of families "doubled up" or were forced into apartments or lodgings at exorbitant rentals. Consequently, when in 1921 building costs began appreciably to

Wage scales have declined slightly. The index number of wages paid to six main groups of building trades in thirteen large cities has dropped to 162.5 compared with 170.5 a year ago. Declining wages, moreover, have been accompanied by a steady decrease in unemployment, and in the number of strikes.

Statistics of Disputes in Building Trades

Year	No. of Disputes	Employees Involved	Loss in Working Days
1921	36	4,004	153,372
1922	21	1,831	39,667

To bring the year's movement in material prices into perspective it is necessary to recall that the highest point ever reached by wholesale quotations in Canada was in May, 1920, when the index number of 48 lines of material stood at 284 compared with the figure 100, representing the average 1913 level. Deflation proceeded rapidly during 1921, and by the beginning of 1922 had indeed fallen to 193. For two or three months longer the decline continued, finally striking bottom at 178 in early spring. Thereupon, the trend turned slightly but definitely upward. For nine months now fluctuations have been of a minor character, the index never rising or falling above or below 185 or 183 respectively. At the present moment prices are about 83.5% above the 1913 base. The main fact to observe is that material prices are now nearly all moderately below the average of 1921, but that no change of importance has taken place for some months.

DETAILED GAINS AND LOSSES IN MARKET ISSUES DURING 1922

Name of Security	1921 High	1921 Low	1922 High	1922 Low	1922 Open	1922 Close	1922 Change	Stock outstanding	Gain or loss in 1922
Abitibi	57¾	21½	70	30	30¼	71	+40¾	250,000+	10,187,000
Am. Sales. pf.	79¾	70	95	87¾	79	90	+11	3,073,300+	338,000
Ames Hold. pf.	44	15	25	1	15	1	—14	2,500,000—	350,000
Asb. Corp. com.	82½	36	73½	44	49½	66	+16½	3,000,000+	495,000
Do., pf.	95	65	90	74	76½	88	+11½	4,000,000+	460,000
Atlan. Su. com.	33⅞	20	27⅝	18	27	24	— 3	4,888,900—	146,000
Do., pf.	..	..	43	34	34	42	+ 8	1,111,100+	88,000
Barcelona Trac.	5⅞	3	15¾	3½	4¼	15¾	+11½	27,450,000+	3,156,000
Bell Telephone	112	99¾	120	103	105	112½	+ 7½	32,040,000+	2,403,000
Brazilian	36	20	50¼	28	28	44¼	+16¼	106,576,000+	17,318,000
Burt, F.N., cm.	113	93½	127	105	105¾	125	+19¼	2,153,100+	414,000
Do., pf.	112	96½	119	108½	108½	117½	+ 9	572,100+	51,000
Brompton	57¼	13½	38	15	21	39¼	+18¼	140,000+	2,555,000
Can. Bread, cm.	29	16½	56	25¾	25	54¼	+29¼	2,500,000+	731,000
Can. Cem. cm.	66½	43	79½	52¾	54	78	+24	13,500,000+	3,240,000
Do., pf.	93	81	100	88¼	90	99	+ 9	10,500,000+	945,000
Cn. Cr. & Fdy. c.	43	16	32¼	18	19	31½	+12½	4,975,000+	621,000
Do., pf.	79	42	68½	45	45	67	+22	7,500,000+	1,650,000
Can. Converters	74	58	97	69¾	69	93	+24	1,733,500+	416,000
Can. Cottons c.	85	64	118	79	83½	114½	+31	2,715,500+	841,000
Can. Gen. Elec.	117	86⅝	101½	75	95	81	—14	10,800,000—	1,512,000
Can. Loc. Co. c.	..	..	77½	74	77	74	— 3	2,000,000—	60,000
Can. Pac. Ry.	130	125	149	126	126	143	+17	260,000,000+	44,200,000
Can. Steam. c.	50¼	12¼	24½	10	13¾	18⅜	+ 4⅝	12,000,000+	553,000
Do., pf.	73½	38	63⅛	36	46	55	+ 9	12,500,000+	1,124,000
Cn. Min. & Smlt.	21	13	28¼	18½	18¼	26¼	+ 8	10,534,750+	842,000
Consumers Gas	141	65	160	72	73	156	+83	6,000,000+	5,040,000
Detroit United	96	50	74¼	54	68¾	67¾	— 1	15,375,000—	153,000
Dom. Bridge	92	56½	85½	51	63⅞	81	+27⅛	6,500,000+	1,755,000
Dom. Glass, c.	65	50	88	54	57¼	88	+30¾	4,250,000+	1,306,000
Do., pfd	90	77½	100	89	90	98	+ 8	2,600,000+	208,000
Dom. Textile c.	142	104	200¼	133	135	220	+85	7,500,000+	6,375,000
H. Smith P. c.	110	60	85	60	74	80	+ 6	3,693,700+	231,000
Illinois Tract c.	23	15	35	22½	22½	40	+17½	12,331,000+	2,157,000
Kaministiquia	87	80	94	80	80	103	+23	2,497,000+	574,000
L. of Woods c.	155	128	168½	140	140	175	+35	3,500,000+	1,225,000
Laurentide Co.	95	62	99	73	73	94	+21	28,800,000+	6,048,000
Lyall Cons.	75	33	55	27	33	45	+12	1,750,000+	210,000
M'cdonald A., c.	20	25	16	10	10½	13	+ 2½	3,000,000+	85,000
MacKay, c.			113½	78½	78½	104½	+26	41,380,400+	10,778,000
Do., pfd.	63⅝	61	68	63	63	69½	+ 6½	50,000,000+	3,250,000
*Montreal Pow.	89¼	73¾	104½	85¼	87	104½	+17½	64,606,900+	11,306,000
Montreal Tram.	151	105	172	142	143	170	+27	4,000,000+	1,080,000
*National Br's.	59⅜	36½	59¾	47¼	55	50½	— 4½	2,254,300—	101,000
*Ogilvie F. c.	214	165	274	180	182	285	+103	2,500,000+	2,575,000
Ottawa Pwr.	70	53½	96	70	70	90	+20	3,483,520+	696,000
Pac. Burt, pfd.	81	70	100	79½	79½	99	+19½	650,000+	126,000
Penmans c.	104	92	132	98	98	128	+30	2,150,600+	645,000
*Price Bros.	42¼	24¾	47	33	35	46	+11	43,683,200+	4,695,000
*Pro. Pr. M. c.	95¼	90	89	76	80	88	+ 8	3,500,000+	280,000
Que. Railway	29⅜	22	28½	21	23	24½	+ 1½	9,999,500+	149,000
Riordon P&P c.	169	1½	14¾		5	5		6,000,000	
Rogers W. p.	90	74	87½	76¼	77	82	+ 5	1,122,500+	56,000
Russell M., pfd.	65	46	60	49	55	58	+ 3	1,200,000+	36,000
Sha'inig'n W&P	109½	100	116½	102½	104½	112	+ 7½	20,000,000+	150,000
Span. River, c.	89¼	44	103½	53½	60	98	+38	9,447,000+	3,589,000
Do., pfd.	95	51⅞	112¼	67⅛	71½	106	+35½	8,618,600+	3,059,000
Steel of Can., c.	65	61	80	52	60	67½	+ 7½	11,500,000+	863,000
Do., pfd.	93	86	100¼	91½	93	96¼	+ 3¼	6,496,300+	191,000
St. L. Fl., c.	74	48¾	88	65½	69	77½	+ 8½	1,200,000+	102,000
St. Maurice P.	120	80	93½	70	95	89¾	— 5¼	7,899,900—	414,000
Toronto Rail'ay	80	66½	97¾	60¾	67⅛	85	+17⅞	12,000,000+	2,145,000
Tuckett T., c.	52	37	59	33	35	53	+18	2,500,000+	450,000
Twin City, c.	50	40¼	62	41¾	35	58	+23	22,000,000+	5,060,000
Wabasso Cot.	53	41	81	56	51	73½	+22½	35,000 sh.+	787,000
Wayagamack	89	27	65½	34	40	62	+22	5,000,000+	1,100,000
Win. Elec., c.	48	30½	46½	30¼	33¾	32½	— 1¼	10,914,700—	136,000
Woods Mfg., p.	78½	65	80	67	67	78	+11	1,546,500+	170,000

Total increases+$171,160,000
Total declines— 2,872,000

Net increase for year $168,288,000

GREAT INFLUENCES PLAYED A PART WITH MARKETS

Cheap Money in U. S. Caused Material Expansion

The Canadian stock markets have felt the influence of the New York traders materially during the past year. This was quite evident when the break in the bull movement came. Montreal stopped still and then sagged materially. Toronto moved in sympathy with Montreal. There were a multiplicity of factors entering into the price movements of the year, which, for the most part, were regulated by economic rather than speculative features. Notable among these were labor and political upheavals.

The year 1922 may have furnished many disappointments in respect to the failure of readjustment to progress as rapidly as had been hoped, but the results marketwise appear to have registered not only the accomplishment of the year, but also to have reflected considerable optimism as to the future.

At the outset of the year the market was still under the momentum of the propulsive forces that became operative along in August, 1921, at New York, and soon spread to the Canadian lists. Cheap and abundant money supplied the motive power at New York and the buying movement initiated in the summer of the previous year was well under headway in 1922. Liquidation of inventories, the thawing out of frozen credits, and the release of idle funds from industry and trade found their way into the security markets.

The inevitable result was a rise that became substantially effective first in the gilt-edged investment issues and later overflowed into others of a less solid character. Speculation caught the cue and became more and more aggressive.

Although industry in the early part of the year was in the primary stages of recovery, there were certain lines of enterprise that were showing attractive promise. Among these were the automotive industry, equipment companies, electrical supply companies, merchandising concerns, chain stores and an increasing number of specialties. This list was lengthened as the year went on, the most notable and active addition being the oils, which came sharply into favor when the coal strike threatened the nation's fuel supplies.

Meantime there were numerous lagging groups and issues. The rails moved with irregularity, owing to fears of labor troubles. The coppers were still weighted down with accumulated stocks of the metal. The sugars were barely emerging from the depression of the year before that had cut so deeply into reserves. The devastating effects of the deflation process were still felt by the rubber and tire shares.

As the year went on prices advanced in response to the propulsive force furnished by cheap money, until industry and business began to revive and enterprise made its first substantial calls for capital. This developed along toward the end of the summer in somewhat irregular fashion. It was hardly to be expected that the vast building program could be prosecuted without making an enormous drain on available funds. The heavy orders for equipment, the record-breaking output of automobiles, as well as increasing activity in other industries, put hundreds of thousands more men to work and made more and more insistent the requirements for crude and manufactured materials.

It was natural for these conditions to find reflection in the market lists. The anxiety over the coal strike vanished and buying continued until the peak was reached in October.

It was just about this time that the movement to declare stock dividends was initiated by the Standard Oil interests, and the conclusion was reached by the professional element that powerful groups had decided that the stage of distribution had arrived. Coupled with this came reports of the rigorous policy pursued by the New York Stock Exchange to force its members to hold down commitments well within their capital limitations. It was inevitable, of course, that rumors should be in circulation about the individual necessities for drastic methods, and these reports gave the professional bears further incentive for pressure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital - - - - - - $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - - - - 19,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - 210,000,000

General Office - Toronto
H. A. Richardson General Manager

Branches in all the important centres of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's and 21 other points in Newfoundland; Havana, Cuba; San Juan, Ponce, and Fajardo, Porto Rico; Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic; Kingston and 9 other points in Jamaica; Boston, Chicago and New York, United States, and at 55 Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2, England.

Correspondence Invited

The Independent Order of Foresters

ORGANIZED 1874

The Society Has Paid Out
Over $77,000,000
To Members and Their Beneficiaries

Life Insurance Policies Issued
From $1,000 to $5,000

Whole Life—Life (20 Payment)
Life (20 Payment With Disability Benefit)

Old Age Benefit Certificate
(With 100% Disability and 100% Old Age Benefit)

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

GEO. E. BAILEY, Secretary
G. R. COTTRELLE, Treasurer
W. H. HUNTER, President

PRICE RECORD OF CANADIAN STOCKS FROM 1916 to 1922

Quotations of Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. Banks' and Loan Companies' Stock Prices on Page 31

Stock.	Range for 1922				Range for 1921.				Range for 1920				Range for 1919				Range for 1918				Range for 1917.				Range for 1916.			
	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date
Abitibi Power & Pulp, com.	71	Dec.27	30	Jan.12	58	Jan.	22	June	87	Aug.	49½	Dec.	290	Dec.	48	Jan.	51½	Oct.	48	Apr.	58½	July	48	Nov.	...	....	...	....
Abitibi Power & Pulp, pref.	100	Oct.23	80½	Feb.13	89	Jan.	83	June	99	July	85	Dec.	110	Sep.	90	Jan.	90	Dec.	90	Dec.	90	Aug	88½	Sep.	...	....	...	....
Asbestos Corp., com.	73½	Sept.26	44	Feb. 1	82½	Jan.	36	Aug.	103	Oct.	64	Dec.	91¼	Oct.	44	Jan.	45	Dec.	15	Jan.	21	Jan.	12	Apr.	24	Dec.	23	Dec.
Asbestos Corp., pref.	90	July20	73¼	Mar. 4	95	Jan.	65	Sept.	108	Oct.	83	Dec.	103	Nov.	61¾	Jan.	62¾	Dec.	44¾	May	53	Jan.	42	June	60	Dec.	53	Dec.
Ames-Holden, com.	15	Jan.12	95	Dec.12	25	Jan.	15	Apr.	137½	Jan.	10	Dec.	130	Dec.	26	Jan.	28	Aug.	15	Apr.	23½	Jan.	12	Oct.	35	June	19½	July
Ames Holden, pref.	26	Jan.11	4	Aug.11	45½	Jan.	15	July	114¾	Jan.	27	Dec.	116¼	Oct.	65⅝	Jan.	72½	Aug.	47	Jan.	61	Jan.	47	Nov.	80½	June	52	July
Atlantic Sugar, com.	27⅝	Apr.18	18	Apr.27	35¾	Nov.	20¼	Jan.	164	July	16	Nov.	75½	Dec.	19	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Atlantic Sugar, pref.	50	Mar. 8	36	July 4	38	June	34	Feb.	184	July	24½	Dec.	123	Nov.	65	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Amer. Cyanamid, com.	35	Dec.29	......	......	29	Apr.	29	Apr.	36	Apr.	33	Aug.	47	July	38	July	35⅞	Mar.	21	Jan.	30	Jan.	19	Sep.	...	....	...	....
Amer. Cyanamid, pref.	......	......	......	......	62	Feb.	6	Apr.	65	Sep.	62	Apr.	...	....	...	....	69¾	Oct.	69¾	Mar.	55	Jan.	50	Feb.	...	....	...	....
Amer. Salesbook, com.	34	Dec.19	9	Jan. 5	9	Dec.	3¾	Nov.	7½	Nov.	5	July	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Amer. Salesbook, pref.	95	Nov.17	78¾	Jan. 4	79¾	Dec.	70	Jan.	83½	Aug.	70	Dec.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Barcelona, com.	15⅞	Dec.28	3½	Jan. 6	5⅞	Feb.	3	Dec.	9¾	Jan.	3¼	Dec.	13¼	Jan.	5¾	Dec.	15½	Nov.	8¾	Jan.	17	Jan.	8	Nov.	17	Aug.	9	Jan.
Bell Telephone	120¼	Sept.14	103	Feb.11	112	Jan.	99¼	Jan.	111¼	Jan.	100	Dec.	133	May	110	Dec.	132½	Feb.	128	Jan.	150	Feb.	129	Oct.	152	June	140	Aug.
Brazilian, com.	50¼	June12	27⅞	Jan. 5	36	Jan.	19¾	July	51¼	Jan.	28	Dec.	61	Jul.	50	Feb.	60¼	Nov.	32	Jan.	47¾	Jan.	31¾	Oct.	62⅝	May	43	Dec.
British Empire Steel, com.	15⅛	June 8	6	Jan. 4	12¼	Aug.	7	July	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
British Empire Steel, 1 pfd.	77½	May31	60	Jan. 9	62½	Oct.	56	Aug.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
British Empire Steel, 2 pfd.	39¼	Sept.13	18¾	Feb. 3	40	June	19½	June	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
B. C. Fishing & Packing	32	Sept.26	20	Jan. 6	46	Feb.	18½	Sept.	66	Jan.	34¼	Dec.	71	Oct.	46	Mar.	52½	Aug.	40	Jan.	56	Feb.	35	Oct.	67	April	58	Oct.
Burt, F. N., com.	127	Dec.13	105	Jan.13	113	May	93½	Sept.	110	Jan.	88	Aug.	112⅛	Oct.	71	Jan.	67	May	63⅛	Dec.	82	Feb.	65	Sept.	88	Dec.	72	Jan.
Burt, F. N., pref.	119	Sept. 7	108	Mar.27	112½	June	96½	Jan.	110	Jan.	90	July	110⅛	Oct.	90	Jan.	90	Dec.	84¼	Jan.	93½	Mar.	86	Nov.	96	Sept.	86	Dec.
Brompton Pulp & Paper	40	Dec.23	15	Feb.16	57	Jan.	13	Sept.	85	Sep.	42¼	Dec.	87	Dec.	55	Apr.	63¼	Oct.	41¾	Jan.	58¼	Mar.	38	Oct.	79	Nov.	43	Dec.
Canada Bread, com.	56	Dec.14	25¾	Mar. 8	29	Nov.	16½	Apr.	32½	Jan.	19	Dec.	33	Nov.	18	Feb.	24½	Dec.	16	Jan.	20	Dec.	13	Nov.	30	Jan.	16½	Dec.
Canada Bread, pref.	97	May 8	87	Jan.11	88	Feb.	85	Jan.	86½	Feb.	84	June	87	Dec.	78¼	Sept.	83¾	Apr.	83¼	Mar.	86½	Jan.	80	Oct.	90	Jan.	87	May
Canada Cement, com.	80	Dec. 7	52	Feb. 2	66¾	Jan.	46¾	June	75	Jan.	54¼	Nov.	74	Oct.	63	Feb.	69¾	Nov.	56½	Jan.	69⅞	Jan.	52	Nov.	73	June	37¾	Jan.
Canada Cement, pref.	100	Oct.21	88¼	Feb. 4	94	Jan.	81	July	100	Jan.	88½	Dec.	103¾	Sept.	95	Jan.	96	Dec.	90	Feb.	95¾	Jan.	90	Feb.	98	May	86	Sept.
Canada Steamships, com.	25⅞	July29	10	Mar. 3	50¼	Jan.	38	Apr.	80¼	Jan.	34	Dec.	81	Dec.	41½	Feb.	51	Dec.	39	May	45⅝	Aug.	29¾	Feb.	45	Dec.	14	Jan.
Canada Steamships, pref.	63¼	Oct.23	36	Feb.25	74	Jan.	38	Apr.	85	Mar.	60½	Dec.	87½	June	77	Feb.	80¼	Dec.	72½	Jan.	93¾	Jan.	71	Nov.	95½	Dec.	69¾	Jan.
Can. Car and Foundry, com	32¾	Oct.16	18	Jan. 4	43	Jan.	16	Oct.	74	Jan.	29	Nov.	72½	Dec.	28	Jan.	38¼	Aug.	18	Jan.	46½	Jan.	17	Oct.	75	Jan.	32	Dec.
Can. Car and Foundry, pre	69¾	Dec.27	44¾	Feb. 2	79	Jan.	42	Oct.	109	Jan.	67	Dec.	108½	Dec.	82	Jan.	91	Aug.	49½	Jan.	89	Jan.	49	Oct.	94	May	61¾	Jan.
Can. Con. Rubber, com.	135	Sept.11	135	Sept.11	135	Nov.	135	Nov.	100	Mar.	87¾	Dec.	150	July	...	....	100	Mar.	98	Dec.	99¾	Sept.	90	Mar.	99	April	34	June
Can. Con. Rubber, pref.	75	May25	65	May22	90	Apr.	85	Sept.	95	May	92	May	100	July	97	Feb.	98	Sept	97	Feb.	99¼	Nov.	95	Mar.	97	Mar.	91	Mar.
Can. Converters	97	Oct.23	70	Jan. 3	74	Oct.	57	Apr.	80	July	51	Dec.	71½	Nov.	45	Feb.	50	Sept	43	Mar.	43	July	39	Feb.	46	Nov.	34	Jan.
Canadian Cottons, com.	118	Nov.24	79	Jan.16	85	Nov.	62½	Sept.	100	July	71	Dec.	98	Nov.	67	Feb.	70	Aug.	48½	Jan.	56	Jan.	46½	Sept.	65	Oct.	39	Feb.
Canadian Cottons, pref.	90	Oct.21	76	Apr.20	80	Nov.	70	Jan.	83	Jan.	66	Dec.	87¾	Apr.	76	Jan.	77	July	75	July	82	Jan.	75	Sept.	82½	Nov.	75½	Jan.
Carriage Factories, com.	8	Jan.28	3	Mar.18	20	Jan.	8½	Oct.	49½	Jan.	7½	Dec.	33	Oct.	13	June	17	July	15	July	25	Jan.	9¼	June	44	July	29¾	Feb.
Carriage Factories, pref.	......	......	......	......	65¾	Jan.	65	Apr.	90½	Feb.	72¼	Jan.	80	Dec.	46	July	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	75	July	60	Dec.
Can. Fairbanks-Morse, pref.	72	Oct.10	66¾	Jan.18	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Can. Forgings	48½	May18	30	Apr.19	...	....	...	....	257	Feb.	75	Dec.	208	July	175	Nov.	213	Sept.	150	Feb.	205	Jan.	150	Mar.	217	Jan.	170	Feb.
Can. Forgings, pref.	55	Oct.10	20	Mar.24	67½	Jan.	67½	Jan.	92	May	91	Mar.	92	Oct.	89½	Feb.	97	Nov.	90	Sept	84	May	82	April	90	Nov.	85	May
Can. General Electric, com.	101⅛	May 4	75	June 5	117	Mar.	84½	July	109	Mar.	90¾	Dec.	116	May	101½	Mar.	106	Dec.	99½	Jan.	115½	Jan.	99½	Dec.	126	Nov.	108	April
Can. General Electric, pref.	103	Feb. 4	97	Mar.31	102¼	Dec.	90	Jan.	104	Feb.	90	Dec.	100	Dec.	99½	Nov.	110	Dec.	100	Apr.	106	Feb.	94½	Jan.	112	May	110	Aug.
Can. Locomotive, com.	82	Jan.28	68	Dec.14	86	Jan.	74½	May	100	Mar.	80	Dec.	105¾	Oct.	60	Feb.	69⅛	Sept	58	Jan.	64	Apr.	52½	Feb.	64½	June	51	Oct.
Can. Locomotive, pref.	88	June17	80¼	Jan. 5	89	Feb.	78	Oct.	95	Jan.	80	Nov.	97½	Oct.	89½	Apr.	90½	Sept	83	Feb.	91½	Apr.	83	Oct.	99	Sept.	81	April
Canadian Pacific Ry.	151¼	Aug.31	126	Jan. 4	141	Jan.	114	June	142	Oct.	125	Sep.	175	July	160	Jan.	173	Aug.	137¾	Jan.	167½	July	127¾	Dec.	182½	May	163¾	Dec.
Canadian Salt	100	Dec. 4	72	Apr.27	89	Feb.	75	June	147	Mar.	85	July	147	July	135	July	132	Dec.	126	Mar.	136	Mar.	128	Mar.	140	Nov.	124	Nov.
City Dairy, com.	153	Dec. 2	85	Jan. 6	100	Dec.	55	Jan.	62	Jan.	50	Oct.	62½	May	48	Jan.	50	Oct.	30	Mar.	30	Mar.	30	Mar.	98	Jan.	89	May
City Dairy, pref.	100	May17	89	Jan. 9	92	Dec.	75	June	99	Jan.	85	Dec.	95	Aug.	84	Feb.	85	May	60	Feb.	70	Apr.	60	Aug.	100½	Feb.	92	Dec.
Confederation Life	300	Nov.25	300	Nov.25	...	....	...	....	310	Aug.	300	Sep.	...	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	330	Nov.	..	....
Coniagas Mines	2.10	Oct.23	1.00	Jan.16	2.20	Jan.	1.14	Nov.	3.15	Jan.	1.75	Dec.	3.15	Dec.	1.51	May	3.70	Nov.	2.50	July	4.70	Jan.	3.30	Nov.	5.95	Nov.	3.90	Nov.
Consumers' Gas	160	Oct.23	72	Jan. 4	141	Apr.	65	June	150	Feb.	125	Oct.	152	Feb.	138	Oct.	153	Oct.	144½	Mar.	165½	May	147	Oct.	176	Jan.	160	Nov.
Crown Reserve	31	Dec.13	10	Jan. 3	20	Jan.	7	July	48	Jan.	15½	Dec.	60	Feb.	30	Aug.	32	Dec.	17	May	43	Jan.	21	Dec.	58	Nov.	39½	Nov.
Crow's Nest Pass	52½	Oct.25	47	Jan.10	55	Feb.	45	Jan.	59⅞	Jan.	40	Dec.	65	Nov.	49½	Oct.	55	Dec.	50	July	70	Mar.	50	May	83	Nov.	71	Nov.
Detroit United	74¼	Oct.12	54	Feb.24	96	Feb.	50	July	113¾	Jan.	79¼	Dec.	118	Nov.	94	May	..	....	..	....	128	Jan.	104¾	Oct.	128½	Dec.	69	Jan.
Dominion Bridge Co.	85½	Aug. 8	51	Jan.12	92	Jan.	61½	Aug.	115	Jan.	69	Nov.	123	Jan,	94	Aug.	128	Sept	123	May	170	Jan.	125	June	231½	Jan.	160	Dec.
Dominion Canners, com.	39¼	Sept.12	22½	Feb. 8	45	Jan.	19	June	66¼	Mar.	26	Dec.	65⅛	Oct.	34	Mar.	43	May	20	Mar.	26	Mar.	19	Jan.	22	Nov.	15	Sept.
Dominion Canners, pref.	85	Oct. 2	73	May17	80½	Feb.	75	July	90	Jan.	79	Nov.	92	June	76	Jan.	81	Mar.	65	May	78	Feb.	65	Oct.	65	Dec.	61½	Nov.
Dominion Glass, com.	90¼	Dec.29	54	Jan.14	64	Jan.	50	May	69¾	Jan.	57	Dec.	73½	Oct.	44½	Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Dominion Glass, pref.	100½	Sept.22	87	Jan.16	91	Dec.	77½	Jan.	91	Jan.	82¼	Nov.	94	Oct.	88¾	Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Dominion Park	......	......	......	......	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	100	June	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Dominion Telegraph	42½	Dec.22	36	Jan.16	85	Jan.	32½	June	91¾	Feb.	80	Dec.	90¾	Dec.	85	Mar.	...	....	...	....	90	Jan.	89	Feb.	90	Nov.	86	Nov.
Dominion Textile, com.	202	Nov.20	133	Feb. 6	142¾	Dec.	101	Jan.	146½	July	96½	Dec.	125⅞	July	100	Feb.	100½	Dec.	80¾	Jan.	89	May	76½	Feb.	90½	Oct.	74½	Jan.
Dominion Textile, pref.	112	June16	105	Mar.10	105	Nov.	89½	Jan.	105	July	89	Dec.	108	Mar.	101	Jan.	102	Sept	100	Jan.	105	Apr.	99½	July	105	Sept.	101	Jan.
Dominion Steel Corp., com.	40	May30	22	Mar. 7	49	Jan.	22	June	82½	Mar.	39	Dec.	75¼	Dec.	58¾	Feb.	65	Aug.	53	Jan.	71¼	Jan.	50¾	Dec.	82	Dec.	43	Feb.
Dominion Steel Corp., pfd.	80	Oct.27	63½	Jan.26	74½	Mar.	51	Aug.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Dominion Coal, pref.	83½	Nov.20	67	Mar.27	79	Feb.	63½	Jan.	97½	Jan.	70	Dec.	100	June	95	May	95	June	94¼	Jan.	96½	Jan.	85	July	99	Jan.	93	July
Dominion Iron & Steel, pr	77	June 1	60	Feb.14	78	Apr.	56½	Oct.	92	Jan.	65	Dec.	100	May	91	Sept.	98	Sept.	88	Jan.	95	Jan.	87½	Oct.	105	June	90	June
Duluth-Superior	30	Dec.29	16	Jan. 3	26	May	12¾	Feb.	28	Jan.	12	Sep.	82½	Oct.	27⅞	Dec.	42	Jan.	41	Jan.	51	Feb.	40	Aug.	49	June	37	Dec.
Ford Motor Car	450	July11	283	Jan.11	340	Mar.	260	Nov.	380	Oct.	310	Nov.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Goodwin's, Limited, com.	27½	June23	20	Nov.25	25	Mar.	23	Dec.	35	Apr.	26	Mar.	28	Dec.	10	Feb.	15	Sept	11	Sept	...	....	...	....	40	July	40	July
Goodwins, Limited, pref.	70	Oct.14	63	Oct.26	70	Mar.	65	Dec.	95	Apr.	75	Oct.	80	Dec.	45	Jan.	45	Dec.	45	Dec.	45	Mar.	45	Mar.	75	May	40	July
Gould Mfg. Co., com.	100	Apr. 7	100	Apr. 7	100	Dec.	100	Dec.	118½	Dec.	118½	Dec.	...	....	...	....	100	Dec.	100	Dec.	100	Apr.	100	Apr.	...	....	...	....
Gould Mfg. Co., pref.	100	Apr. 7	100	Apr. 7	100	Dec.	70	Sept.	100	Mar.	100	Sep.	...	....	...	....	100	Aug.	100	Aug.	100	Oct.	100	Oct.	...	....	...	....
Holt, Renfrew, com.	......	......	......	......	15	Apr.	15	Apr.	70	Jan.	62	Feb.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	......	......	......	......	...	....	...	....	85	Jan.	80	Mar.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Hillcrest Collieries, com.	71	Dec.15	59	Apr. 4	66½	Nov.	50	July	63	Jan.	55	May	65	Dec.	35	Jan.	40	Sept	15	May	15	June	14¾	May	...	....	...	....
Hillcrest Collieries, pref.	80	Sept.12	18¼	Aug. 4	76	Apr.	68	Dec.	...	....	...	....	83	Nov.	75	Mar.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Hollinger Gold Mine	14.35	Sept.13	7.74	Jan. 3	7.95	Nov.	5.57	Jan.	...	....	...	....	7.65	May	6.15	Jan.	6.35	Dec.	4.55	July	5.25	Sept.	3.40	June	30.25	Nov.	25.25	Nov.
Illinois Traction, pref.	80	Jan.13	73	Jan. 5	71¼	Feb.	65	Jan.	70	Jan.	64	Nov.	80	Feb.	67	Nov.	80	Jan.	80	Jan.	89	Feb.	79	Oct.	91	Jan.	87¾	Oct.
Inter. Petroleum	......	......	......	......	...	....	...	....	82	Mar.	20	Oct.	62.00	Dec.	19.25	Jan.	20.50	Dec.	13.00	Feb.	15.30	Mar.	11.60	Feb.	...	....	...	....
Intercolonial Coal, pref.	......	......	......	......	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	60	Mar.	58	Feb.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Kaministiquia Power	100	Dec.26	80	Jan. 3	93	Jan.	80	Sept.	97	Aug.	83½	Mar.	...	....	...	....	120	Sept	120	Sept	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Lake of Woods, com.	177	Dec.28	140	Jan. 3	155	Jan.	127½	July	220	July	130	Nov.	229⅛	Nov.	157	Mar.	169	Dec.	120⅛	Jan.	130	Jan.	120	Oct.	136½	Sept.	122	Sept.
Lake of Woods, pref.	113½	Sept.11	105	Jan. 3	105	Dec.	94	Jan.	112	Aug.	93½	Dec.	110	Nov.	106	Jan.	110	Apr.	100	May	116	Jan.	116	Jan.	129	July	116	Oct.
La Rose Con. Mines Co.	67	Mar. 1	20	Nov. 8	37	Oct.	15	June	53½	Mar.	25	Dec.	51	Dec.	30	Apr.	68	Mar.	29	Jan.	57	Sept.	40	June	90	Nov.	55	Nov.
Laurentide Company	99	Sept. 1	72½	Jan.13	95	Jan.	62	Aug.	125	July	81	Dec.	276	Dec.	192	Jan.	198	Dec.	152	Jan.	195	Jan.	152	Oct.	217½	Nov.	176	Mar.
Lyall Construction, com.	55	July21	27	Apr. 1	75	Jan.	32½	Dec.	99	Feb.	35	Dec.	165	Nov.	64	Apr.	85½	Sept	63	Jan	80	Mar.	58	Sept.	93	June	25	Jan.
Macdonald Co., A, com.	16	Apr.12	10	Jan.31	25	Jan.	9¾	Dec.	44¼	Jan.	19	Dec.	44¾	Dec.	21½	Jan.	23	Oct.	13½	Jan.	15½	Mar.	8	Jan.	19½	April	10	Jan.
Mackay, com.	117½	Dec.18	76	Jan. 3	82¾	Nov.	69	Jan.	79½	Mar.	67¼	Sep.	83	May	71½	Jan.	79¾	Sept.	72½	Jan.	90	Feb.	70¾	Nov.	87	Oct.	78	April
Mackay, pref.	70	Nov. 9	62	Jan.12	67	Dec.	60	June	74	Feb.	61	Dec.	[illegible]	Dec.	64¼	Jan.	65¾	Apr.	56⅛	Jan.	68	Jan.	59	Nov.	69¼	June	64½	Dec.
Maple Leaf, com.	141¾	Apr.24	98	July10	146	Jan.	109	Nov.	196	Jan.	133	Nov.	[illegible]	Oct.	121½	Jan.	140	Nov.	91	Jan.	115	Mar.	90	Feb.	122	Nov.	60	Jan.
Maple Leaf, pref.	100½	Apr.11	95	July24	100¼	Dec.	93	Jan.	104	Jan.	92	Dec.	107	June	96¼	Jan.	98½	Dec.	91½	Jan.	103	Feb.	91¾	Aug.	108	Oct.	93	Aug.
Mexican L. & P., com.	17	May10	7	Jan. 6	7	Sept.	5	Oct.	...	....	...	....	18	June	...	....	20	Oct.	18	Oct.	...	....	...	....	15	Aug.	15	Aug.
Mexican L. & P., pref.	35	May 2	31	Apr.26	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M., com.	......	......	......	......	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	90	Mar.	80⅛	Jan.	119	Jan.	78½	Nov.	...	....	...	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M., pref.	83¾	July17	83¾	July17	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	109	Mar.	104⅞	Apr.	127	Apr.	120	April	...	....	...	....
Monarch Knitting, com.	30¼	Sept. 8	30	June22	...	....	...	....	75	June	60	Jan.	65	Nov.	50	Jan.	46	Nov.	39	Feb.	40	Jan.	30	Oct.	40	May	25⅛	Jan.
Monarch Knitting, pref.	80	Jan. 6	70	Dec.15	80	Jan.	75	July	90	Feb.	85	Oct.	92	June	78	Jan.	80½	Oct.	75	Jan.	81	Jan.	80	Jan.	83	July	80	June
Montreal Cottons, com.	105	Dec.18	80	Mar.23	80	May	75	July	87	Jan.	78	Oct.	85	Dec.	58⅝	Jan.	61	Sept	50	Mar.	58½	Jan.	49	June	63	Oct.	50	Sept.
Montreal Cottons, pref.	107	June14	100½	Aug.14	104	Nov.	87	Mar.	105	Apr.	90	July	105	Nov.	100	Jan.	100	Mar.	99½	Jan.	103	Jan.	99	July	115	Nov.	99	Jan.
Montreal L., H. & Pr., Cons	104½	Dec.27	85¼	Mar. 6	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	95	July	84½	Feb.	88½	Sept.	68¼	Jan.	82⅞	Jan.	67½	Dec.	...	....	...	....
Montreal Telegraph	56	July24	45	Jan. 3	114	Feb.	43½	May	124	Jan.	110	Dec.	125	July	120	Jan.	120	Jan.	120	Jan.	138	Jan.	115	Sept.	136	Jan.	135	Dec.
Montreal Tramways	172	Aug. 3	142	Apr.27	151	Dec.	105	Aug.	155	Jan.	125	Nov.	160	Dec.	114¾	June	150	Feb	150	Feb.	181	Jan.	144	May	200	July	180	Dec.
National Breweries	59¾	Feb.28	45½	Nov.30	59⅝	Dec.	36½	Mar.	70	July	39¼	Dec.	199	Dec.	15	Feb.	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
National Breweries, pref.	96	Aug.18	89	Mar.17	90	Mar.	85	Dec.	97	Jan.	93	June	99½	July	53	Jan.	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	75	Oct.	75	Oct.
Nipissing Mines Co.	7.00	Jan. 4	5.50	July12	9.50	Feb.	4.35	July	13.75	Jan.	8.40	Dec.	14.20	Dec.	8.25	Jan.	9.30	Dec.	8.00	Jan.	9.50	Sept.	6.95	July	9.20	Dec.	6.40	Nov.
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	32	May19	31¼	May20	...	....	...	....	80	Jan.	33½	Dec.	97	June	48	Mar.	71½	Aug.	63½	Mar.	128	Jan.	66	Dec.	154½	Nov.	93¼	Feb.
Nova Scotia Steel, pref.	90	June12	77	Jan.28	44	Feb.	24	July	107	Feb.	75	Nov.	112½	July	104½	Mar.	103	June	100	Jan.	112	Jan.	105	June	115	Mar.	110	Jan.
Ogilvie Flour, com.	290	Dec.22	180	Feb. 7	88½	Apr.	80	Feb.	280	Jan.	175	Dec.	298	Nov.	194	Mar.	205	Dec.	140	Jan.	158	Sept.	137	Feb.	152	Sept.	127⅞	June
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	118	May22	105	Jan. 9	214	Feb.	165	Sept.	105½	Apr.	97	Nov.	110	Feb.	104½	Dec.	111	May	100	Jan.	115	Jan.	107	Oct.	116	Jan.	44⅛	July
Ontario Steel Products	46	Apr.18	34	Jan.20	106	June	99	Jan.	89	July	50	Mar.	58	Dec.	27	Apr.	35	July	22½	Jan.	34	Jan.	18	Mar.	45	Nov.	19	Jan.
Ontario Steel Products, pre	87	Aug.28	80	May12	70	Jan.	32	June	89½	Jan.	89	Jan.	90	Nov.	75	May	78	July	73	July	74	Apr.	74	April	91½	Oct.	73	Mar.
Ottawa L., H. and P.	96	Sept.13	70	Jan. 3	88	Feb.	60	Aug.	81	Apr.	70	Dec.	87	Oct.	75	Jan.	86	Sept	69	Jan.	92	Jan.	69¾	Oct.	95¼	Nov.	92	Dec.
Port Hope Sanitary, com.	......	......	......	......	72½	Feb.	60	Aug.	27	Sep.	25	July	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Pacific-Burt, com.	91	Dec.29	35	Feb.21	37	June	30	Apr.	42	Jan.	30¼	Oct.	40	Dec.	25	May	34	July	34	July	40	Mar.	28	Jan.	29	Jan.	20	Oct.
Pacific-Burt, pref.	100	Dec. 2	79	Mar.20	81	Mar.	72	Aug.	85	Jan.	76	July	85	Oct.	75	Mar.	77¼	Mar.	77¼	Mar.	82	June	79	Oct.	88¼	Jan.	77½	Nov.
Penmans, com.	132	Nov.23	98	Jan.31	104	Nov.	91	Sept.	148½	July	93	Dec.	112⅛	Dec.	77½	Jan.	84	Oct.	65	Jan.	73½	Mar.	64	Oct.	78	Oct.	60	Jan.
Penmans, pref.	94	May10	86	Feb. 6	87	Jan.	78	Jan.	91½	Feb.	74	Dec.	98½	Oct.	82¾	Feb.	85¼	Nov.	81½	Sept	86	Apr.	81½	Jan.	90	Aug.	82	Jan.
Porto Rico Rys.	33	Jan.27	25	Mar.30	46	Feb.	35	Sept.	50	June	28½	Jan.	35	Feb.	23	Dec.	37	Aug.	25¼	May	42	Jan.	30	Oct.	49½	June	30	Dec.
Porto Rico Rys., pref.	82	July12	70	Jan.25	81	Apr.	64	Jan.	79	Aug.	60	Dec.	...	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	80	July	80	July	90	Aug.	...	....
Price Bros. & Co., com.	47¾	Dec.27	30	Jan. 3	253	Jan.	24	Sept.	385	Nov.	250	Dec.	260	Nov.	150	Jan.	151	Oct.	120	Feb.	134	July	115	Mar.	132	Nov.	60⅛	May
Provincial Paper, com.	89	Dec.12	76	Aug.18	102	Feb.	87¾	Feb.	132	Apr.	80½	Feb.	83	Oct.	51	Apr.	49	Dec.	46	Dec.	51¾	May	50	Apr.	57	Dec.	56	Dec.
Provincial Paper, pref.	95	Dec.13	82	July18	87¾	Jan.	83	Oct.	100	July	85	Dec.	90	May	85	Apr.	78	Oct.	78	Oct.	81	Aug.	78	Oct.	...	....	...	....
Quebec Ry. Co.	29½	May19	21	Feb. 6	29½	Feb.	22¼	Jan.	36¾	July	18	Dec.	80½	Dec.	16½	Feb.	22½	May	15	Jan.	35½	Jan.	14¾	Oct.	45	Dec.	14	Jan.
Riordon P. & P., com.	15	May26	4	Jan.11	159	Jan.	1½	Aug.	226	July	126⅞	Dec.	191	Dec.	119¼	Jan.	123	May	117¼	Feb.	127	Jan.	106	Feb.	150	Nov.	59	Aug.
Riordon P. & P., pref.	22	May26	6	Mar.24	80	Jan.	7	Nov.	101½	Feb.	83	Dec.	100	June	94	Jan.	97	Jan.	92½	Feb.	95	Jan.	90	Jan.	96	Nov.	92	Dec.
Rogers, com.	55	Oct.14	38	Mar.22	56	Apr.	50	May	71	Jan.	52	Aug.	80	Oct.	25⅛	Mar.	..	....	..	....	80	Feb.	40	Nov.	99	Mar.	85	May
Rogers, pref.	87½	Aug.25	76¼	Mar.17	94	Mar.	73	Aug.	102	Feb.	80	Dec.	95⅛	Nov.	65	Mar.	..	....	..	....	92	Jan.	90	Feb.	99	Jan.	87	Sept.
Russell Motor, com.	50	June15	26	Sept.16	50	Oct.	50	Oct.	89	Jan.	70	July	102¼	Oct.	68	Feb.	90⅞	Oct.	55	Mar.	92	Jan.	50	Oct.	114	Dec.	32	Feb.
Russell Motor, pref.	60	Dec.18	49	Feb.18	65	Jan.	46	Jan.	98	Jan.	40	Dec.	109	Oct.	70	Jan.	91⅛	Oct.	68¼	Feb.	122	Apr.	72	Oct.	139	Nov.	66	Jan.
St. Maurice Paper	95	Jan.10	70	Mar.24	120	Jan.	80	Sept.	170	Sep.	123	Dec.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Sawyer-Massey, com.	5	May19	3	July25	19	Feb.	6	Aug.	20	Apr.	13	Nov.	22	July	8	Apr.	13	Dec.	10	Mar.	24	Mar.	8	May	30	April	20	July
Sawyer-Massey, pref.	30	Mar.10	20	Aug.19	54	Jan.	27	Nov.	67¼	Mar.	35	Dec.	67	Dec.	30	Apr.	40	Jan.	40	Jan.	41	Oct.	40	Dec.	134½	Oct.	68	Mar.
Shawinigan W. and P.	116½	Sept. 8	102½	Apr. 7	109½	Jan.	100	June	119½	Jan.	97½	Dec.	127½	May	114½	Jan.	118½	Sept	105	Jan.	130½	Jan.	107	Oct.	137	Oct.	126¾	Dec.
Sherwin-Williams, com.	96	Oct.11	69	June13	90	May	72	Feb.	119	July	75	Apr.	80	Dec.	60	Jan.	60	Feb.	60	Feb.	60	Oct.	56	Feb.	99½	July	53½	Nov.
Sherwin-Williams, pref.	99	Oct.19	80	Jan. 3	95	Mar.	87	Jan.	100	Jan.	85¾	Dec.	102	June	90	Oct.	100	Apr.	99	Mar.	100	Jan.	98	Jan.	100	Jan.	97½	Sept.
Shredded Wheat, com.	146½	Dec.13	135	Apr.22	132	Dec.	120	May	142	Jan.	130¼	Sep.	147	Oct.	124	Mar.	112	Sept	100	Aug.	137¾	Mar.	112	Oct.	140½	Nov.	102¼	Jan.
Shredded Wheat, pref.	96	Apr.25	96	Apr.25	93	Aug.	93	Aug.	98	Apr.	98	Apr.	90	Apr.	89	Jan.	92	Sept	87	May	95	Feb.	95	Feb.	120	June	95	Jan.
Spanish River, com.	103½	Sept. 5	51½	Jan.28	89½	Jan.	44	June	129	July	75	Feb.	90½	Dec.	17	Jan.	20	Oct.	12¾	Jan.	19	Jan.	12½	Aug.	24¼	Nov.	3½	Jan.
Spanish River, pref.	112¼	Sept. 5	67¾	Jan.20	95	Jan.	51⅞	June	149	June	82	Dec.	130½	Dec.	63½	Jan.	64¾	Dec.	50	Feb.	59¼	Jan.	47	Aug.	70	Nov.	29	July
Steel Co. of Canada, com.	80	Sept.12	51¾	Jan.13	65	Nov.	42½	June	88½	Jan.	54¾	Dec.	88¼	Dec.	57½	Feb.	74¼	Aug.	49¾	Jan.	71½	Jan.	47½	Nov.	88¼	Dec.	34¾	Jan.
Steel of Canada, pref.	100¼	Sept.11	91½	Jan. 5	93⅛	Oct.	84	July	101½	Jan.	85¾	Dec.	110	Dec.	91½	Mar.	98	Sept	84	Jan.	100½	Jan.	84½	Oct.	107¼	Dec.	82½	April
H. Smith Paper, com.	85	Aug.16	60	Mar. 6	110	Jan.	60	July	167	Sep.	74¾	Apr.	151	Dec.	65	Feb.	66	Oct.	65	Feb.	74½	May	65	Sept	...	....	...	....
H. Smith Paper, pref.	102	Sept. 6	85	Feb.18	92¼	Feb.	64	Aug.	107½	Oct.	91	Dec.	99½	Nov.	78	Feb.	80	Nov.	73¼	July	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
St. Lawrence Flour, com.	88	June 6	65	Feb.10	75	Jan.	47	July	139	Jan.	59	Dec.	151	Dec.	87½	Mar.	96¾	Oct.	50	Mar.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
St. Lawrence Flour, pref.	95	Apr.18	90	Oct. 9	95	Nov.	85	Jan.	98½	May	92	Jan.	98	Dec.	80	Feb.	85	Aug.	80	Mar.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Tooke Bros., com.	......	......	......	......	57	Jan.	37½	Sept.	86	July	67	May	73	Oct.	20	Mar.	30	Sept	15	July	...	....	...	....	25	April	16	Mar.
Tooke Bros., pref.	67½	Feb.24	50	Aug.30	78	Feb.	65	Apr.	91	Mar.	[illegible]	Feb.	92½	Sept.	70	Feb.	77	Sept.	72½	Aug.	79	Jan.	70	Aug.	83	Nov.	78	Nov.
Toronto Ry.	98⅛	Nov. 2	60¾	Mar.30	80	June	58¾	Mar.	65	Dec.	35	Aug.	55	Jan.	39	June	68	Feb.	58	Jan.	90½	Mar.	58½	Oct.	111	Jan.	72	Dec.
Trethewey Mine	9	Jan.18	3	Feb.11	20½	Jan.	6	Dec.	51½	Jan.	16	Dec	50	Dec.	28	Aug.	27¾	Sept	13½	Jan.	...	....	...	....	30	Nov.	17	Nov.
Tri-City, pref.	79	Dec. 5	79	Dec. 5	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	59	Sept. 8	33	Feb.22	52	Feb.	32	July	57½	Jan.	41	Dec.	60¾	Oct.	22	Jan.	24¼	Dec.	18½	Aug.	22½	Jan.	17	Oct.	25	Nov.	28½	Nov.
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	99⅞	Sept.12	78	Jan.28	83	Jan.	75	Sept.	93	Mar.	81¼	Dec.	91½	Sept.	80	Jan.	82½	Sept.	72¾	Sept.	83½	Jan.	78	April	90	Jan.	85¾	Oct.
Twin City, com.	62⅛	Oct.13	34½	Jan. 9	61½	Mar.	34	Dec.	49	Nov.	31½	July	58	June	36	Dec.	65½	Jan.	39½	June	95	Jan.	63	Dec.	101	May	93⅜	Dec.
Wayagamack	65½	Aug.17	34	Feb. 3	89	Jan.	87	Aug.	150¼	Oct.	71	Feb.	90	Oct.	46	June	55	Dec.	50	Jan.	97	Jan.	50	Aug.	112⅛	Nov.	50	Jan.
Western Canada Flour	120	Apr. 7	103	Nov.15	125	Mar.	110	Dec.	145	Jan.	105	Apr.	160	Sept.	140	July	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	118½	Nov.	102	Nov.
West India Electric	......	......	......	......	80	Dec.	80	Dec.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	77	Feb.	77	Feb.	...	....	...	....
Windsor Hotel	125	Mar.31	125	Mar.31	145	Jan.	75	Oct.	100	Dec.	70	Oct.	80	Oct.	60	July	..	....	..	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Winnipeg Electric, com.	46½	Apr.18	31⅞	Feb. 1	48	Feb.	30	Aug.	38	Apr.	26	Jan.	49	Mar.	35	Jan.	48	Jan.	48	Jan.	81	Jan.	36	Aug.	110	June	90	Oct.
Wabasso Cotton	81	June14	52	Jan. 3	52	Dec.	41	July	135	July	48	Dec.	107	Sept.	58	Jan.	61	Nov.	21	Apr.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Woods Manufacturing, com.	85	Aug.30	44	Apr.13	60	Dec.	60	Dec.	110	Jan.	98½	Aug.	115½	Nov.	86¼	Jan.	98	Oct.	57¼	Mar.	61	Nov.	44	Aug.	65	Dec.	33	April
Woods Manufacturing, pref.	84	June17	67	Jan. 9	78½	Mar.	63	Oct.	86	Apr.	78¼	Oct.	90	Mar.	83¼	July	86	Aug.	83½	Nov.	86	Nov.	80	April	101	June	84	Nov.
Illinois Traction, com.	35½	Dec.14	24	Jan. 3	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Intercolonial Coal, com.	75	Nov. 9	60	Apr.21	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Ottawa Traction	74	Jan.25	67⅛	Dec. 6	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Winnipeg Elec. Rly., pfd.	88	May13	79½	Dec.15	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Canadian Woollens, com.	29	May22	15	Dec.26	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Canadian Woollens, pref.	80	June 9	65	Dec.16	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Bird & Son, pref.	91	Oct.31	88¼	Sept.20	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Goodyear Tire, pref.	89	Nov. 3	77	Oct. 4	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
King Ed. Hotel	80	June 8	55	Sept.11	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....

Range of Prices of Bank Stocks for the Past Seven Years on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges

Name.	1922				1921				1920				1919				1918				1917.				1916			
	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date
Commerce	191½	Dec.28	180	Mar. 3	200	Jan.	179¾	Jan.	199½	Jan.	173¼	Sep.	215	Jan.	195	Dec.	202	Dec.	183¼	Jan.	188	Feb.	182½	Dec.	203	Jan.	183	Oct.
Dominion	196½	Jan. 6	186½	July 5	204	Jan.	185	July	206	Mar.	190	Dec.	219	Jan.	199¾	June	209½	Dec.	199	Jan.	212⅛	Jan.	202	Nov.	220	Sept.	204	June
Hamilton	175	Aug. 1	163	Nov.28	185	Jan.	168½	Nov.	194	Jan.	168	Dec.	209	Jan.	181½	May	188⅛	Dec.	184	Feb.	192	Mar.	184	Oct.	197	June	146¾	June
Hochelaga	151¼	June14	143½	Feb.23	158	Sept.	148	Dec.	158½	June	151	Dec.	160	July	147	Jan.	143	Dec.	140	Jan.	145	Jan.	140	Oct.	149	Jan.	145	July
Imperial	182	Nov. 4	160	Jan.25	191	Apr.	174	Dec.	200	Jan.	184	Dec.	210	Jan.	196	Dec.	202½	Dec.	185	Jan.	200½	Jan.	185	Oct.	203	July	180	Jan.
Molsons	170	Jan. 3	157	Sept.20	180	Feb.	168½	Jan.	194	May	169	Dec.	200	Jan.	179½	Jan.	179⅞	Mar.	179⅜	May	186	May	179½	Jan.	195	Dec.	182	Dec.
Montreal	235	Oct.19	212	Feb. 9	215½	Dec.	195½	Jan.	220½	Apr.	185	Oct.	225	Apr.	207	Nov.	218½	Dec.	210	Jan.	234	Jan.	210	Oct.	240½	June	219	Oct.
Nationale	130	Jan. 3	99	Feb. 7	180	Apr.	130	Dec.	174	Oct.	162¾	Mar.	160	Sept.	160	Sept.	148	Aug.	148	Aug	149	July	134	Feb.	134	Dec.	134	Dec.
Nova Scotia	262	Dec.12	252	Jan. 4	265	Jan.	247	Sept.	273	Jan.	243	Sep.	278	July	255	Jan.	251½	Dec.	248	Jan.	257½	Mar.	248½	Oct.	261	Jan.	254	Oct.
Royal	206¾	Dec.29	194	Mar. 7	206	May	193½	Jan.	233½	May	189½	Nov.	218½	Nov.	205	Feb.	215	Dec.	205	Jan.	214	Feb.	208	Oct.	221¼	Jan.	210	Sept
Standard	204	Jan. 6	198	July27	206	Dec.	198	Jan.	222	Mar.	200	Dec.	217	July	204¾	Apr.	208⅜	Dec.	200	Jan.	215	Jan.	200	Oct.	221	Sept.	221¼	Oct.
Toronto	188	Jan. 3	173¼	Aug.31	192	Jan.	177	May	197	Jan.	179	Dec.	205	Feb.	193	Jan.	193½	Dec.	184¼	Jan.	192	Jan.	187½	Sept.	215½	April	190	Nov.
Union	142	Jan. 4	133½	July14	160⅛	Jan.	140	Dec.	161	Jan.	139	Nov.	171	Jan.	157½	Feb.	162	July	137	Jan.	142	July	135	Oct.	140	Jan.	132	Aug.

Range of Prices of Loan Company Stocks on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges

Name.	1922				1921				1920				1919				1918				1917.				1916.			
	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date	High	Date	Low	Date
Canada Landed	85	Nov.10	68¼	Jan. 4	68¼	May	63½	Aug.	150⅛	Feb.	110	Aug.	149	Feb.	138	Oct.	148¾	Dec.	140	Nov.	160	Jan.	150	Dec.	163	Sept.	157¼	Jan.
Canada Permanent .	190	Jan.11	16¾	Jan. 4	19	Feb.	16¼	Nov.	178	Mar.	157	Aug.	176	June	167	Jan.	169½	Nov.	162½	Nov.	173	Mar.	162½	Dec.	183	Jan.	168⅝	Dec.
Central Canada	150	July10	150	July10	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	150	Dec.	150	Dec.	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....
Col. Inv. & Loan, prf	8	Jan.27	6¾	Sept. 6	7	...	5	...	82	Sep.	67	Aug.	81	June	67	June	69	Nov.	63	Nov.	77	Jan.	63	Oct.	76	Dec.	70	July
Dominion Savings ..	35	Feb. 8	35	Feb. 8	35	Mar.	35	May	72	May	72	May	45	Apr.	45	Apr.	76	Apr.	75	Mar.	...	...	...	...	80	Mar.	80	Mar.
Great West Perm...	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....
Hamilton Provident	141¼	July20	137	Jan.17	140	Jan.	140	Jan.	146	Apr.	145	Nov.	146	Sept.	146	Sept.	133	Nov.	121	Feb.	142	Mar.	137	Aug.	140	Mar.	138	Sept
Huron & Erie	115	July 6	111	May18	110	Aug.	109½	Aug.	113½	May	110	Oct.	218	May	...	....	204	May	202	May	211	June	205	Oct.	214	June	209	Jan.
Ld. Bank. & L......	142	Oct. 2	135	Jan.24	137	Jan.	136	Oct.	142	Mar.	141	Dec.	142	May	140	Sept.	141	May	140	Nov.	143	Oct.	143	Oct.	145	Sept.	144	June
Montreal L. & Mortg	50	Nov.14	40	Jan.13	41¼	Feb.	35	Oct.	165	May	155	Dec.	155½	July	150	Sept.	152	Dec.	...	....	165	Jan.	162½	June	175	July	160	May
National Trust	201	Mar. 7	190	Jan.10	200	Apr.	190	Dec.	230	June	198	Dec.	205	Sept.	200	May	...	....	...	....	212	May	207½	Oct.	210	Nov.	210	Nov.
Ontario L. & Deb...	85	Dec.28	79	Mar. 6	80	Feb.	76¾	Oct.	160	May	155	Oct.	160	Mar.	155	Mar.	...	....	...	....	175	Jan.	175	Jan.	175	Nov.	169	Jan.
Real Estate	92½	June16	90	Mar.25	92	May	85	Aug.	95	Jan.	92	Oct.	100	July	98	Oct.	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....
Toronto Gen. Trust.	210	May12	200	Jan.11	201	Dec.	180	Jan.	211	Mar.	196½	Nov.	220	Sept.	207	Dec.	204	Nov.	199¾	Feb.	215	Feb.	200	Nov.	212	Nov.	205½	Mar.
Toronto Mortgage ..	80	Nov.21	72¾	Mar.28	66½	May	62½	June	135	May	129½	Jan.	135	June	131	Nov.	134	Nov.	...	....	140	Jan.	136	Aug.	140	Dec.	134	Feb.
Union Trust Co. ...	90	Feb. 4	88	July27	105	Feb.	60	Nov.	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STEADY MOVEMENT UPWARDS FEATURED DRY GOODS TRADE OF PAST YEAR: LOOK FOR BETTER BUSINESS FOR NEW YEAR

Conservative Houses Stocks Cleaner and Ready for Progress

FAILURES MANY

Losses Heavy But Not More Than Expected, Say Well Established Houses

By E. DeWITT HUTT,
Editor, "Dry Goods Review" and "Men's Wear Review."

A chart illustrating the trend of the dry goods trade during the year nineteen hundred and twenty-two would show the line indicating its progress taking a definite, gradual turn upwards. There would be some sharp curves in the line—some upwards and some downwards, for there has been a good deal of "spottiness" along the line from month to month. The unexpected has not infrequently happened; monthly records have fallen down only to be made up in a succeeding month, or vice versa. But the general course of the indicating line has been upward. That can be said of both the wholesale and the retail trade. It is true that many have fallen by the wayside during this very strenuous year—reports of failures from mid-October to mid-December show an increase over the corresponding period of a year ago—but those who looked upon the year as one for safe consolidation rather than reckless expansion find themselves in better shape than a year ago, their stocks are much cleaner and they are ready to jump into the market at opportune times for merchandise that offers a quick turnover with a comfortable margin of profit.

It has been a year of very careful buying by the retail trade. Buying for fall was conducted on a very conservative basis, so conservative that it did not give the manufacturer much of a chance to estimate the requirements of the trade from coast to coast. Broadly speaking, it has been a sorting year; the trade has been satisfied to anticipate its immediate requirements only and to trust to luck to secure what they wanted if the consumer demand became pressing. Though sales have been lost through the prosecution of this policy, the retailer has not swerved from it to any appreciable extent. In sensing the growing confidence of the consumer he has given expression to this confidence in a freer buying policy for spring 1923, but he has not, even yet, speculated as he did during those reckless days following the war. He is given less to worry concerning the arrival of goods and more concerning their disposal and his subsequent ability to meet his bills. The in-coming year will probably see freer placing than during the year 1922, but there are many keen business men in the dry goods trade who believe that 1923 will still be pretty much of a sorting year.

The Credit Situation

There have been some anxious moments amongst the credit men of wholesale and manufacturing organizations. This anxiety was very largely centred in the west where very generous policies had been adopted in dealing with the retail trade. Western retailers have spoken very cordially of the way in which eastern concerns have carried them through lean years. Since the harvesting of the western crops this situation has been somewhat relieved and the credit outlook is better; prior to that, credit had about run to its limit and serious consequences would have followed another crop failure. Many western retailers have acted in the capacity of small bankers to their customers; they are now on a better footing.

This condition has not alone been confined to the west, however. Occasions have arisen when manufacturers and wholesalers have been compelled to delay shipments of goods until payment for the same or for back orders was forthcoming. Undoubtedly there have been numerous cases where contracts have been violated by the retail trade, and bills that were to have been met on given dates have been long delayed. There have been some heavy losses due to failures, but well-established houses say they have not been heavier than was expected.

Men's Wear Trade

Business with the men's wear dealer has not shown the same measure of revival as is evident in the dry goods trade. Whether or not it is a tribute to the chivalry of the male of the human species that he is content to let his womenfolk do most of the buying while he denies himself the enjoyment of a well-filled wardrobe is a question; the fact remains that his buying power has suffered less from exertion during the year than has his wife's. There have been marvellous days in the selling of overcoats, but the overcoat has covered a multitude of sins and deficiencies. The suit trade has been very slow throughout the year. In some quarters there is a revival noticeable and placing for spring has been a little freer than a year ago. Keen buyers believe that the spring will see an appreciable improvement in this end of the men's wear trade and that by fall there will be a demand comparable to the overcoat demand of the past two seasons.

The furnishing trade has been comfortably good throughout the year. The conclusion of the Christmas buying did not leave retail stocks in a very healthy condition—a repetition, by the way, of what happened a year ago.

On the whole, the retail field has been less subject to sale demoralization than it was during 1921. Dealers have confined themselves more closely to merchandising on more legitimate lines and holding only their regular semi-annual sales. By so doing, they have strengthened the confidence of the consumer in their merchandise and in their methods, and the in-coming year should see the fuller appreciation of the consumer in increased buying.

The Outlook

Prophecy is a dangerous thing and the wise man indulges in it but seldom. For the most part, the stabilization of prices is pretty sure. Fluctuations are bound to occur; at the present time there is an upward tendency in many lines. Retailers are glad to see it, not because it will make salesmanship easier for them, but because it seems to indicate to them the return of better times. The definite turn for the better was evident in 1922 in both the dry goods and the men's wear fields—in the former more so than in the latter.

The in-coming year will probably be a better one than the one just closing. It will still demand the undivided attention of the man who wants to succeed and the application of all his energy and initiative if he is to make a better record than he did in 1922. But with a most encouraging increase in our foreign trade, with less anxiety due to unemployment, and with brighter prospects that reflect themselves from across the international boundary line, these trades look forward to the year 1923 with courage and hope.

HOW EXPORTS COMPARE

		Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1920	1921	1922
Ale, beer, porter	gals.	209,113	793,172	472,735
	Value	$145,077	$912,964	$840,285
Oatmeal and rolled oats	cwt.	805,203	397,266	651,135
	Value	$4,283,772	$2,343,965	$2,525,407
Wheat flour	bbls.	8,863,068	6,017,032	7,414,282
	Value	$94,262,928	$66,520,400	$53,478,150
Boots and shoes, rubber		1,750,967	1,524,969	356,934
" " leather		5,679,720	1,441,338	272,346
Tires		7,291,777	8,191,511	2,721,819
Confectionery		5,988,324	1,190,718	392,507
Sugar	lbs.	245,321,907	65,706,539	140,883,112
	Value	$22,479,409	$11,837,930	$10,922,436
Salmon, canned		12,067,319	7,580,977	6,433,252
Cured meats, bacon and ham		70,123,580	31,492,407	23,012,480
Ploughs		2,493,714	3,628,386	1,465,919
Total agricultural implements		11,614,400	12,527,373	5,345,308
Locomotives		6,606,233	3,472,594	1,207,411
Cutlery		2,720,920	1,535,100	804,709
Wire nails		2,945,137	3,871,470	123,696
Rails		1,482,643	2,447,854	689,103
Pig iron		2,654,833	2,634,153	53,424
Automobiles, freight		2,211,342	2,602,853	611,185
" passenger		12,672,265	11,376,268	7,421,619
Cement		660,884	2,107,180	578,474
Asbestos		8,532,027	12,255,793	4,397,332
Paints		1,529,146	1,624,506	254,285
Calcium carbide		3,599,899	4,618,335	2,261,054

INDUSTRY FACES BETTER BUSINESS DURING NEW YEAR

Interesting Views of Industrial Leaders—Optimism Rampant

Industry is optimistic as to 1923. Reports of the past year contain much that is encouraging. In not a single instance is there a doubt as to the New Year. This is how Canadian Machinery sizes up the outlook and presents a number of decidedly interesting opinions, predictions and reviews of industrial leaders on the past and New Year's business. Here are some of the trite statements from the interviews published:

"Undoubted quickening in business," P. Ford-Smith, president, Ford-Smith Machine Co.

"We have been exceptionally busy in the last three or four months and have hopes it will continue," W. J. Murray, secretary-treasurer, Preston Woodworking Machinery Co.

"We believe the improvement will be quite noticeable over what we have experienced during the early part of this year," H. F. E. Kent, president, Kinleith Paper Mills.

"Country prosperous, much better outlook," E. M. Thurber, manager, Nicholson File Co.

"We are all set for a big year in 1923 and have every confidence that with our new capacity it will prove the best and biggest year we have ever had," A. T. Enlow, president, Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation.

"We are looking forward to the largest year in our history during 1923," H. C. Norry, vice-president, The Eureka Planter Co.

"Look for good spring business," F. H. Cross, assistant manager, Hull Iron and Steel Foundries.

"More business than a year ago," C. H. Waterous, manager, The Waterous Engine Works Co.

"We have every confidence that the new year will show a very large improvement," H. V. Hamilton, managing director, Burlington Steel Co.

"We predict that business for the first few months of 1923 will be very good indeed. The question of labor shortage should be seriously considered," F. D. Bowman, advertising manager, Carborundum Co.

"The volume of business has increased, but what is just as important, it is of a substantial and healthy nature." C. B. Hamilton, president, Hamilton Gear and Machine Co.

"Sales doubled third quarter," H. J. Wadie, president, Canadian Drawn Steel Company.

"Busy, with improved prospects," A. Rendall, The William Kennedy and Sons.

"We believe 1923 will show a marked improvement over this year," W. G. Smart, The Smart-Turner Machine Co.

"We are looking ahead for a big business," H. Pocock, president, London Concrete and Machinery Co.

"Our business is showing steady and healthy improvement," M. R. Meldrem, president, Herbert Morris Crane and Hoist Co.

"The outlook in this line of business is good," G. E. Bell, vice-president, Dominion Engineering Works, paper machine manufacturers.

"Our business this year has shown a great improvement—the outlook for the new year is uncertain," R. C. Douglas, manager Norton Company of Canada.

"The market can hardly be considered hopeful until the present state of Europe improves," F. J. Campbell, Canada Paper Co.

"We cannot see why business should not be really good by next spring," Jas. Arnold, Canada Foundries and Forgings.

"Business during 1922 has been gradually improving. 1923 will be decidedly better," C. H. Tallman, Tallman Brass and Metal Co.

"We look for a good trade in 1923," J. M. Gunn, McClary Mfg. Co.

"We have a very large volume of business already in sight for 1923," F. E. Mutton, International Business Machines, Ltd.

CHANGES IN CAPITAL STOCK DURING 1922

Few Corporations Carried Out Reorganization Plans During Year

Changes in capitalization of listed corporations have been limited during the past year. The main change, which is not yet in effect, is the increase in Dominion Textile Co. common from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000, by the issuance of $2,500,000 at par to holders of the other stock, and a future change from the $7,500,000—75,000 shares of $100 par value—to 225,000 shares of no par value.

Bell Telephone Co., as recorded in the official stock exchange list, went up from $22,900,000 to $32,040,000, the latter of which does not include the latest issue.

Canadian General Electric was increased from $9,000,000 to $10,800,000.

Goodwins, Limited, went up as follows: common, from $1,750,000 to $2,250,000; preferred, from $1,250,000 to $1,750,000.

Montreal "Power" from $64,553,800 to $[illegible],606,900.

Spanish River from $8,995,500 to $9,447,000.

Ames Holden, McCready re-organization marked another change which, however, has not yet been fully consummated.

Among stocks listed during the year were Canadian Woollens, with $1,750,000 of common, and $1,718,500 of preferred.

CANADA RANKS FOURTH

In the improved state of export trade there is cause for solid satisfaction. The adverse trade balance of 1921 has been converted into a favorable one of substantial proportions, and, among the exporting countries of the world, Canada now ranks fourth, and as a wheat exporting country first.

OSLER & HAMMOND
Toronto, Ont.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
Winnipeg, Man.

OSLER & HAMMOND

Members
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
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F. G. Osler
H. F. Marriott
H. Franks

21 JORDAN ST., TORONTO

BUSINESS BETWEEN U. S. AND CANADA INCREASED IN 1922

Marked Difference in Conditions Compared With Europe

VOLUME HIGHER

Comparing Figures With War Years Hardly Pictures True Condition—New Tariff Ineffective

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—At the recent postal convention held between Canada and the United States, one alone of the resulting new arrangements made, it is believed, will effect a saving of $500,000 a year to Canada; it will also increase mail business between the two countries. This along with the negotiations for the creation of an international railway board, direct attention to the marked growth in general business between the Dominion and the Republic.

Some people express surprise that conditions on this continent should be so good, while at the same time recovery in Europe is so slow. They are at a loss to explain the difference, because the facts of the situation are contrary to what they expected; their predictions having been based on the assumption that North America could not come back before Europe. Aside from the effects of the war through the destruction of life and property, and the resulting complications over reparations, a partial explanation of the better conditions in North America is to be found in the fact that from Mexico north to the Arctic there is but one trade barrier in the form of a customs tariff, the effects of which in discouraging international trade are very largely offset by the close means of communication generally. In Europe, however, there are scores of tariff barriers, to say nothing of an almost infinite number of other restrictions, not a little of the efforts of some governments being in the direction of discouraging trade between certain countries.

Total Higher

Early in the year it was quite evident that, despite the actions of certain politicians on the other side of the boundary line, business between Canada and the United States was bound to undergo an immediate increase. After all governments, however powerful, can only affect to a limited extent the course of trade, for from the very nature of things, it must find its own level, which is determined by the margin of profit. Canada has been doing a great deal more business with the United States this year than was considered probable she would do, and undoubtedly the most surprised people are those who pinned their faith to Fordney legislation as a means by which certain Canadian exports might be practically excluded. If a duty of 30 cents a bushel will not keep Canadian wheat out of the United States, and that at a time when any advantage Canada might have had in the American market through the disappearance of the depreciation on her currency has passed, how can it be kept out?

Because of the much reduced figures for total trade between the two countries in 1922, as compared with those for 1920, there is a tendency to conclude that the general volume of such trade has suffered a great deal. Some point to the fact that during the year ending November, 1920, the total trade between Canada and the United States was $1,475,336,225; that the exports thereto were $547,-823.611, and the imports therefrom $929.512,614, whereas during the 12 months ending November 30th this year the total trade was only $968.-000,000, the exports to the Republic having been $441,000,000, ,and the imports therefrom $527,000,000.

Conclusions drawn merely from such figures are quite erroneous. The real extent of our trade with our neighbors to-day cannot be accurately gauged by a comparison of its present value with that of a period during which deflation was at its height. In the long run it is the volume of business that counts. If values are insisted on, then the comparison would be more accurate if those of to-day were compared with those of prewar years.

Take wheat for example. That the Fordney tariff has not shut out our wheat entirely is apparent from the circumstance that during the three months ending November, exports of wheat to the Republic were 6.397.231 bushels, or nearly 40.000 more than they were for the same months in 1921. It may, however, be said that these figures are much smaller than those for exports when wheat entered the United States duty free. This is true of some years, but not of others during the duty-free wheat period.

Up until 1912 the United States had not been a heavy buyer of Canadian wheat. During that fiscal year Canada's exports thereto were only 997,-662 bushels, and during no previous fiscal year had they gone higher than 1,856,000 bushels. During 1913 there was a sudden increase in exports to 9.834.530 bushels, due possibly to a short crop on the other side. In 1914 there was a decrease to 7.522.027 bushels, and in 1915 another decrease to 4.092.026 buhels. In 1916 there was an increase to 8.365.331 bushels, while in 1917 the quantity was 18.200,283. Then came free wheat and during the year ending March 31st, 1918, the exports went to 23,537.801 buhels. In 1919, however, they fell to 1,992,409 bushels, while for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1920, they went up to 6,661,588 bushels. During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1921, they touched 42,321,894 bushels, and a few months after the free wheat arrangement came to an end. But the export of wheat to the United States did not come to an end, for in spite of a duty of 35 cents per bushel under the "emergency" tariff, 16,592,797 bushels were exported during the year ending March 31st, 1922.

Owing to the system of control set up during the war, and the unnatural conditions then generally prevailing, it is impossible to draw positive conclusions respecting the export trade in wheat to the United States during the war years; but it is quite evident that, even before the free wheat arrangement came into effect, Canada was building up quite an export trade with the United States, its size during any given year being apparently determined by the size of the crop across the line, and the need of American mills for our wheat for mixing purposes. But as the figures for the year ending March, 1919, show, free wheat of itself did not necessarily imply heavy shipments to the United States. Thus something more than that explains the heavy exports during the following year, and the explanation is to be found in the heavy discount on Canadian money during the fall of 1920, when it ranged from 15 to nearly 20 per cent., and thus made it possible for Canadian wheat to undersell the American product in the United States.

Will Follow U. S. Lead

During 1913 business in Canada will probably be much affected by what happens in the United States. Over there an effort is undoubtedly being made to find a satisfactory basis for the granting of large credits to Germany, these to be used in the purchase of grain and other raw materials. If the effort is successful wheat prices will assuredly move upward, and to that extent Canada will benefit, she having probably another 150,000,000 bushels for export, and the same would be true of other products. Certainly Canada will benefit through the increase in the price of newsprint, and the growing demand for pulp and paper products across the line. The same is also true of lumber. During the comparatively slack months of the summer before our own crop comes on the market, Canadian railways will benefit in proportion as they get American grain to carry.

If nothing else, the much reduced annual growth in the home market consequent on the serious falling off in immigration is making Canada more dependent on American business. Ten years ago we added over five times as many new consumers to our home market as we added in 1922. The failure of new settlers to come in anything like the extent expected since the war has made our railways more dependent on American freight to supply the deficiency in tonnage at home. Fortunately for Canada the American roads are unable to handle the new volume of business that is being thrown upon them. Canada is coming back for several reasons, not the least of which is that she is alongside 110,000,000 of wealthy, aggressive people, from whom she can draw practically all the capital she wants, and from whom she can get an ever-increasing volume of business.

NAME NOW CANADIAN

The name of the American Bank Note Company at Ottawa was reorganized on Jan. 1, and under a Dominion charter with a paid-up capital of $2,500,000 will be known as Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited. The Canadian manufacturing branch of the American Bank Note Company was established in Ottawa over 25 years ago. At the present time it is probably the largest manufacturer of steel engraved bank notes in the British Empire, employing upwards of 600 skilled people.

A Significant Fact!

The first company to attain

Three Hundred Millions

of Life Insurance in force in Canada

is

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The year Nineteen Twenty-two witnessed this achievement

Premier Province of Golden Harvests and Gilt-edged Security

ONTARIO

FINANCIALLY and commercially, Ontario is Canada's leading province. Bond issues of Ontario have for years secured the best prices in every effective money-market. No more solidly secured, or more readily saleable bonds are to be found in the lists of available securities for the investment of capital. There is good reason for this. In both the material and the intangible sense Ontario's bonds have the very soundest and most substantial backing. More than one-third of the whole population of the Dominion firmly established with permanent abodes and businesses in Ontario place the weight of their substance and their well-recognized integrity behind every issue through an administration chosen for thrift and economic sagacity. Agriculture—mixed farming—is the premier industry of the province. Ontario's people include many level-headed and practical farmers. The products of Ontario farms are in demand in every market. The prosperity of the farm is the basis of the province's prosperity. The revenues of the province, which are very large have been carefully and thriftily laid out in revenue-producing developments—good roads, hydro-electric power plant construction, railway improvement to tap the resources of the fertile and richly mineralized Northern areas, and in the refunding of earlier issues. Anything in the nature of extravagant or unproductive outlay has been consistently frowned upon, and expenditure has been held down with a firm hand. Productive enterprise has, however, been judiciously encouraged. All that might benefit the province through due development of valuable natural assets has been fostered by financial outlay on lines commensurate with the confidence of experienced and practical men in the resources of their own splendid province. That confidence in Ontario's productive powers is fully justifiable may be readily recognized when it is realized that Ontario's annual production of agricultural, manufactured and mineral products amounts to over 45 per cent. of that of the whole Dominion. An abundance of water-powers, excellent transportation facilities, and a plentiful supply of raw materials have enabled Ontario to show from year to year steady expansion both industrially and commercially. The excellent position which Ontario enjoys with respect to the rest of Canada, the United States and the seaboard, has been a prime factor in the development of the province as a great commercial centre of Canada. During 1921 manufactured articles valued at $1,500,000,000 were produced. Manufacturing, mining, farming and lumbering are the four great industries of the province. They produce annually products to the value of well in excess of $2,000,000,000. Ontario's extent is tremendous—an estimated area of 407,262 square miles, and the province is veritably clothed with valuable and accessible resources. Approximately one-fifth of the total land area is at present devoted to agriculture, yet from this is secured an annual farm-product valued at over $400,000,000. Mixed farming is general as the long list of agricultural products proves, assuring year after year a substantial return to the farmer. There remains untouched that wealthy area of fertile and virgin soil, immense forests, vast water-powers, mines and rich agricultural lands, 330,000 square miles in extent, known as Northern Ontario. Into this important economic territory runs the T. & N. O. Railway, on the improvement of which a proportion of Ontario's expenditures has been laid out with a sure prospect of substantial returns. It is in this district that the rich gold and silver mines of Ontario are situated. The province has produced over 300,000,000 ounces of fine silver, and has the greatest gold and nickel mines in Canada. Practically all known metallic and non-metallic minerals are found in Ontario, the absence of coal being more than made up for by the immense potentialities of water-power resources by no means fully developed, and wonderfully well situated for industrial purposes. Ontario has water-powers capable of developing over six million horsepower. The white coal of Ontario is at least four times as valuable as American black coal is to the United States. The forest area of Ontario is estimated at 260,000 square miles, of which only 40,000 is covered by timber license and other rights. Annual value of Ontario's timber cut is over $40,000,000. There are in Ontario 311 cities, towns and villages. Toronto, the capital and seat of the Legislature, is one of Canada's most beautiful cities, a city of homes owned by those who reside in them, and with a population close on 600,000. Ottawa, the Dominion capital, is also an Ontario city. Hamilton, an important manufacturing city, has 110,000 population. Many Ontario cities of smaller population are centres of thriving industry, and have fine buildings and well settled and prosperous inhabitants, while the older settled districts of the agricultural areas, the splendid fruit belt of the Ontario Peninsula adjacent to Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and the United States, are peopled by sturdy stock of pioneer ancestry with deep-rooted pride in their province, and with an integrity of character that is unassailable. Ontario well repays inquiring investors, and full information is gladly furnished on application as under.

Financial Statement

Approximate Assessed Value of all Property within Province		$2,054,212,000
Total Funded Debt		229,693,420
Less: (a) Sinking Fund	$ 7,921,883	
(b) Revenue producing debt included above as follows: Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	25,599,492	
Hydro Electric Power Commission and Central Ontario Electrical System, after deducting sinking fund of $1,178,773 as at Oct. 31st, 1922	116,945,987	150,467,362
Net funded debt		79,226,058
Assets, including cash, sinking funds, government buildings, crown lands, water powers, etc.		716,601,479
Contingent liabilities, fully secured (of which $7,800,000 is in connection with Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, now owned and operated by Dominion Government)		52,260,298
Annual Dominion Government Subsidy		2,519,495
Revenue for fiscal year ended Oct. 31st, 1921		29,261,477
Expenditure for fiscal year ended Oct 31st, 1921.		28,579,687

Population: 2,820,909. Area: 407,252 square miles.

A Few Ontario Facts

Area of Ontario 407,263 square miles, or three and one third times the size of the British Isles and twice the size of France or Germany.

Area of Northern Ontario and District of Patricia with vast unexplored resources, 330,000 sq. miles.

Area of Ontario forest lands (exclusive of District of Patricia), 102,000 square miles.

Area of Patricia District, north of Transcontinental Railway line, 146,000 square miles.

Estimated value of resources untouched as yet in the District of Patricia, $10,000.000.

Annual Value of Ontario's timber, $50,000,000.

Annual Value of Ontario's Pulp and Paper, $59,000,000.

Pulpwood standing undisposed of, and tributary to existing railways and waterways that lead to railways, 250,000,000 cords.

Annual value of Ontario's farm products averages over $400.500,000.

Annual Value of Ontario's Dairy Farm Industry's Products $125,000,000 (or 50 per cent. of the whole production of the Dominion).

Annual value of Ontario's field crops $239,-687,400, the various crops contributing as under:—

Wheat	$16,376,000
Oats	33,774,000
Barley	6,390,000
Rye	1,571,000
Peas	2.166,000
Beans	1,066,000
Buckwheat	2,416,000
Mixed Grains	9,373,000
Flax	105.000
Corn Husking	10,750,000
Potatoes	15,400,000
Turnips, etc.	12.805,000
Hay and Clover	84,027,000
Fodder Corn	32,538,000
Sugar Beets	1,742,000
Alfalfa	9,128,000
Annual Value of Ontario Manufactures	$1,533,000,000
Annual Value of Ontario Minerals	80,000,000

Ontario's Annual gold production $16,000,000. In 1918 this was only $8,000,000 and production of gold in Ontario seems likely to maintain its phenomenal increase, and should reach $22,000,000 this year.

Ontario's resources in pine timber	132,000,000
Ontario's resources in pulpwood	225,000,000
Ontario's resources in Mining Lands	$100,000.000
Ontario's resources in agricultural lands	15,000,000
Ontario's resources in waterpowers	20,000,000
Ontario's resources in sand, gravel, etc.	1,000,000

The Provincial Cabinet

Prime Minister and President of Council
HON. E. C. DRURY
Attorney-General
HON. W. E. RANEY
Provincial Treasurer
HON. PETER SMITH
Secretary and Registrar
HON. H. C. NIXON
Minister of Education
HON. H. R. GRANT
Minister of Public Works
HON. F. C. BIGGS
Minister of Lands and Forests
HON. BENIAH BOWMAN
Minister of Agriculture
HON. M. W. DOHERTY
Minister of Labor
HON. W. R. ROLLO
Minister of Mines
HON. H. MILLS
Without Portfolio
HON. D. CARMICHAEL

For Further Particulars Write to the Provincial Offices, Toronto